

Southern African Institute of Forestry



Delivering a professional service to forestry

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From the President's desk

El Niño vs La Niña

The marine biome is the largest of the world's biomes, covering approximately 70% of the Earth's surface. It is categorized into several marine ecosystems which include; the seven oceans, coral reefs, estuaries and mangrove forests to name a few. The ocean is a dynamic environment, responsible for producing a large proportion of the oxygen we breathe through aquatic plants and phytoplankton. Additionally, our oceans regulate local climates, absorb carbon dioxide and house an extraordinary variety of aquatic species.

The ocean plays a critical role in regulating weather and climates and is responsible for keeping the planet warm. It absorbs a large proportion of incoming solar radiation, which is concentrated in the tropical waters at the equator. The water molecules that are heated by solar radiation evaporate, thus increasing the temperature and humidity of the surrounding air. The evaporated water forms the rain that is then carried to land via the trade winds. The ocean currents are also responsible for regulating global climate. They are generated by surface winds, temperature, water salinity, the rotation of the Earth and tides. Ocean currents typically flow in a clockwise direction in the northern hemisphere and counterclockwise in the southern hemisphere along the coasts of our continents. The currents direct the warm tropical waters and rain to the poles and the cool waters from the poles towards the equator, thus creating a habitable equilibrium by regulating the uneven distribution of solar radiation that strikes the Earth.



SECOND PLACE | Photographer: Brett Hurley | Branch: Gauteng | Description: Wattle semi-looper

**SAIF Calendar February 2021 : Runner-Up Photo by
Brett Hurley : Wattle semi-looper**



When we consider the interaction between the ocean's surface and the atmosphere in the tropics, two contrasting weather patterns are likely to develop, either El Niño (little boy) or La Niña (little girl), that make up the El Niño/Southern Oscillation cycle (ENSO). The ENSO cycle is used to describe the changes in the sea surface temperature and the atmosphere in the equatorial Pacific Ocean. La Niña represents the cold, wet period of the cycle, while El Niño represents the warm, dry period for South Africa. The ENSO cycle influences marine ecosystems and influences the amount of rainfall received on land by temporary disrupting the global climate. This is important when we consider the effect that changes in rainfall patterns will have on the agricultural and forestry industries, as well as water resources for a region. During cooler, La Niña events, cold water is brought to the surface, along with nutrients from the deep. These nutrients then feed the surface-dwelling fish species. However, during an El Niño event, the cold nutrient-rich waters are not brought to the surface to the same extent and thus have an influence on the distribution of fish species, which migrate to new waters in search of food. This movement of fish species to new bodies of water ultimately influences the local ecosystems and the fishing industries in these zones.

For years, Southern Africa has been experiencing an El Niño event, which brought about drought conditions, however, according to the Global Agricultural Geo-Monitoring Initiative (GEOGLAM), wetter conditions, typically associated with La Niña phase, are now expected for 2021. La Niña events typically occur every two to seven years and can last up to two years. According to the Southern African Weather Service above normal rainfall is forecast for early autumn (Feb-Mar-Apr) for most of the country with the exception of parts of Limpopo and the Eastern Cape, which can expect below-normal rainfall. Above-normal rainfall is also widely expected in mid- (Mar- Apr-May) and late-autumn (Apr-May-Jun)

With the only exception, again, for parts of the Eastern Cape in mid-autumn. Mostly above normal minimum temperatures are expected in the north-eastern half of the country for the entire forecast period with the south-western parts expected to be below-normal. Maximum temperatures show a similar pattern, however, the below-normal maximum temperatures are expected further north into the interior of South Africa.

The recent prolonged El Niño event experienced in South Africa has had a devastating impact on the forestry and agricultural industry due to the lack of rainfall and high temperatures. There is clear evidence of the impact of below average rainfall. This has caused reduced tree growth, drought damage, fires and increased vulnerability to pest and diseases. The current La Niña event is estimated to result in above-normal rainfall countrywide and is likely to recharge water-supply reservoirs and provide temporal drought relief to drought affected communities, particularly in the North West and Mpumalanga provinces. Water reservoirs in parts of Limpopo and the Eastern Cape provinces are likely to be burdened because of predicted below-normal rainfall during early- and mid-autumn (only the Eastern Cape). Furthermore, the expected above-normal rainfall across the autumn season poses a risk of flash floods, especially in flood prone areas of Gauteng, Mpumalanga, and KwaZulu-Natal. This could mean a good season for the forest industry in the interim and bring some relief to the more drought prone areas. Ongoing increases in temperature and a return of El Niño events predisposes the forestry industry to losses due to drought and wildfires.

<https://sciencing.com/characteristics-of-a-marine-biome-12535256.html>
<https://editorials.voa.gov/a/common-responsibility-protect-ocean/2421883.html#:~:text=At%20the%20most%20basic%20level,its%20livelihood%20from%20the%20seahttps://oceanexplorer.noaa.gov/facts/climate.html>
<https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/ninonina.html>
<https://www.farmingportal.co.za/index.php/farming-news/south-africa/5103-la-nina-weather-patterns-what-southern-africa-should-now#:~:text=La%20Ni%C3%B1a%20causes%20opposite%20conditions,between%206%20and%2024%20m>



Wow – wood can really do that?

For millennia, trees have provided mankind with fuel, food, fibre and medicine from their fruit, flowers, roots, wood, leaves and branches. In fact, many things we use daily are connected to wood. Printer paper, chewing gum, planks, viscose fabric, vitamins, pallets, toilet tissue, toothpaste, and detergents all have a link back to wood.

Wood is made up of cellulose, hemicellulose, lignin and extracts (waxes, fatty acids, resin acids and sugars). The properties of these elements make them suitable ingredients in countless products, not just in paper, cardboard and tissue. As a sustainably farmed resource that stores carbon, wood is increasingly being used not only in the built environment for houses and high-rises, but also for its cellulose, lignin and sugars. These elements all have a role in helping the world find renewable and low-carbon alternatives to the likes of plastic, chemicals, steel and concrete.

As a sustainably farmed resource that stores carbon, wood is increasingly being used not only in the built environment for houses and high-rises, but also for its cellulose, lignin and sugars. These elements all have a role in helping the world find renewable and low-carbon alternatives to the likes of plastic, chemicals, steel and concrete. The Paper Manufacturers Association of South Africa (PAMSA), its members and its university partners are exploring the commercial potential of a range of products from the pulping and papermaking process, maximising product yield from each and every tree harvested.

“Two key advantages that commercially farmed trees bring are their renewability and their carbon storage,” explains Jane Molony, PAMSA executive director.

Kings of carbon capture

Trees in plantations are essentially crops that are planted and replanted in rotations, with only about 9% of the total tree count being harvested in any given year. *“This means that there are always trees growing, at different stages of maturity, and these trees are all absorbing carbon dioxide (CO₂) and storing the carbon,”* says Molony.

“The fact that trees are planted, harvested and replanted on the same land makes wood and paper a renewable

and efficient resource,” Molony asserts. *“For a low carbon future, it’s tremendously exciting.”*

With trees capturing more carbon from the atmosphere than any other biome, they offer a means to mitigate the impact of climate change.

Paper itself is a biomaterial and one of the oldest technologies in the world. From chipping wood into small pieces, to cooking them to produce a soup-like slurry and then drying the fibres into sheets, papermaking is a complex and fascinating process. Companies are continually looking at every aspect of their operations to reduce water use, energy consumption and air emissions.

South African companies can use their raw material to make bio-based products, chemicals, plastics and fuels. Not only does this have an environmental and economic benefit, but it also opens up a whole new world for youngsters with an affinity for engineering, science and innovation.

Low-carbon careers in the bio-economy

“Careers in pulp and paper technology and process engineering have not traditionally been sexy, but as the sector finds ways to diversify in the face of reduced printing and writing paper demand, chemists and chemical engineers can help discover the wonder of wood, wood-derived chemicals and paper packaging,” notes Molony.

This includes the potential of forest residues (bark and branches), wood pulp and paper mill waste to replace non-renewable materials such as plastics produced from oil or coal and other innovative products. Using their inherent biorefinery technologies, companies can extract a range of components such as cellulose, lignin and sugars from process streams that would otherwise become process waste. *“This takes mills beyond paper, and into the realms of a biorefinery,”* Molony adds.

Natural polymers from planted trees

Cellulose – the most abundant organic compound and polymer on earth – is the major component of wood and the starting point for the various reactions.

Dissolving woodpulp, a purified form of cellulose, is suitable for subsequent chemical conversion into a



range of products – it is spun into viscose and lyocell textile fibres for use in fashion and decorating textiles, cast into a film or regenerated into a sponge.

Wood also gives us products such as carbocymethyl cellulose or microcrystalline cellulose (MCC).

This fine powder is extremely versatile. It can bind active medicinal ingredients or vitamins into palatable tablets, stabilise emulsions or increase viscosity – which is why cellulose is added to low-fat yoghurt, and lipstick! It also acts as an abrasive or exfoliant in cosmetics, or an anti-caking agent in washing powders or foods.

“It is a misconception that ‘sawdust’ is added to food. MCC is an approved and safe food additive that passes through our bodies, unabsorbed,” confirms Molony.

Tiny fibres with huge potential

Nanocellulose – tiny cellulose nanofibres (CNF) and nanocrystalline cellulose (NCC or CNC) – can be used in wound dressings and surgical gels, food supplements and edible packaging, or even as a composite for screens on electronic devices.

Tipped to be a rival to high-strength materials like Kevlar, nanocellulose composites have strength, barrier and performance attributes similar to, if not better than, carbon fibre. This makes them ideal for use in the automotive and aviation sectors.

Paper and paper packaging manufacturers are looking at ways to use nanocellulose to reduce the weight of paperboard without lowering strength and performance. The substance can also be applied as a recycling-friendly barrier coating instead of plastic.

Lighter footprints with lignin

Lignin is the glue that holds wood and plant fibres together. It is removed during the pulping process when manufacturing fine paper to prevent yellowing with age, with some 50 million tonnes being produced worldwide each year.

Depending on the pulping process used, lignin can be recovered from the spent pulping liquors in different forms, i.e., lignin and lignosulphonates, or used as pellets for fuel.

Commercialisation of these lignin-based compounds creates opportunities in market segments outside of pulp and paper. Lignosulphonates are used in mining and road maintenance as a dust suppressant while their addition to ready-mix concrete improves the flow of concrete as well as reducing the water required, without compromising on strength.

One of PAMSA’s members is the world’s largest producer of lignosulphonates from its South African and European operations. Lignin also shows promise as a multifunctional and renewable alternative to petroleum-derived styrene plastics and foams.

Bio-chemicals from green gold

A substitute for diesel, bio-oils are one product obtained by heating wood in an oxygen-free environment, in a process known as pyrolysis. The solid product generated (bio-char) can be used as an enriched growing medium for seedlings or converted into high-grade activated carbon.

When wood waste is broken down by enzymes and fermentation, bio-ethanol is produced.

Furfural^[ii], dubbed ‘the sleeping beauty of bio-renewable chemicals’, was one of the first bio-chemicals made from biomass. As a worthy competitor to oil-based chemicals, new interest has been sparked in furfural for the production of bio-fuels and bio-chemicals.

Furfural and its derivatives have been extensively used in the plastics, pharmaceutical and agrochemical industries. As a natural precursor to a range of chemicals and solvents, it is widely applied in fungicides and nematicides, transportation fuels, lubricants, resins, a rapid all-weather repair system for potholes and also for wood modification and book preservation. And that’s just the short list.

Sweet sensations

Cellulose and hemicellulose are complex carbohydrates (polysaccharides) rich in various sugar monomers (building blocks of more complex molecules) which can be extracted during the pulping process.

Xylitol is a natural sugar substitute that can be made from xylose, the sugar molecule in hemicellulose. It also has oral health benefits due to its acid neutralising and antibacterial properties and is commonly used in chewing gum. Work to commercialise the manufacture of xylitol in South Africa is already being done by a PAMSA member, and as local demand picks up for these products, other South African mills will be poised to start production.

(Continued On page 6)



The Rob Thompson Column: Working from the office

The other day a colleague popped into my office and mentioned that she had recently spent a day in the field visiting some trials. Wow! An actual unencumbered visit to the field. All the nostalgic pre-Covid memories came flooding back.

Remember just getting into the bakkie with a colleague or two and driving through the compartments? Visiting the labour teams on site, discussing observations made with the foresters, perhaps over a cup of coffee in the field office, sharing some points with the planning guys around a table and physically presenting a report at the appropriate management meeting? Happy days indeed but seemingly so far away now.

Don't be despondent, I hear you say. Things are actually a lot better now. You can actually work from home and Teams meetings are highly efficient. You can do so much more in a lot less time!

This of course is true but the novelty of sitting at the dining room table day in and day out, wears thin very rapidly. This particularly if you have a school teacher wife simultaneously teaching from home and giving you the eagle eye, atop some fiercely rimmed reading glasses, every time you pop up for the umpteenth cup of java. Short of being remonstrated to "sit down and do your work or face detention (nudge...nudge)" the accompanying feeling of guilt is sufficient to drive one back to the refuge of the office.

Of course, regular and ever so clever responses to my daily courtesy mail message:- "Rob working from home. Eom", from the jokers that fate has led to becoming my colleagues, became the final catalyst to my decision to return to the physical office...

*"Babbelas?",
"Something we said?",
"Ja...Ja...tell us another one!"*

A regular foray to the office is not as easy as it used to be in the good old days. The morning ritual of "search for my keys" has now extended to an ever so frustrating "find a mask" torment.

"Try the washing machine" She of the All Seeing Eye suggests.

Deep down I know that's leading to a false trail because I'm sure I washed it last month.

Eventually another early morning frantic search ends in heart palpitations but with keys and mask in hand. The absence of this stress when choosing the work from home option is definitely an alluring consideration that I weigh up daily now.

The drive to work is always a great distraction these days. A year ago there would have been multiple arrests of drivers on suspicion of being bank robbers. Wide eyes protruding above surgical masks from behind the dashboard is always going to be an amusing sight!

The office has become an eerie environment in itself. The once placid receptionist, now aptly empowered with Covid screening authority, rules all ingress with an iron fist:-

"Heibo, you lot must stand in the queue! Yebo...at a distance. Ok, now let me shoot you with the thermometer in the head. Mmmm? 76? Bladdy thing not working again or do you not feel so well Baba? Cha...! Manje... Here you go. 35.4. OK, you can come in. Hey...mnumzane...sign the register manje... and wash with that muti in the bottle...ngikubhekile!

My footsteps echo down the corridor en route to my office. Empty cubicles left and right...and they say I'm the one possibly with babbelas! Ah look...over there...people...in the flesh! Excellent time to shoot the breeze and catch up...

"Whoa friend...back off two paces. Can you not see that my window isnt open? No breeze...no banter Boet!"

"Ooops sorry" I shout from a distance, "Fancy a coffee?"



"Off limits...common touch area...we bring our own flasks now".

Damn. See what happens when you're away for awhile? Armageddon and a caffeine drought! My heart sinks as I imagine forthcoming daily morning key and mask hunts now with added flask search. Will this trauma never end?

Whichever way one looks at this new normal it does take some serious getting used to. The guy in the next door office is chatting to me on Teams. I can hear his voice through the wall for heavens sake! Clients and customers and staff have all taken to remote communication like rats to peanut butter. We're even developing new sign and verbal languages:-

*"Hey, unmute!"
Flappy hands
"Unmute"
Flappy hands
"I was on mute"
"No kidding"
Flappy hands
"You're on mute!"*

IT personnel, after their unprecedented and rapid rise to global technological transcendence stand vigil over us technical minions, from their byte encrusted celestial swivel chairs, comfortable in the knowledge that they control our every move in this transformed world:-

*"My mike stays on mute...can you help me?"
"I'll be there right after I install the primary network server, rewire the emergency power back up and upgrade the operating system software."
"Great, ought to be quicker than last time then. In the meantime I can chat through the wall!"*

And so it goes. Every one of us is experiencing some form of change or new way of approaching what used to be every day type tasks and interactions. There is simply no escaping it. With all the ongoing trauma and angst of the pandemic, for which there can be no resolution, all that I offer you is the challenge to apply a dose of humour to your daily interactions and activities. I recently read a comment that resonated with me.

"We cannot allow the pandemic to change that which we are." Stay true to yourself and don't overthink things to the extent that you become too cynical about the situation we face.

Humour is one powerful tool that we all have.

Stay safe.

"Wow Wood can can really do that ?" (contd.)

Making the circular economy bigger

Work is being done by the South African pulp and paper industry through PAMSA's Process Research Unit and the master's student programme into biomass beneficiation such as the development of bio-based carbonate derivatives from lignin that can be used in the production of paper, glass and detergents, and exploring the commercial value of forest and mill residues.

By extracting more value from a tree, less goes to waste, Molony says. *"This opens our sector up to make even more meaningful contributions to sustainable product development and sets up pulp and paper mills as biorefineries. This means we can improve our competitive advantage as a country, and offer innovative careers for young graduates."*

"Along with the significant contributions by members' companies to research and development, PAMSA has partnerships with the universities of Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Stellenbosch, and the North West, as well as the support of the Department of Science and Innovation through the Sector Innovation Fund."

Not only do pulp and paper production add around R3.8 billion annually to the South African economy, the growing and harvesting of trees and the making and recycling of paper products provide sustainable jobs for thousands of people.

And as a result, we keep removing carbon from the atmosphere by planting more trees.

[i] https://www.environment.gov.za/sites/default/files/docs/carbonsinks_southafricanatlas2017.pdf

[ii] <https://www.sciencepubco.com/index.php/IJAC/article/view/5048>



FABI : TREE HEALTH NEWS

FABI International Seminar Series

Thursday 25 February at 16h00 (GMT+2)

Please join us for the next presentation in the FABI International Seminar Series on 25 February at 16h00 (GMT+2). Professor Daniel Croll from the University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland will present his talk entitled "Drivers and brakes of pathogen emergence".

Go to

https://www.fabinet.up.ac.za/index.php/event/FABI_SerminarSeries/ for more information or to register (if you had not done so previously).

IUFRO WP 7.03.16 & 7.03.05 – Seminar Series on Behavioural and chemical ecology of bark and woodboring insects

Thursday 18 February: Finding a point source of odour in a turbulent world: an overview of mechanisms and constraints

[Ring Cardé](#), University of California-Riverside. Go to

<https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=XOveQssA AAAJ&hl=en>

STELLENBOSCH UNIVERSITY

First Thursday Stellenbosch University Forest Operations Research Presentations

Please click on the links to view the presentation:

Leeshan Mahadeo – *Mulching as a residue management tool – preliminary results from Zululand trials* : <https://youtu.be/2AMjHyW0ksE>

Zimbili Sibiya – *Ergonomics Risk Assessment of manual and motor-manual pruning operations* : <https://youtu.be/9wNbQO7Br8A>

Simon Ackerman - *The effect of harvester size on productivity and cost* : <https://youtu.be/FowiQnOvZLI>

SAIF CALENDAR PHOTO COMPETITION



The Winner, Prof Jos Louw receives his Price from Stihl Agent : Congratulations Jos !



Runner -up Prof Brett Hurley receives his price . Congratulations also to you Brett !

The SAIF would like to thank Stihl for their generous donations for the Photo Competition winners !





WFC 2021
XV WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS

Building a Green,
Healthy and Resilient Future with Forests
24-28 May 2021 | Coex, Seoul, Republic of Korea
Vol 3 / DECEMBER 2020

Mount Baekwang, Korea



SPECIAL EDITION

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

After careful consideration of the continued and unprecedented challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, it has been decided to postpone the XV World Forestry Congress, which was scheduled to be held from 24 to 28 May 2021 in Seoul.

Rescheduling will ensure that the Congress can have maximum participation by all who care about forests around the world. The practical details of the postponement, including the proposed new dates, will be communicated as soon as these become available.

Please see further information on the postponement [here](#).

Preparing for epidemics in South Africa – human and animal

25-26 February 2021

#COVID19 @HealthZA @nicd_sa @dsigovza

<http://www.nstf.org.za/discussion-forum/outbreaks/>

National Science and Technology Forum (NSTF) invites you to an NSTF Discussion Forum on ‘Preparing for epidemics in South Africa – human and animal’ from 25-26 February 2021. The event is hosted by the NSTF’s Science Councils and Statutory Bodies sector. This is an online live streamed and interactive event, as well as being held at a conference venue in Gauteng. The venue event is for up to 50 delegates on a first come, first served basis (** Terms and Conditions apply).

This NSTF Discussion Forum will focus on infectious diseases that have caused, or can cause, epidemics in South Africa. The main focus is on human infectious diseases with a secondary focus on animal infectious diseases. Of special interest are viral diseases and zoonotic diseases (that emerge in human populations but originate from animals). *Note additional event information further down.*

Nuxia congesta – Common wild elder – Gewone wildevlier – Isiphofane

<https://suntrees.co.za/2020/11/>



Nuxia congesta is a small, evergreen tree or shrub whose specific name ‘congesta’ was derived from the dense bunches of fragrant flowers it produces during the winter season (March to July). Widely distributed from Tropical Africa in the North to Eastern Cape in the South, the common wild elder is normally found growing naturally in rocky grasslands, various types of woodlands and in forest margins.

This fast growing tree is multi-stemmed with crooked stems and grows to a mature height of 3 to 8 m or even higher. Its hairy dark green leaves are whorled in groups of three and crowded at the end of the branchlets. *Nuxia congesta* is also characterised by a pale grey-brown to dark brown bark which is fissured and peels in longitudinal strips on larger branches. Its long-lasting cream-white flowers attract numerous insects which in turn attract many insect eating birds to the garden. The hairy, woody fruits are produced from August to October.

It is fairly hardy and grows happily in full sun or shade conditions. *Nuxia congesta* flourishes in a climate with warm summers and cold winters. This tree makes an excellent focal plant and neat little tree for a small garden. Its non-invasive root system makes it a good container plant and a preferred choice for training as bonsai.

Article Compiled by :
Edith Mukaro



PG Bison announces R2 billion in capital investments



PG Bison, a proudly SA company, and leading manufacturer of wood-based panel products has announced an R2 billion capital investment to be rolled out over the next three years. The announcement was made at the 2020 South Africa Investment Conference on 17 November 2020. The capital projects include a major capacity expansion to PG Bison's existing facilities in eMkhondo (Piet Retief), Mpumalanga, as well as an additional new medium density fibreboard (MDF) plant at the same location.

"PG Bison is committed to the future of South Africa and we believe that these investments will support President Cyril Ramaphosa's vision of growing domestic manufacturing as part of the economic recovery plan, and also increase our ability to service market demand for our products and help to establish stronger local supply solutions," says PG Bison CEO Gerhard Victor.

PG Bison is part of KAP Industrial Holdings, a diversified industrial group consisting of industrial, chemical and logistics businesses that employs more than 19 000 people. One of the group's strategic objectives is to be an industry leader in its chosen markets and Victor believes that its continued investment into PG Bison is evidence of this strategy.

"In the wake of COVID-19, we've seen increased appetite for import replacement, and an uptick in people investing into their homes as remote work becomes the norm," says Victor. *"We have been investing in upgrading our eMkhondo operations since 2017, through a multi-stage capital investment programme to help us increase our production capacity and ensure that we can sustainably supply the long-term local market demand."*

PG Bison is investing an additional R560 million into a new front-end dryer for its particleboard plant. This will significantly increase capacity, moving the eMkhondo plant to more than 1 000m³ per day of particleboard production.

This additional investment comes on the back of the R600 million already spent on a new Siempelkamp Contiroll press and forming line. The project is due for completion by December 2021.

The next stage in the company's plans is to build a new additional MDF plant. The project will commence in 2022 and the first board is expected off the line in the middle of 2023. The capital investment project and the localisation opportunities it will create, has been positively received by government at all levels. We are confident that with the support that has already been expressed by government, that this project will be successfully implemented and create further growth for all our customers and suppliers in the value chain. A total of R1.42 billion will be invested in this new plant.

"Currently, we produce 400m³ per day at our MDF plant in Boksburg. With the new additional plant coming online, we will ramp this up by 200% with an additional 800m³ per day of MDF. This will give PG Bison a total installed capacity on MDF of 1 200m³ per day between our two MDF plants," says Victor. *"We believe the effects of these investments will be significant, contributing to the creation of direct and indirect jobs, as well as skills and enterprise development and further local partnerships."*

PG Bison has successfully implemented various other upgrade projects at the eMkhondo (Piet Retief) facility over the past three years, which have included a new forming line and latest technology Siempelkamp Contiroll press as a first phase, and installing and commissioning its sixth melamine faced board (MFB) press, which came online on 21 August 2019.

The company is a large employer in the region and has created hundreds of sustainable jobs in its rural operations across the country. *"We support South African growth and believe our capital projects are in line with the vision for the South African Furniture Master Plan and Forestry Master Plan,"* says Victor. *"We see these capital equipment investment projects as a means of investing in the future of PG Bison as well as the future of the country and the industries we serve."*

(Taken from Forestry SA December 2020 Newsletter)



SAIF Contact Details

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BIRTHDAYS: FEBRUARY 2021			
MAKATU A.I.	Feb-02	CRAFFORD S.	Feb-13
DAUGHERTY A.E.	Feb-03	ROUX J.	Feb-14
DYER C.	Feb-03	TJEKETSI T.	Feb-14
ACKERMAN P.	Feb-03	JONES W.R.	Feb-16
JONES N.B.	Feb-04	SCHAFFER G.N.	Feb-17
MACGREGOR S.	Feb-04	PAYNE N.A.	Feb-21
HULL R.J.	Feb-05	SMITH C.W.	Feb-21
HARRISON G.	Feb-05	ROSS T.	Feb-21
KOTZÈ J.	Feb-06	CHARLTON S.K.	Feb-22
NEL J.	Feb-08	DAY P.B.B.	Feb-22
MAPETO T.	Feb-09	HARDY P.H.	Feb-23
KEYWORTH P.J.	Feb-12	SCHUTZ C.J.	Feb-24
CUARANHUA C.J.	Feb-12	CARR J.C.M.	Feb-25
McEWAN A.M.	Feb-13	NIXON P.R.H.	Feb-28



The Southern African Institute of Forestry

Handbook order form

The Southern African Institute of Forestry publishes three industry specific handbooks.

I would like to order:

South African Forestry Handbook

Price: SAIF members: R400

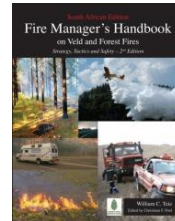
Non members: R500



Fire Manager's Handbook on Veld and Forest Fires

Price: SAIF members: R300

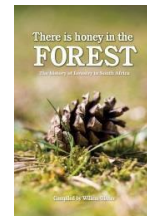
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