

News from the Editor

Julie Taylor Schooling, JEM Project Manager

Welcome to *JEM* 10(2). Articles in this issue cover a range of perspectives, results, and syntheses relevant to British Columbia's ecosystems and their management.

We lead off this issue with a general discussion of ecosystem-based management (EBM) by Leech, Wiensczyk, and Turner followed by an industry perspective on EBM implementation in Clayoquot Sound by Butt and McMillan. Later in the issue, Harshaw, Sheppard, and Jeakins present results of a public opinion survey on sustainable forest management in forest-dependent communities. They conclude that forest managers need to develop better methods to effectively engage, inform, and gain the trust of the public. Economic sustainability in First Nations communities affected by the mountain pine beetle (MPB) is the focus of Caverley's Perspectives article. She reflects on discussions from First Nations Mountain Pine Beetle Initiative strategic planning sessions, and concludes that a strength-based approach using the human, cultural, and environmental assets of First Nations communities has the potential to turn the MPB challenge into opportunity.

Modelling MPB spread is the topic of an Extension Note by Barclay, Schivatcheva, Li, and Benson. They explore interactions between fire return rates and harvesting, and characterize the effects in terms of forests' susceptibility to and traversability by beetles. A companion Extension Note by Barclay, Schivatcheva, and Li again describes results of simulations, this time exploring the effects of frequency and size of fires, fire control, and harvesting on equilibrium forest age structure. Under their model, a combination of intensive fire control and early harvesting optimized wood volume production. Results of both studies could inform design of better strategies related to management of forests and pests as well as fire protection.

This issue features another two in our series of Stand Establishment Decision Aids, which are designed to support management of various vegetation complexes and forest health issues. First, McCulloch and Kabzems summarize information on management of aspen, both for timber production and when it competes with crop species. In the second SEDA, McCulloch, Aukema, White, and Klingenberg synthesize the best available information on Warren root collar weevil (like MPB, a pest of lodgepole pine).

Pests of two other commercially important conifers in British Columbia are the topic of a pair of Research Reports. Based on the first set of results, Maclachlan, Hall, Otvos, and Brooks recommend an integrated management system for the Douglas-fir tussock moth in southern British Columbia. A second Research Report describes the influence of past forestry practices on western spruce budworm defoliation, and concludes that changes in stand structure through harvesting have affected susceptibility to this pest in the south of the province.

Two more Research Reports focus on the influence of harvesting practices on ectomycorrhizae and stream ecology, respectively. Outerbridge and Trofymow describe relationships they observed between varying levels of green tree retention and colonization of seedlings by ectomycorrhizae at a research installation near Powell River, BC. Nordin, Maloney, and Rex analyze data from the Bowron River watershed to investigate whether impacts of upper-basin riparian-zone harvesting could be detected downstream. Their findings support the best management practice of retaining a 10-m no-harvest riparian buffer to mitigate downstream effects.

We look forward to sharing a combination of special content and regular articles with you in upcoming issues, and invite both new submissions and responses to published articles at any time.