ACCESS, ACTIVITY AND ADVENTURE
THE RECIPE FOR
SUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRATION FORESTS

EVAN R. ROLLEY

1990 GOTTSTEIN FELLOWSHIP REPORT

JOSEPH WILLIAM GOTTSTEIN MEMORIAL TRUST FUND

The Joseph William Gottstein Memorial Trust Fund was established in 1971 as a national educational Trust for the benefit of Australia's forest products industries. The purpose of the fund is *"to create opportunities for selected persons to acquire knowledge which will promote the interests of Australian industries which use forest products for the production of sawn timber, plywood, composite wood, pulp and paper and similar derived products."*

Bill Gottstein was an outstanding forest products research scientist working with the Division of Forest Products of the Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) when tragically he was killed in 1971 photographing a tree-felling operation in New Guinea. He was held in such high esteem by the industry that he had assisted for many years that substantial financial support to establish an Educational Trust Fund to perpetuate his name was promptly forthcoming.

The Trust's major forms of activity are,

1. Fellowships - each year applications are invited from eligible candidates to submit a study programme in an area considered to be of benefit to the Australian forestry and forest industries. Study tours undertaken by Fellows have usually been to overseas countries but several have been within Australia. Fellows are obliged to submit reports on completion of their programme. These are then distributed to industry if appropriate.

2. Seminars - the information gained by Fellows is often best disseminated by seminars as well as through the written reports.

3. Wood Science Courses - at approximately two yearly intervals the Trust organises a week-long intensive course in wood science for executives and consultants in the Australian forest industries.

4. Study Tours - industry group study tours are arranged periodically and have been well supported.

Further information may be obtained by writing to,

The Secretary,
J.W. Gottstein Memorial Trust Fund,
Private Bag 10,
Clayton, Victoria,3168 Australia

Access, Activity and Adventure-

The Recipe for Successful Demonstration Forests.

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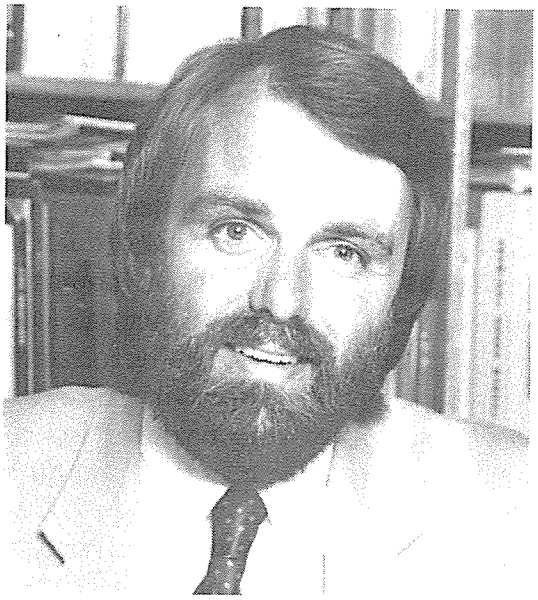
Forestry Commission
Hobart, Tasmania.



Evan Rolley is The Chief Commissioner, Forestry Commission Tasmania, a position to which he was appointed in 1990. He is a 1975 forestry graduate from Australian National University, holds a B.A. from University of Tasmania and was elected a Fellow of Institute of Foresters Australia in 1987. From 1975 to 1987, he held various professional forestry positions with the Forestry Commission Tasmania. In 1987 he was appointed Commissioner, Private Forests and Operations. Following his most recent appointment he has been involved in many important policy reforms in forestry in Tasmania. For some time he has been convinced of the value of demonstration forests to provide access and interpretation for the general community to see and understand what is happening in the forest. His Gottstein Trust study tour enabled him to observe the best examples in this field in the United States of America and Canada.

NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION FORESTS

ACCESS, ACTIVITY AND ADVENTURE

THE RECIPE FOR SUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRATION FORESTS

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GOTTSTEIN TRUST SEMINAR

ACCESS, ACTIVITY AND ADVENTURE, THE RECIPE FOR SUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRATION FORESTS

Evan R. Rolley

1. Introduction

This paper reports on various aspects of demonstration forests and the important role they can play in increasing community understanding of the multiple benefits from well managed forests. It draws on the author's experience following a Gottstein Trust study visit to selected demonstration forest areas in the United States of America and Canada during June and July 1990.

The paper outlines the argument for demonstration forests by considering the community importance of forests, "change" as a factor in shaping public attitudes to forests and the benefits flowing from multiple use forest management. The value of demonstration forests is outlined and the important features of successful overseas demonstration forests are highlighted.

2. What are demonstration forests?

Demonstration forests are selected areas of forest where the main objective of management is to provide access and interpretation for people to see and understand what is happening in the forest. The most important distinguishing characteristic of the demonstration forest from other areas of forest is the attention paid to getting people into the forest to enjoy the experience and to specifically learn and understand the forest and aspects of forest management.

3. Why have demonstration forests?

There are three general reasons that forest managers give for having demonstration forests. These are; the community importance of forests, the desire to show the multiple benefits from well managed forest and the need for communities to understand the processes of change in the forest associated with providing multiple benefits.

3.1 Community importance of forests

Forests have been seen as important public assets in a variety of ways by different cultures around the globe.

From earliest times, forests have been strategically valuable to communities - they have provided food and shelter, raw materials to protect communities from intruders and resources to transport warriors, expand empires and conquer oceans. They have been an important community resource.

On the Australian continent, the earliest Aboriginal communities drew upon the native forests for food, shelter and for materials to shape weapons for hunting and to protect the tribal group. Aborigines managed forests to improve hunting for game, and timber was an important material used in different Aboriginal rituals and as part of the story telling of their culture.

In most societies, forests have been essential for community well being and forest management has been recognised as an essential part of everyday life. For these cultural reasons and because even today, there are a myriad of benefits provided from properly managed forests, large areas of forest have been retained in public ownership.

In communities where forests are not principally in public ownership, there are generally strict public rules, often known as

forest practices rules, which are applied to forest management to protect the full range of community benefits from the forest. Forests, whether in public or private ownership, are clearly seen to have important community benefits.

3.2 Change as a factor in shaping community attitudes

Forests are in a constant state of change. The trees that form the forest landscape naturally regenerate, mature, die and are replaced in a continuous progression. Our human perception of change often does not detect these natural cycles. We all recognise the more obvious changes to the forest landscape associated with timber production. There are many naturally occurring changes or factors effecting change in our forests, for example, fire. Depending on the degree of change and or the time interval over which the change occurs, community perceptions of the change will vary. Change can produce concern in communities. It is often fear of the unknown or of the unpredicted consequences of change, which motivates public concern about forest stewardship.

If an action is known to produce change, the usual reaction is to seek to avoid the change unless the outcomes are reasonably well known and are generally seen to be beneficial.

Forest management produces change. This change is most evident when a tree or group of trees are harvested for their timber. Trees generally regenerate and grow slowly compared with other plants, for example, cereal crops, vegetables and other commonly grown and harvested agricultural plants. Most people's direct experience is of the vegetable cropping cycle or of the changes associated with a farming landscape. These annual changes associated with agriculture are seen to be orderly and occur frequently enough to be an accepted norm. The cycle of fallow, cropping and harvest is seen to be a natural aspect of farming activity. The cycle for a forest in timber production typically

occurs over many decades. Few people see trees through the full cycle of establishment, maturity, harvest and re-establishment. Therefore, there is a natural tendency to be uncertain or fearful of whether trees will regrow and of what the consequences will be to the ecology if timber harvest and regeneration take place.

Understanding the changes in a forest and the long cycle of the growth of forests is therefore important if community attitudes to forestry are to be positive.

3.3 Benefits of multiple use forest management to communities

The phrase "multiple use" in a forestry context is well used, but often misunderstood. It involves applying an understanding of the structure and processes of a forest, to determine a plan of management to produce a range of benefits from the forest over time. Zoning of the forest land is often practised in multiple use management. It involves particular areas of forest being set aside for specific purposes to optimise benefits in different locations within the forest over time. Wood production, watershed protection, wildlife habitat, grazing, tourism and a range of recreational pursuits are just some of the benefits derived from managed multiple use native forests. The sum of the multiple use benefits from a well managed forest should produce greater community benefits than if the same forest area was managed for a single purpose use.

4. The demonstration forests concept

By linking the community importance of forests, the need to understand change in the forest ecosystem and the benefits of forests managed for multiple use, we can develop the concept of managing specific areas of forest for "demonstration" purposes. The term "demonstration" used with the word "forest" is important as it conveys three important foundations upon which this type of

forestry concept is built. Firstly, "demonstration" is usually associated with a community statement. In the popular media a "demonstration" always involves individuals or groups seeking to influence community opinion. Hence the community nature of this type of forest is implied by the use of the word "demonstration". In this context, the word "demonstration" is also most often used to signal change. Change is often sought through demonstration to the prevailing community attitudes. This idea of change and showing the consequences of change is of course a fundamental objective of the demonstration forest. Thirdly and again conceptually, the word "demonstration" implies seeing results or benefits from an action. It is an active process, a personally engaging process which is focussed on beneficial outcomes.

The term "demonstration forest" is therefore applied to a specifically designated forest where the objective of management is to provide targeted groups in the community with the opportunity to gain knowledge through some direct involvement and understanding of forest management practices. This concept is particularly applicable within large areas of public forest but can also be usefully applied to suitable areas of a private forest estate.

While the concept of demonstration forests is often promoted as an appropriate way of responding to the need for public education in the preservation versus development debate, there are important longer term community benefits from demonstration forests that should be understood. The longer term benefits include the building of personal connections between people and the forests they visit. This leads to a greater understanding about forests within a wide cross section of the community. Improved knowledge of the linkages of an urban society to sustainably managed biological systems is an important benefit from the experience gained by visiting a well managed demonstration forest. For too many people in our urban communities, the timber in their homes is perceived to come only from the hardware store, as the milk is perceived to come only from the carton. The realities of primary

production are lost on most urban people. The demonstration forest, if it provides the urban dweller with an experience of forest management, is providing an improved understanding of the linkage between urban consumption of resources and the rural primary production activity.

5. Why demonstration forests in Australia now?

The potential importance of demonstration forests in shaping community attitudes has been outlined by Spriggins in his 1989 Gottstein Report.

For forest managers in Australia, the major challenge is to deal with the issues associated with people's values and attitudes to forests. "People's values are reasonably stable, even by forest timescales, but attitudes are shaped more easily and over shorter time periods".[1]

Demonstration forests have an important role to play in both increasing community involvement in forestry activities in Australia and in shaping community attitudes to acceptable forestry practices.

The arguments for why demonstration forests should be established in Australia as a priority now revolve around three important factors -

1. Public interest factors
2. Public information factors
3. Public shareholding factors

Addressing each of these factors in turn -

5.1 Public interest factors

Trees are currently a hot public issue. As a leading Australian Federal Government Environment Minister has quipped - "trees are the sexy issue for the decade". The debate on forest use and forest preservation is neither well-informed nor balanced in a climate where decisions on forestry issues are made on the basis of the volume of noise heard by the political decision making process from the protagonists for particular views. While the debate on trees in the abstract rages, with appropriate media theatrics, there is a major public information gap in presenting the people who work in the forests and the consequences of forest management actions. Without adequate information, particularly actual experience of what is involved in forest management and what the consequences are, it is impossible for there to be an informed community debate on forest use. There is a strong argument for "the need to present the human face" - the people who work in the forest, love them and are trying to manage forests in a scientific way - "they must be seen (in the forest setting) and heard"[2] (Scott).

People are interested in what other people are doing, particularly people working out in the natural environment.

Surveys of public attitudes frequently report the growing interest in environmental issues and the desire of many of those surveyed to be more directly involved in issues affecting their communities. Public interest in trees and the forest environment coupled with the interesting personal aspects of people involved in forest management are important factors in considering the need for demonstration forests in Australia.

[2] Scott R (1984) - Tasmania's Forests : Beyond 2000 The Media and Political Forestry Institute of Foresters Seminar papers, University of Tasmania, 1984.

5.2 Public information factors

Most published public attitude surveys suggest people want information that they can trust about environmental issues. People do not rate as highly credible the pronouncements of governments or business leaders on many issues. With all the confusing and conflicting information on forest environmental issues, people will feel more confident about an issue if they can see something about it for themselves. Seeing is believing - so demonstration forests are something that is potentially powerful in providing credible public information. Recent evidence from public forest field visits in Tasmania and the sampling of the subsequent opinions of visitors suggests that seeing forest management "in the flesh" is valued as a credible information experience by a wide cross-section of people. It can be expected that the results of seeing forest management at first hand will be the formation of lasting attitudes in the public mind about forest issues.

It has been well argued in the literature on forestry issues that what is needed in the forest use debate "are not drastic alterations to the basic philosophies of forest management, but rather for us to accept a greater responsibility for presenting the realities so that the community is better able to choose and support those options which give more benefits for less environmental cost".[3]

In these circumstances, there is a compelling case to establish demonstration forests as one important element in the provision of credible public information.

[3] South P M & Cowan M R (1989) Forestry - a Multiple Use Enterprise Proceedings of 13th Commonwealth Forestry Conference, New Zealand.

6.3 Public shareholding factors

Forests are an important public resource and there is a growing need to involve the shareholders of the forests more directly in forest management. This is often successfully done through public involvement in forest management plans.[4] However, input to forest management plans can often be quite indirect and may involve little direct contact between the individuals being consulted about the forest plan and the forest itself.

Input to forest management plans from the public is most often through written submissions, meetings and briefing sessions held with special interest groups.

Demonstration forests provide a broader range of opportunities for public input to forest management. Depending on the approach taken to the management of the demonstration forest, there is the potential for very active involvement of the public in a specific forest area. A very personal and direct involvement can provide a lasting and beneficial experience which enhances the participants' understanding about forestry issues. The opportunities provided for community involvement can range from directly viewing an activity in the forest through to being personally involved in the planning, tending or some other aspect of forest management.

When these types of experiences are combined with reflection and discussion on the consequences of the forest activity with trained staff, those involved have an important sense of involvement and ownership of the outcomes of the forestry activity. This public shareholding aspect is considered very beneficial by both forest managers and community participants in such processes.[5]

[4] McCarthy N C (1989) Public participation in management planning, Dandenong Ranges, National Park - paper to 13th Biennial IFA Conference, Leura, NSW.

[5] Jepson D, Seymour Demonstration Forest, pers. comm.

Beyond being specifically involved in the forest management process in a demonstration forest there are also the wider opportunities for using such forest areas for regular recreational activities.

Through this recreational activity and general enjoyment of the forest environment, well managed multiple use demonstration forests can add to the sense of shareholding in the forest and for people having an interest in a broader range of forest management issues.

Most importantly, the demonstration forest concept meets the desire of the shareholders of the forest to be more involved in forestry matters. This is clearly an important reason for proceeding to develop demonstration forests now in a wide variety of locations and involve the community in planning and implementing these projects.

6. Overseas experience, an outline of the USA and Canadian experience

Part of the specific purpose of my recent visit to the West Coast of the United States of America and to selected Southern Canadian provinces in 1990 was to assess demonstration wood production forests. As part of my field visits program, I took the opportunity to examine -

* recent experiences and new developments in demonstration forest management

* principles for success with demonstration forests

* the possible role for demonstration forests in forest industry training

* general assessment of the costs and benefits of demonstration forests

The major points that emerged from the study tour field inspections relating to demonstration forests were as follows:

6.1 The recent experience with demonstration forest management

Although little has been formally published on the recent developments in demonstration forest management, it is clear that in many locations the concept is now well established and seen to be beneficial. A very professional approach is now being taken to improving the benefits and the effectiveness of these forests in shaping community attitudes. The quality of much of the technical information provided in demonstration forests is quite high. Many forest managers are actively researching community responses to their demonstration forest projects and altering their forest management strategies to take account of these views and produce more effective programs.

In both the United States and Canada there was a broad agreement amongst the forest managers I met that they must work harder to select and target the audience who are to see what is happening in the forest.

Looking specifically at each of these matters, targeting, seeing, happening and forest:

- **targeting:** the audience for particular programs in the forest must be clearly identified and forest information specifically designed for that particular group. General purpose wood production forests with some general technical signs and a general brochure are not particularly effective. A forest research plot with a technical sign generates little meaningful public information. Increasingly, forest managers are looking to work with their

targeted stakeholder groups to professionally plan demonstration forest areas with clear and simple messages for each specific group. The targeted group or groups are often involved in signage and brochure design so that what they want to know and how they want that information is fully understood. Where this targeted approach was occurring, the results, judged on community feedback, were assessed by the managers to be most cost effective.

- **seeing:** successful demonstration forests must provide easily "seen" examples of different aspects and different types of forest management. There must be opportunities for direct access to the forest by foot, by car, by bike or even horse trail. Getting up close and seeing what is happening is strongly stressed by the operational managers of the more successful demonstration forests. Interpretation can be provided in a variety of ways - signs, brochures, tapes, specifically trained trail guides etc. Whatever is shown must be easy to see and signage must be very close to the forest activity being explained or depicted.

- **happening:** Careful thought is being put into ensuring that something is happening in the forest or there is a very evident change in a small area surrounded by unchanged forest in the better managed demonstration forests. Some very evident changes to the forest landscape associated with active forest management are essential ingredients for success. The results of forest management must be clearly evident to the non technically trained eye. Forest

managers stressed that ideally, some operational forest management work is in progress in the demonstration forest on an annual basis.

- forest: There were differences of opinion over the size of forest required for demonstration purposes. Size was quite variable and ownership could be either public or private. Managed native forest and, to a lesser extent, native species plantation forests formed the most successful demonstration forests. While the actual area for the demonstrations of the particular aspects of forest management can be quite small (less than half a hectare), the most successful multiple use demonstration forests involved small treatment areas within a larger forest setting, typically larger than 500 hectares.

6.2 Types of demonstration forests

There are many different types of demonstration forests and they come in many different shapes and sizes. The shapes and sizes alone are not the most important factor in determining whether the enterprise is successful. The types of demonstration forest and their specific purposes of management are most important in determining success. The range of demonstration forests visited in the United States of America and Canada included:

- <u>private wood lots</u> on larger farms. Typically the private landowner would hold regular open days for interested landowners or for special interest community groups;

- research plantings and silvicultural trials such as the H.J. Andrews' experimental forests in Oregon. These are typically long-term research trials that have been further developed to achieve the additional benefits from a demonstration perspective. Generally these forests have a strong technical theme and are often part of a large operational forest treatment. These forests are not as popular with the general public. They play an important role for those technically involved in forest management and those individuals or groups who are interested in improving their understanding of specific aspects of forest management;

- multiple use forests within which there are smaller areas set aside for active management for specific demonstration purposes such as Seymour Forest in Vancouver, Canada, and Eric S. Huestis forest in Alberta, Canada. These forests are targeted at particular groups in the general community and provide evidence of a range of multiple use forest benefits;

- large scale working production forests which have as a secondary objective of management, regular programs for public tours to specific areas of the forest, with professionally produced explanation notes/booklet etc and some follow up educational materials being available, e.g. Fletcher Challenge, Lake Cowichan in Victoria, Canada, and the Tillamook Forest in Oregon, USA.

6.3 Principles for success with demonstration forests

In measuring the success of demonstration forests, there are many possible criteria. In my field visits to demonstration forests, meetings with politicians, media, industry and community groups, I specifically looked for examples of where quantitative measures of

response to the investments in demonstration forests were available. Many places had data on visitor numbers and most showed increasing public use. However, in the main, there appeared to be very little by way of quantitative measures of the success of particular demonstration forests in terms of community attitudes to forestry activity. Some data had been gathered on visitor attitudes pre and post inspection to demonstration forest areas and while this was not published, it was clear from the general summaries provided that the investors in these projects considered the demonstration forest investment to be worthwhile. Where the forest was a research planting, a farm woodlot or within a large scale working forest, most managers saw the demonstration benefits as being a bonus which added to the benefits already being derived from the primary purpose of the forest management.

While it was not possible to accumulate quantitative data on the success of demonstration forests in terms of resultant public attitudes, it was possible to assess the factors that appear to be important for successful projects in terms of increasing visitor usage and the anecdotal feedback from visitors.

From field inspections, discussions with a wide range of professionals and reading of the available literature, it appears that there are at least three A's for success with specific purpose demonstration forests. These three A's are:

access — access or location in relation to the target audience is a critical success factor. To be cost effective and attract the widest cross-section of people the forest should be ideally near to an urban population centre. Demonstration forests that were within 20 minutes to one hour driving time of major urban centres were the most cost effective per visitor. Good vehicular access into key areas of the forest is essential. Well maintained

roadways, tracks or paths throughout the demonstration forest are vital. Taking account of seasonal factors to ensure the year round use of tracks and paths and ensuring that design aims to meet the needs of all ages, is important. Maintenance of access is also essential.

activity

the broadest community interest in demonstration forests appears to accrue from those forests where people can see activities actually occurring in the forest. Where opportunities are created for the public to be involved in some of these activities, there appear to be enhanced benefits (i.e. benefits of a more lasting understanding than that which comes from the fairly passive activity of reading a sign or a brochure). The use of demonstration forests for specific training programs is seen to be of considerable benefit, i.e. involvement in tree raising, tree planting, tree pruning, browsing control measures etc., are all valuable activities that enhance public knowledge and understanding.

adventure

the forest museum or research plot approaches for demonstration forests are not the most successful for the wider community audience. Ideally there must be some adventure, some possibilities for a new experience on the part of the visitor if effective learning is to be achieved, i.e. if the impressions of the forest visit and the educational benefits are to be lasting. Learning and then remembering what has been learnt is enhanced if the learning experience is fun or enjoyable. In some places

this adventure feature is catered for in the design of walkways, suspension bridges or the mix of pathways through forest, river and other natural settings. All these experiences are novel for the urban visitor and provide an important recreational experience within the information framework of the demonstration forest.

7. Some examples of demonstration forests visited in the USA and Canada and comments on their features

7.1 *Latour Demonstration Forest (California Department of Forestry, California)*

A range of silvicultural treatments are conducted at the Latour forest which lies within a large working forest of 3,700 hectares. A range of treatments starting in 1951 show different silvicultural asepcts. The aim is to demonstrate economic forestry methods specifically for private forest owners. The forest area is being managed on a sustained yield basis. Special interest group visits are programmed and detailed technical information is provided. The emphasis is on the results of seeing longer term scientifically managed trials in the forest. The target audience is clearly identified as private forest owners and the program is seen to be effective for this particular technical interest group. Computer modelling of the stands is available for demonstration purposes. Interested landowners can assess the effects of managing the forest for particular stand structure. There is little focus on the broader community in this particular demonstration forests project. It is estimated that the forest management at this site involves costs of some $US3 million in direct expenses per year. The forest generates some $US6 million in income from forest product sales. The demonstration aspects and the value of these for

Excellent Road Access for busing interested groups, Latour Forest.

Field visit to Latour Forest, examples of different thinning prescriptions.

the private forest sector is seen as an additional benefit being derived from the forest management program which has a strong sustained timber management objective.

7.2 *H.J. Andrews Experimental Forests*
(East of Eugene, Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon)

These are principally oldgrowth forests used extensively for demonstrations of silvicultural trails. Special bus tours are arranged for people with a direct interest in current aspects of silvicultural practice. The target audience does not include the wider community although there would be scope for such a development. There is no planned general public information program for the H.J. Andrews forest at this time. This forest is mostly of interest to groups who are already familiar with forest management and who already have a strong wood production orientation. To appreciate the demonstration value of this forest requires the presence of a knowledgeable local forest officer.

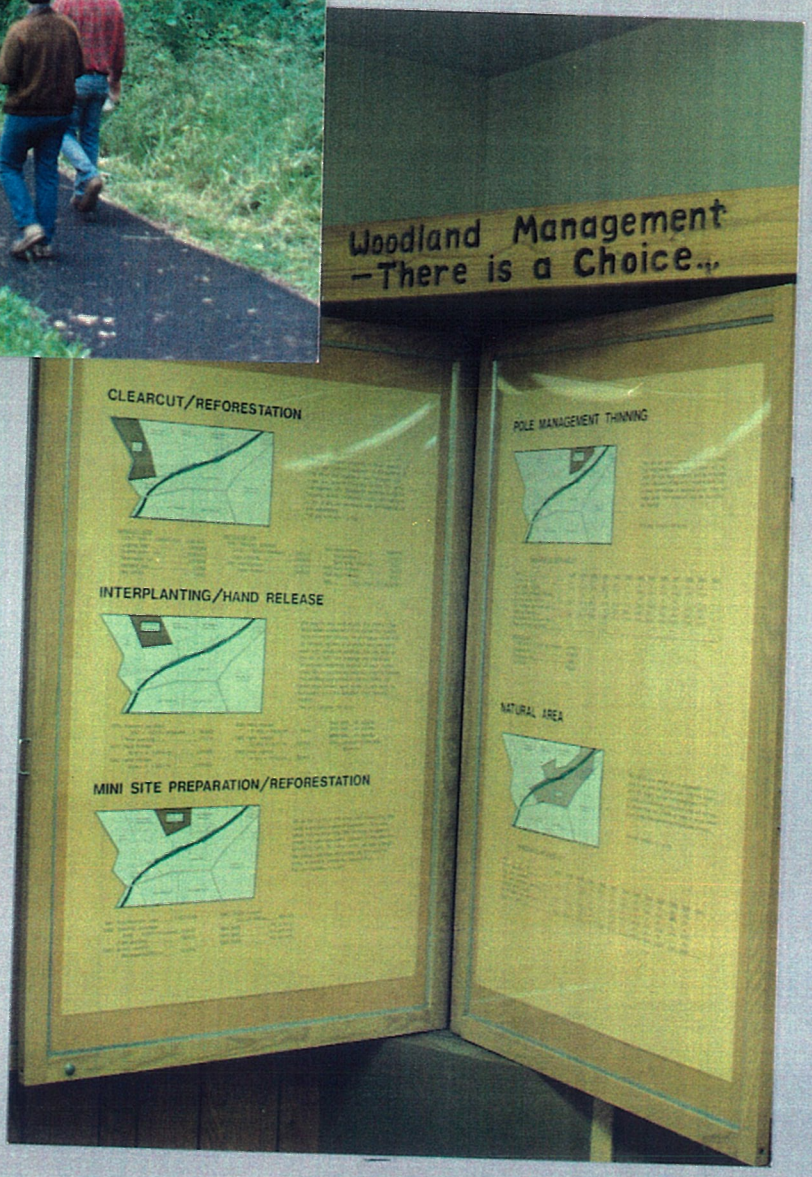
7.3 *Tillamook Forest*
(Coastal forest, State Board of Forestry, Oregon)

This forest has been the scene of three large wildfires in the 1930s and a major reforestation program in the 1950s. The reforestation program was conducted in a way that involved a significant community effort. The forest is now managed by the Oregon State Board of Forestry. There are many people from metropolitan Portland and surrounding country areas who took part in the community program to reforest the area and this now provides an interesting opportunity for the current forest managers to develop a broad acre demonstration forest with strong local community support. The State Board of Forestry is currently putting together a public education plan for the Tillamook with a special emphasis being a Tillamook

Magness Memorial Tree Farm forest.

Specially build accommodation for o'nite - Magness Tree Farm.

Excellent all weather track access, Magness Tree Farm.

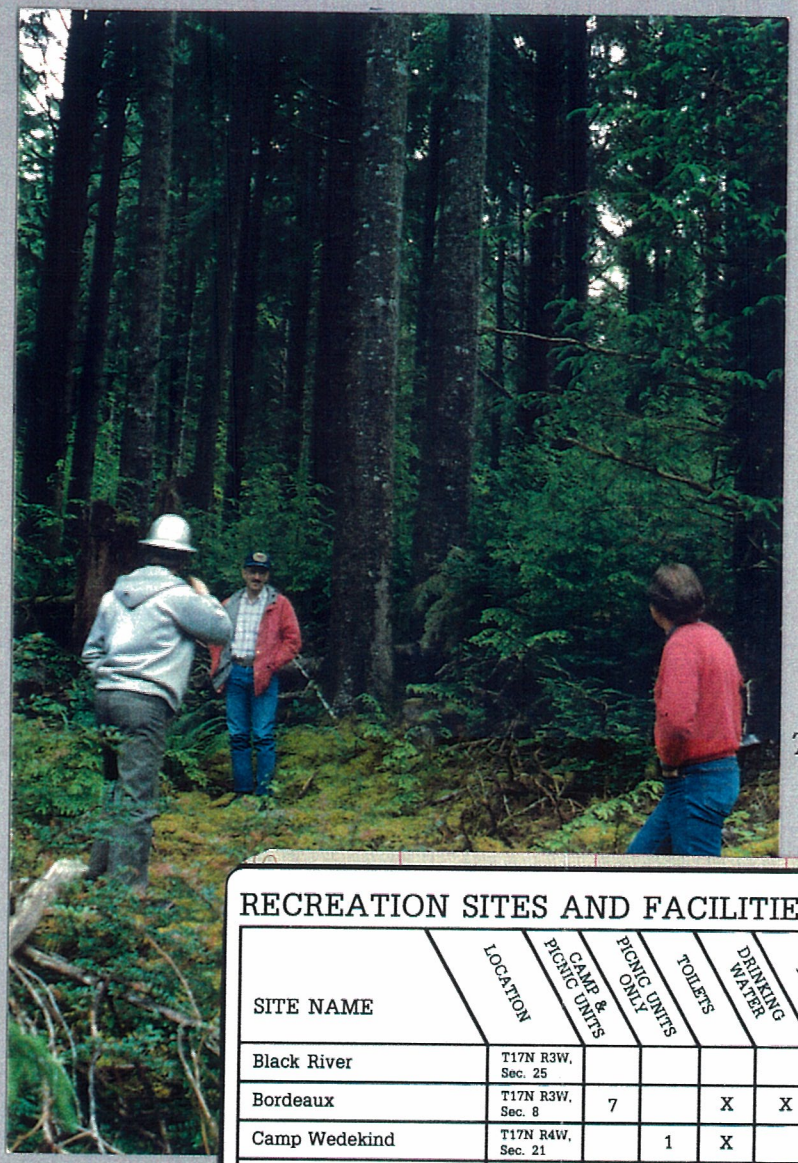


Woodland Management Information at Magness Tree Farm.

Forest Interpretation Centre. The Centre buildings will provide a focus from which educational trails will be developed in the surrounding forest. The approach to the interpretation is being professionally developed by a team of experts in forest science and public information programs. Plans for the management of the forest are being prepared using a variety of specialist people and a wide cross-section of local community groups for input. As yet, no structured demonstration program is in place and the public information that exists is more of a general purpose nature at different locations in the forest. However, there are moves to prepare specifically targeted demonstration forest programs for the broader community. Given the background to the forest's recent establishment, a significant opportunity exists to build on this connection with the community and develop a demonstration forest with a significant influence on Portland and surrounding Oregon communities.

7.4 *Magness Memorial Tree Farm (World Forestry Center, Portland, Oregon)*

The Magness Memorial Tree Farm is a demonstration forest owned and operated by the World Forestry Center, located at Portland. The Tree Farm effectively demonstrates the forest side of the World Forestry Center story. The mixed aged, mixed species forest is open seven days per week and has a ranger in residence. An information center provides good technical background to the forest and its management. A range of silvicultural treatments are evident, and very good surfaced trails provide all weather access. A series of log cabins have been developed in the forest for school camps or other special interest groups. A range of recreational experiences are provided and this is a major point of interest for school groups.



Capital State Forest - getting close up to the Forest.

Types of facilities and activities in the multiple use - Capital State Forest.

RECREATION SITES AND FACILITIES

SITE NAME	LOCATION	CAMP & PICNIC UNITS	PICNIC UNITS ONLY	TOILETS	DRINKING WATER	TRAIL	VISTA	FISHING	HORSE FACILITIES	OTHER FACILITIES
Black River	T17N R3W, Sec. 25									Hand Canoe Launch Only
Bordeaux	T17N R3W, Sec. 8	7		X	X	X		X		Motorbike Oriented
Camp Wedekind	T17N R4W, Sec. 21		1	X		X	X		X	Group Shelter
Fall Creek	T17N R3W, Sec. 20	8		X	X	X		X	X	Horse/Hiker Trails
Margaret McKenny	T17N R3W, Sec. 28	12	7	X	X	X		X	X	Group Fire Circle
McLane Creek Centennial Demonstration Forest	T18N R3W, Sec. 36			X		X	X			Interpretive Nature Trails
Middle Waddell	T17N R3W, Sec. 28	3		X		X				Motorbike Oriented
Mima Falls Trailhead	T16N R3W, Sec. 4	5	2	X	X	X			X	Horse/Hiker Trails
Mima Mounds Natural Area	T16N R3W, Sec. 3		6	X		X				Handicap Facilities Nature Trails
Mount Molly	T17N R3W, Sec. 17	10		X		X				Motorbike Oriented
North Creek	T16N R4W, Sec. 8	5		X	X	X		X		Hiker Trail
Porter Creek	T17N R5W, Sec. 12	14	2	X	X	X		X	X	Horse/Hiker Motorbike Trails
Rock Candy Trailhead	T18N R3W, Sec. 20									Parking Only
Sherman Valley	T16N R4W, Sec. 2	7		X	X	X		X		Hiker Trail
Yew Tree	T17N R3W, Sec. 21	3		X		X		X		Motorbike Oriented

POINTS OF INTEREST AND LOCATION

Bob Bammert Grove	T16N R3W, Sec. 6	L.T. Webster Nursery	T17N R2W, Sec. 20
Capitol Peak	T17N R4W, Sec. 11	Mima Falls	T17N R3W, Sec. 32
Drooping Fir	T16N R4W, Sec. 9	Porter Falls	T17N R5W, Sec. 11
Fuzzy Top	T17N R4W, Sec. 27	Rock Creek Falls	T16N R5W, Sec. 7

The Tree Farm provides an excellent adjunct to the World Forestry Center. The standard of signage is excellent and obviously benefits from its link to the Center. The key to its successful management is the enthusiasm of its resident staff who have a keen commitment to multiple use forestry.

7.5 *Capital State Forest*
(Olympia, Department of Natural Resources, Washington State)

This is a working multiple use forest with demonstration areas throughout the forest arising from the major forest restoration program that began in the 1920s. There are over 36,000 hectares of maturing Douglas Fir forest and a range of wood production activities. Good use is made of the recreational facilities within this large natural forest area. Structured public programs are in place to explain the full range of multiple uses. Activities catered for include; horseback riding, hunting, fishing, pleasure driving, off-road vehicle areas and nature trails. The forest is close to population centres (Olympia) and the range of benefits from a well managed multiple use forest are all evident. Access is by well maintained roads. The area has some of the important ingredients for a successful demonstration forest program, particularly the excellent road access and close location to major urban population centres.

7.6 *McLane Creek, Centennial Demonstration Forest within the Capital State Forest*
(Olympia, Department of Natural Resources, Washington State)

The demonstration forest is on State trust land granted by the Federal Government to Washington State at Statehood in 1889. By law, this area of the forest must support certain institutions. This provides a valuable community link as this

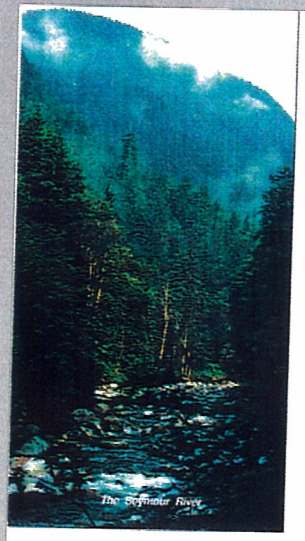
forest produces income from the timber sales to help build public schools. Over the 130 hectares, a 1.2 kilometer walking trail has been developed which is laid out through different age Douglas Fir stands to trace the growth of a young Douglas Fir through to maturity. An excellent series of signs coupled with pamphlet notes, guide the visitor through the sites.

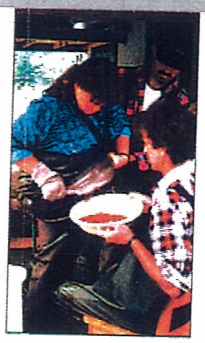
The main emphasis is on the silviculture of Douglas Fir stands and the different technical aspects of forest management. Some of the multiple use benefits are highlighted in the information sheets which are available to the visiting public. The site provides an excellent opportunity for expanding the demonstration forest concept to involve community groups in different facets of the forest management activity i.e. in further track development to highlight other values in the forest. Location to population centres is good and access is of a generally high standard.

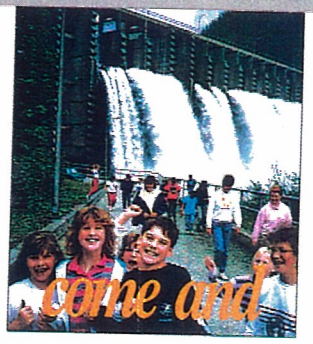
7.7 *Seymour Demonstration Forest (Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada)*

A highly successful multiple use working forest. Everything from timber growing, watershed management and fish hatcheries to forest recreation can be seen on this site. A professionally planned and targeted public information program is in place with a strong local community focus.

The Lower Seymour Valley was opened to the public in August 1987 and the 5,600 hectare working forest is being rapidly developed under the guidance of an Advisory Committee. The Committee includes a wide cross-section of forestry agencies, government representatives, naturalists and recreational groups.



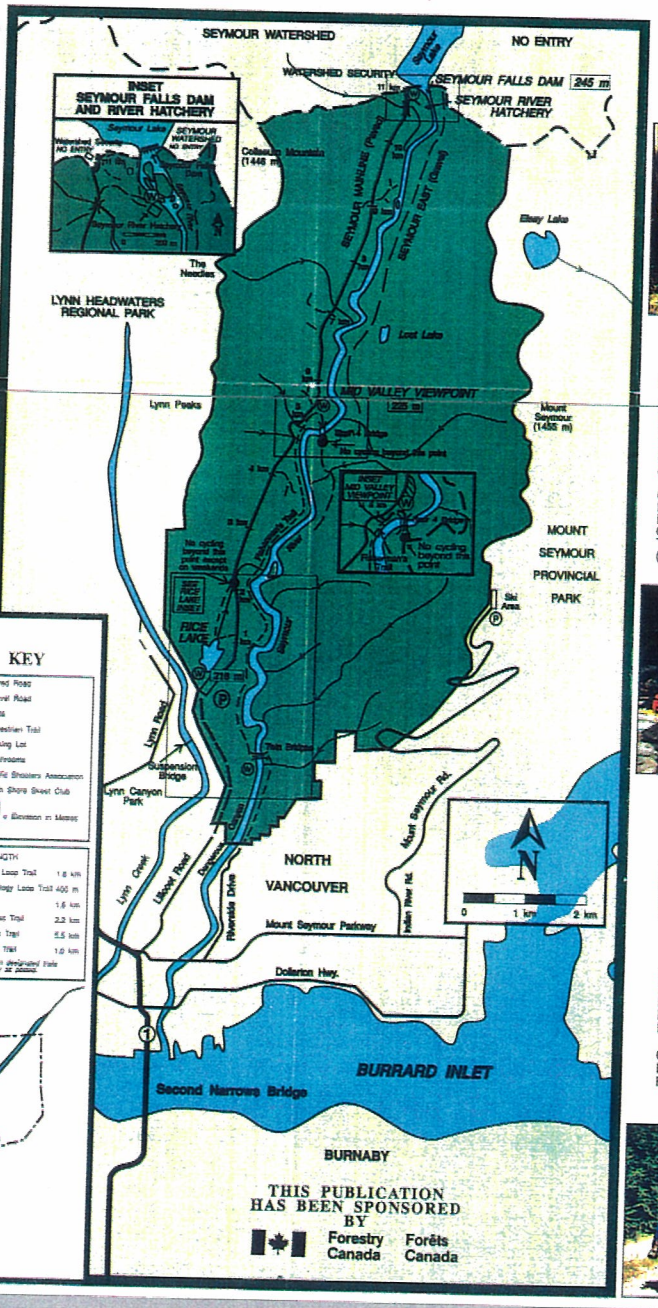




EXPLORE
the Seymour Demonstration Forest

INTEGRATED FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES...

HARVESTED AREAS ARE IMMEDIATELY REFORESTED, AND NEW TREES ARE WEEDED AND TENDED TO MAINTAIN NOT ONLY THE VIGOUR OF THE FOREST, BUT ALSO THE HEALTH OF THE WATERSHED AND WILD-LIFE HABITAT.



...ACTIVITIES

WALKING & HIKING

There are over 40 kms. of logging roads and trails to explore.

USE CAUTION, ROADS & TRAILS ARE USED BY GVRD VEHICLES.

CYCLING

Cycling is permitted on the paved road to Seymour Dam ON WEEKENDS ONLY.

CYCLING IS NOT PERMITTED ON SOME TRAILS (SEE MAP).

CANOEING/ KAYAKING

ACCESS FOR CANOEING & KAYAKING IS BY SPECIAL USE PERMIT ONLY.

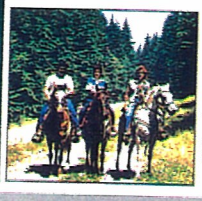
PHONE: 987-1273 FOR PERMIT INQUIRIES.

FISHING

Fishing is permitted in some areas of the Seymour River.

PLEASE REFER TO THE FISHING REGULATIONS POSTED AT THE ENTRANCE. A PROVINCIAL FISHING LICENCE AND GVRD PERMIT ARE REQUIRED.

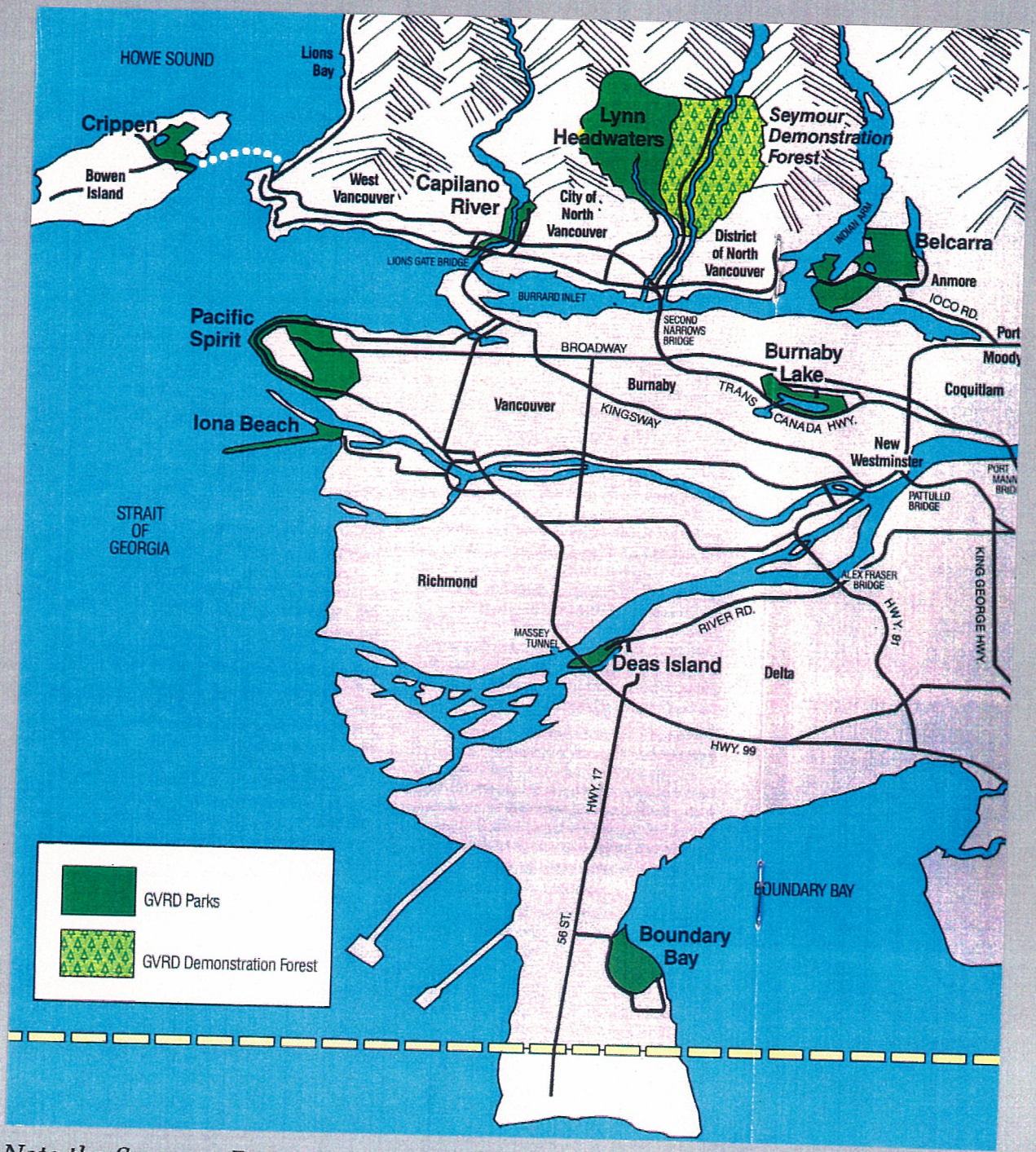
GVRD PERMITS CAN BE OBTAINED IN PERSON AT THE DEMONSTRATION FOREST ENTRANCE GATE.



HORSE TRAILS

HORSES ARE PERMITTED ON DESIGNATED TRAILS ONLY.

REFER TO THE MAP.



Note the Seymour Demonstration Forests close proximity to Vancouver and excellent access.

STOP 6 7.0 Km

This site was harvested in 1961 and planted with Douglas-fir seedlings the same year. Notice the large amount of western hemlock trees that have grown naturally on the site.

In 1985 this 11.0 hectare site was juvenile spaced. The abundance of plant growth on the forest floor is a direct result of the openings created by juvenile spacing. These plants are an important source of food for the wildlife. The site was also pruned in 1985. Imagine how easy it is for people and wildlife to move through the area.

STOP 7 11.0 Km

The Seymour River Hatchery is a Salmonid Enhancement Program run by the Seymour Salmonid Society. The hatchery produces great numbers of salmon and steelhead trout to ensure a steady run of fish in the Seymour River.

Fish are released back into the river at different stages during their life cycle. Stop in at the hatchery; if staff are available they will be happy to sho you around. Please ensure that yo obey all posted signs.

Dam Trail

STOP 8 11.0 Km

Water, pure and simple is one of the Lower Mainland's most precious resources. On average we use over 1 billion litres of water daily. Over 150 million of those litres come from the storage lake behind this impressive 21 meter high concrete dam.

The water held in storage originates in another of our most precious resources, the forest.

The Greater Vancouver Regional District ensures quality drinking water through a carefully controlled Watershed Management Program. Aging and dying stands of trees are removed and a new healthy forest is established and managed.

Shore mountain watersheds supply water in

Some detail on stops within the Seymour Demonstration Forest.

A focal point at Capilano Forest Park, Vancouver.

The main objectives of the Committee are to "develop the use of the Lower Seymour Valley as a means to further develop public appreciation and education in integrated resource management and use".

On-site professionals have developed the site on input from the broadly based Advisory Committee and from feedback from visitors to the site. The demonstration forest is situated some 15 minutes from Vancouver Central City with first class road access throughout the forest. The area is open seven days a week and has a strong emphasis on activity with a range of educational and recreational programs. These programs have been developed for a range of targeted groups in the community.

The demonstration forest program is being closely monitored by a professional team and the strong community involvement in planning the activities in the forest is seen as a major factor in the success of this investment. The inforest interpretation caters for a wide range of audiences. Specific programs for special interest groups are in place and the emphasis on involving different groups in special projects in the forest is judged to be very effective in shaping attitudes to forest management issues.

7.8 *Cowichan Demonstration Forest*
(British Columbia Forests Ministry, Vancouver Island)

A working wood production forest on a main arterial highway with strong local government, forest industry and community support. Planning for the forest involves community input. This has led to well planned, general forest demonstration sites, good signage and active educational promotion. The demonstration forest contains walking trails that traverse a

The range of Working Demonstration Forest areas in British Columbia. These are co-ordinated by the industry and the Government Forest Agency.

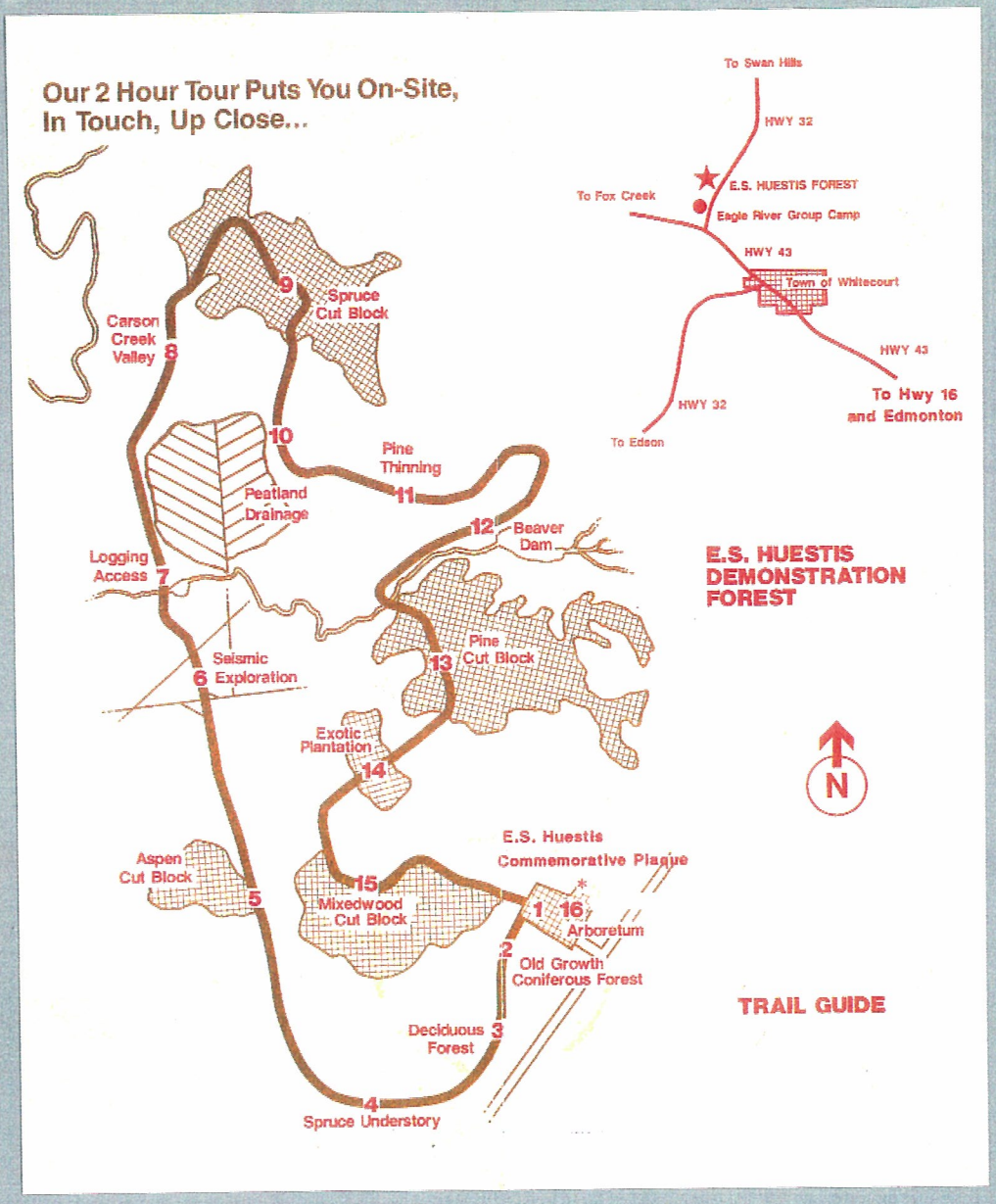
The viewfield from within the Cowichan Demonstration Forest. - plenty of activity!

Signage in the Cowichan Demonstration Forest.

range of different forest silvicultural treatments. The whole forest area is actively managed for multiple use with the principal emphasis being on timber production. The demonstration benefits are seen as additional benefits to the principal purpose of managing for sustainable timber supplies and protection of other forest environmental values.

7.9 *Eric S. Huestis Demonstration Forest (Whitecourt, Alberta Forest Service, Alberta)*

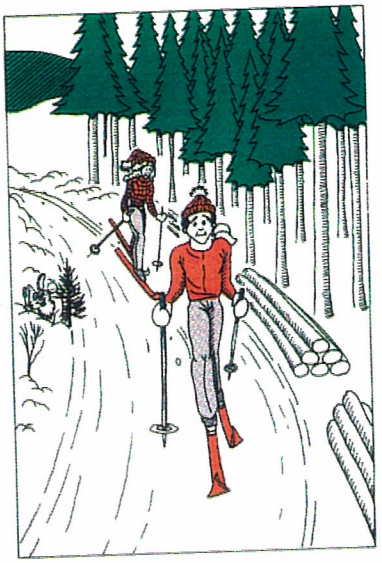
Part of a large working timberland forest (10,000 hectares), based on multiple purpose management principles. The closest demonstration forest to Edmonton, Alberta, which is some hours away by road. While the road access from Edmonton is excellent, it is a significant trip to make and this is reflected in the current level of public usage of the forest. The management philosophy is based on a self-guided vehicle tour concept. During summer months a person is hired by the Alberta Forest Service to take school groups to the forest and arrange briefings to teachers or other interested community groups. Specific interpretation sites have been established and adjacent signs and displays detail information on different aspects of forest management. The demonstration areas deal mainly with management techniques for timber production. However, the site also caters for recreation, wildlife habitat and the demonstration of a range of other natural resources benefits, including minerals and gas production. Excellent vehicle access within the forest. Signage is simple, easy to read and designed specifically for the driving visitor.



E.S.Huestis Demonstration Forest trail & example of signage throughout the forest.

IF I DECIDE I *AM* INTERESTED IN WORKING WITH MY LAND, WHAT KINDS OF THINGS CAN I DO?

There are a lot of ways you can care for your woodlot, many of them serving more than one purpose. For example, you may build a road to make management easier, but the same road may also be used for walking, skiing, or hunting. Roads also help you protect your property from fire: you can't fight it unless you can get at it.



Harvesting, too, has more than one purpose. You may associate cutting only with financial gain, but cutting trees can actually make your woodlot healthier. Although it may seem as if the trees have always been there, and always will be, trees, like other living things, go through a life cycle of youth, development, maturity, decline and death. By removing some of the older or damaged trees, you leave room for younger and healthier ones to grow. So even if you have never considered harvesting to make money, you may decide some cutting is desirable to keep your woodlot healthy and increase its value.

Private Tree Farms - clear and simple publications plus idyllic settings.

7.10 Tree Farm System (Eastern States, USA)

Some 70,000 private properties have been involved in the Tree Farm System program throughout the USA over the last 50 years. Private property owners regularly visit each other's demonstration forest plots on neighbouring farms to share knowledge and seek to improve their forest practices. There is little direct public or broader community involvement. The project is supported by excellent technical information and is clearly targeted to the private farm forester. Tree Farms visited had a high standard of technical management. Landowners show interest in managing their forests for different stand structure to deliver different benefits. The growing interest in managing trees on farms is well catered for by this program which should not be overlooked as a supplement to the more community focussed public demonstration forests.

8. Conclusions

Forests have had a fundamental impact on communities for thousands of years. These impacts have included environmental, economic and cultural ones. The uses to which forests are now put are increasingly questioned as are the impacts of the various forest uses. It is the task of the forest manager to understand the range of uses and the potential impacts and to provide opportunities for the stakeholders of the forests to understand these issues and implications for forest management.

A great deal of debate, scientific inquiry, new systems technology as well as a dose of moral posturing has gone into seeking to resolve the questions about production versus the preservation of our forests. Many people in the community are lost in a web of apparently conflicting information and the tangle of values that are so often a part of the media reporting of forestry issues.

In all of this, we can lose sight of a very significant forest cultural heritage in the Australian community. While we have concerned ourselves as a modern western society with other important aspects of culture and heritage particularly of our natural and built environments, we have under-valued our "forest use" culture in Australia and its influence is considerable.

Without Sherwood Forest, Robin Hood would have been a much less revered and romanticised figure. Without the foreboding mystique of the northern European continental forests, we would not have the stories of the Brothers Grimm or Hans Christian Andersen. Without the tough resilience of the eucalypt forest, we would not have the Lawson and Banjo Paterson legends of the hardy forest settlers. Forests are not only places of bygone mystery and inspiration for popular stories and serious litterateurs alike, they are also significant features of differentiation from country to country, culture to culture. Forests are vital to Australia's economic well-being and must be better understood for their full range of uses if we are to optimise community benefit from their management.

The forests themselves can be our greatest allies in promoting an understanding of forest management techniques, conservation values and in working our way through the often perplexing forest use debates. One thing we can all agree on is the sheer mystery and magic of being out in our forests. This appeal to both human senses and imagination is just as strong now as it was hundreds of years ago. Demonstration forests can therefore be an important step in better understanding forests because they bring people and forests together. By providing properly managed <u>multiple use</u> forests, that people can easily visit, enjoy and judge accurately for themselves what is happening, we can take a significant step forward in providing opportunities to more rationally resolve some of the debates about forest use.

The demonstration forest concept has come of age for Australia. Those that have worked in forests, lived in them, recreated in them

or have just driven by them know how much benefit can be derived from the direct experience of being in the forest. In Australia, the vast majority of our population hugs the coastal fringe. It is this coastal fringe that is also surrounded by much of our best forest land. The geography of where most Australians live and where the forests are located suits the concept of public demonstration forests. We have an opportunity in Australia to capitalise on the heightened public interest in our forests. We should link this community interest with greater public access to demonstration forests. This could assist those who care for sound forest management to establish a new phase of public understanding of forests in our country.

Our first priority must be to establish demonstration forests adjacent to our largest urban population centres. It is in these locations that the needs for public information are greatest and the returns on the investment in demonstration forests can be quickly realised.

Proper planning, based on community participation and a multiple use philosophy should guide forest managers in the establishment of demonstration forests. Access, activity and adventure must be carefully considered in each demonstration forest plan.

At least seven new demonstration forests and their associated facilities should be established close to our major capital cities. These demonstration forests should be nationally funded and this objective should be achieved before the year 2000. This could be realised if those that care for forests are prepared to work together to achieve this goal.

9. Acknowledgements

The opportunity to visit demonstration forests in the United States of America and Canada was generously assisted by a Gottstein Trust Travelling Fellowship. The Forestry Commission, Tasmania, supported the study program including production of this report. Mr Brian Hodgson, Forestry Commission, Tasmania, arranged the program with the generous assistance of both American and Canadian officials.

10. Program of overseas visits

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA
Program 2nd June - 6th July 1990

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco

- University of California
  Department of Forestry
  145 Mulford Hall
  Berkeley

  Dr John Helms

Redding

- Timber Association of California

  Bill Dennison, President

- Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

  Harold Walt, Director
  Ken Delfino, Deputy Director of Resource

- State Board of Forestry

  Carlton Yae, Acting Chairman

- United States Forest Service, San Francisco

  Tom Fulk, Director, State and Private Forestry
  Ross Johnson, Director of Forest Practices Regulations

OREGON

Portland

- Oregon Forestry and Conservation
  1326 American Bank Building
  Portland

  Richard Zabel

- Oregon Small Woodland Owners Association

  Irene Waldorf, Vice President
  Wendell Harmon, member

- Pacific North West Research Station
  139 S.W. Pine (P.O. Box 3890)
  Portland 97208

  Charles Philpott, Director

- World Forestry Center and Demonstration Forests
  4033 SW Canyon Road 97221
  (Westside)

  Mike Barnes

Salem

- Oregon Forest Industries Council (a division of Associated Oregon Industries)

  Ward Armstrong, Executive Director
  Dave Jessup

- Department of Forestry
  2600 James Street
  Salem

  James Brown, Chief Forester
  Doug Decker, Public Affairs

WASHINGTON

Olympia

- Department of Natural Resources
  201 John Cherberg Building
  Capitol Campus
  Olympia 98504

  Art Stearns, Chief State Forester
  Laura Eckert, Deputy Supervisor
  Arden Olson, Private Forestry and Regulations

- Washington Forest Protection Association
  Suite 608 Evergreen Plaza Building
  711 Capital Way
  Olympia 98501

  Bill Jacobs, Director
  Jay Goldstein, Public Affairs Director

- Private Woodlands Association
  110 West 26th Avenue
  Olympia 98501

  Nels Hamson

Tacoma

- Weyerhaeuser
  Timberlands CH 1M30
  Tacoma

  Bob Witter, Vice President

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver

- University of British Columbia

  Professor Les Reed

- Private Forest Owners Association

  Peter Sanders

- Council of Forest Industries
  1200 - 555 Burrard Street
  Vancouver

  Ray Shebbeare, Vice President (Forests and Environment)
  Brian McCloy

Victoria, Vancouver Island

- British Columbia Ministry of Forests
  1st Floor 1450 Government Street
  Victoria

  J. Cuthbert, Chief Forester
  Jack Biickert, Assistant Chief Forester and Director of Integrated Resources Branch
  Tom Walker, District Manager, Duncan Forest District
  Ken Ingram, Regional Manager

- Vancouver Forest Region
  4595 Canada Way
  Burnaby

  Rich Scarrow, Regional Staff Manager

- Seymour Demonstration Forest

  Dan Jepson, Project Co-ordinator

- Forest Resources Commission

  Sandy Peel
  Derek Curtis

Nanaimo

- S. Madill Ltd
  2560 Bowen Road

  Pat Madill, Managing Director

ALBERTA

Edmonton

- Forestry, Lands and Wildlife
  Petroleum Plaza - 10th Floor South Tower
  9915 - 108 St
  Edmonton T5K 2C9

  Mr C.B. Smith, Assistant Deputy Minister

ONTARIO

Ottawa

- Forestry Canada
  Place Vincent Massey
  351 St Joseph Boulevard
  Hull
  Quebec

  Tony Hughes, Director General
  Tom Lee, Assistant Deputy Minister (Operations)

NEW BRUNSWICK

Fredericton

- University of New Brunswick

  Dr Gordon Baskerville, Dean, Faculty of Forestry

MONTREAL

- Canadair Ltd CL-215

  A. Rusinek, Director Marketing
  A. Throner, Vice President & General Manager
  John Reid, Manager Sales Engineering

WASHINGTON D.C.

- United States Forest Service
  14th St/Independence Avenue SW
  Washington

  George Lennard, Public Relations Officer