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Case No. 1: One Hundred Years of Forest Management
John J. Ball and Peter R. Schaefcr

The first regulated sale of timber from a forest reserve, in the
Black Hills National Forest, shows how effective management
can sustain multiple forest resources.

Forest Resources Research for the Next Decade: Minnesota Plots a Direction
Paul V. Ellefson and Michael A. Kilgore

Minnesota's 1998 forest resources research review set forth an
agenda that will require greater attention to planning, funding, and transfer of results to users.

State Forest Health Programs: A Survey of State Foresters
Ronald F. Billings

A 1998 survey of state foresters reveals that the number of state
forest health specialists remained constant during a decade that
saw many forest health problems intensify.

Sustainable Forestry, Oregon Style
Michael A. Bordelon, David C. McAllister, and Ross Holloway

Oregon's new structure-based forest management plan for its
northwestern forests aims to ensure productive forest ecosystems
and promote timber and wildlife as compatible values.
37 The Greatest Good

Char Miller and Rebecca Staebler

An excerpt from SAF's recently published history of US forestry highlights some of the activities that shaped forest practices and policies early in the century.

Focus

Fixing fragmented habitat • forest fertilization and water quality • wildfire education • world population and forests • educating forest workers • interagency teams prevent fires and save money

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56 Perspective

State forestry agencies, with a combined workforce of more than 16,000 employees, directly manage some 53 million acres of public forestlands under a variety of mandates. State forest managers have taken the initiative in numerous critical areas, several of which are covered in this issue. Both the Minnesota research review (page 12) and the national survey of state forest health specialists (page 20) assess past practices and policies and look to future needs in these areas. Oregon's forest management plan and New York City's watershed forestry program (page 26) reflect the work being done to identify and deliver on compatible as well as multiple uses of forest resources.

Also in this issue are two articles—"Case No. 1" (page 4) and an excerpt from The Greatest Good (page 37)—and a Perspective to set the stage for a year of celebration: 100 years of the Society of American Foresters and professional forestry in America. Throughout the coming year we will examine our history and anticipate our future through articles and commentary, photographs and illustrations. We look forward to your contributions and your participation in this momentous celebration.
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Code of Ethics
for Members of the Society of American Foresters

PREAMBLE
Stewardship of the land is the cornerstone of the forestry profession. The purpose of these canons is to govern the professional conduct of members of the Society of American Foresters in their relations with the land, the public, their employers, including clients, and each other as provided in Article VIII of the Society’s Constitution. Compliance with these canons demonstrates our respect for the land and our commitment to the wise management of ecosystems, and ensures just and honorable professional and human relationships, mutual confidence and respect, and competent service to society.

These canons have been adopted by the membership of the Society and can only be amended by the membership. Procedures for processing charges of violation of these canons are contained in Bylaws established by the Council. The canons and procedures apply to all membership categories in all forestry-related disciplines, except Honorary Members.

All members upon joining the Society agree to abide by this Code as a condition of membership.

CANONS
1. A member will advocate and practice land management consistent with ecologically sound principles.

2. A member’s knowledge and skills will be utilized for the benefit of society. A member will strive for accurate, current, and increasing knowledge of forestry, will communicate such knowledge when not confidential, and will challenge and correct untrue statements about forestry.

3. A member will advertise only in a dignified and truthful manner, stating the services the member is qualified and prepared to perform. Such advertisements may include references to fees charged.

4. A member will base public comment on forestry matters on accurate knowledge and will not distort or withhold pertinent information to substantiate a point of view. Prior to making public statements on forest policies and practices, a member will indicate on whose behalf the statements are made.

5. A member will perform services consistent with the highest standards of quality and with loyalty to the employer.

6. A member will perform only those services for which the member is qualified by education or experience.

7. A member who is asked to participate in forestry operations which deviate from accepted professional standards must advise the employer in advance of the consequences of such deviation.

8. A member will not voluntarily disclose information concerning the affairs of the member’s employer without the employer’s express permission.

9. A member must avoid conflicts of interest or even the appearance of such conflicts. If, despite such precaution, a conflict of interest is discovered, it must be promptly and fully disclosed to the member’s employer and the member must be prepared to act immediately to resolve the conflict.

10. A member will not accept compensation or expenses from more than one employer for the same service, unless the parties involved are informed and consent.

11. A member will engage, or advise the member’s employer to engage, other experts and specialists in forestry or relatedfields whenever the employer’s interest would be best served by such action, and a member will work cooperatively with other professionals.

12. A member will not by false statement or dishonest action injure the reputation or professional associations of another member.

13. A member will give credit for the methods, ideas, or assistance obtained from others.

14. A member in competition for supplying forestry services will encourage the prospective employer to base selection on comparison of qualifications and negotiation of fee or salary.

15. Information submitted by a member about a candidate for a prospective position, award, or elected office will be accurate, factual, and objective.

16. A member having evidence of violation of these canons by another member will present the information and charges to the Council in accordance with the Bylaws.

The Impact of Forest Management Restrictions on Aspen Harvest Levels and Forest Structure in Itasca County, Minnesota

J.M. Nichols, D.W. Rose, and S.A. Husain

Potential management policies of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) designed to enhance nontimber values were examined to estimate their impact on permissible harvest levels, forest composition, and spatial attributes of aspen in Itasca County, Minnesota. An allowable cut equal to the Long Run Sustained Yield (LRSY) was estimated and used as the target harvest level for each management policy. Results were analyzed in a number of ways including Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The study illustrates that the selection of specific management policies can have significant impacts on timber supply as well as forest structures. Therefore, any suggested policy should always be reviewed for its potential impacts and associated trade-offs before implementation.

Effects of the White Pine Weevil in Well-Stocked Eastern White Pine Stands in Wisconsin

D.M. Pulz, R.L. Williams, D.L. Congos, and M. Pecore

We documented the effects of the white pine weevil, a native insect, on the development of 30- to 80-year-old white pine in 17 well-stocked plantations in northern Wisconsin and 150-year-old white pine on the Menominee Indian Reservation in northeastern Wisconsin. Thirty-four plots with unsuppressed white pine were located in these plantations. Of these plots, 79.4 percent averaged at least 165 white pine crop trees per acre and were considered to be sufficiently stocked with crop trees. A total of 411 trees that satisfied crop tree criteria were evaluated, and 87.3 percent had identifiable weevil injury. The number of weevil injuries ranged from zero to six in the lower 17 feet of the tree and averaged 2.1 injuries. In 101 dominant/codominant white pines that were 150 years old, volume lost to crook was 0.1 percent. The lower 16 feet of these felled trees were sectioned and contained an average of 3.3 weevil injuries. Stacking and management are key to minimizing the effects of white pine weevil on white pine.

Field Note—Response of Planted Northern Red Oak Seedlings to Selected Site Treatments

M.C. Demchik and W.E. Sharpe

Field Note—Short Versus Long Rotations

W.B. Leak

Status and Trends of Silvicultural Practices in Minnesota

K.J. Puettmann and A.R. Ek

This article describes the kind and extent of silvicultural practices applied in Minnesota. We surveyed land managers with respect to silvicultural systems and practices employed during 1996. Results were compared to corresponding information from 1991. The study obtained input from ownerships covering approximately half of the acreage and timber volume harvested in the state. The statewide harvest volume increased 8 percent from 1991 to 1996, and the estimated acreage to harvesting increased 1 percent. An increased emphasis on thinning was a significant factor in the rise in total acreage harvested. From 1991 to 1996, clearcutting (>5 acres) decreased from 89 to 85 percent of the acreage harvested. Residuals were left on 77 percent of the acreage cropland, a level nearly as high as in 1991. Reliance on natural versus artificial regeneration increased by 7 percent since 1991. At the same time, artificial regeneration efforts showed greater emphasis on site preparation rather than later release, especially on land owned by forest industry. Overall, forest management trends in Minnesota are moving toward a more intensively managed but also more diverse forest across ownerships.

An Assessment of Stand Damage Following Timber Harvests in West Virginia

C.C. Hasler, S.T. Grusebeck, and M.A. Tavjan

Fixed plot sampling was used to measure residual stand damage on 101 harvested stands in West Virginia. Damage was categorized for roots, base, bole, and crown components of all trees 4 inches dbh and greater. The level of damage was correlated to both preharvest and residual stand densities. Equations were developed to estimate stand damage, based on preharvest and residual stand basal area and trees per acre. These equations were found to reasonably estimate levels of stand damage from previous studies in partial/selection cuts, but not in thinnings.

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