

# Southern African Institute of Forestry



Delivering a professional service to forestry

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## From the President's Desk

### "To be certified or not ?; that is the question"

We first became aware of Forest Certification in South Africa in the mid-nineteen nineties. The first Forest Management (FM) and Chain-of-Custody (COC) certificates were issued in 1997. SAFCOL was the first company to achieve certification in S.A. Prior to that, FSC was first only associated with natural(indigenous) forest management primarily in tropical forests which were characterised by over-exploitation. The standard was subsequently adapted to also cater for plantation forestry. Over the past almost 25 years it grew however and many forestry companies based in Southern Africa have been certified. From the figures shown below, surprisingly the area certified in Namibia, exceeds that in South Africa. In S.A. The bulk of the area certified is commercial plantation.

By January 2022, 33 x FM certificates and 216 COC certificates have been issued.



SAIF Calendar : Oct. 2022 : **Pitting Team Dance** : Leigh Williams (Mpumalanga)

	Forest Management (hectares)	Forest Management Certificates	Chain-of-Custody certificates
eSwatini	128 676	4	3
Mauritius			6
Mozambique	126 784	3	1
Madagascar			1
Namibia	1 811 795	5	14
South Africa	1 403 598	20	190
Zambia	17 000	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 599 529</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>216</b>

Table 1: Area per country certified by January 2022

Source: <https://africa.fsc.org/en-cd/sub-regions/southern-africa>



Forest Certification in the form of FSC certification has become the norm for all the large Forestry Companies in particular those like SAPPI and Mondi who are international players and market a large percentage of their products overseas.



Figure 1 : The Familiar FSC logo as displayed on certified products

### Why become certified?

Certification is built on three main pillars namely :

- Environmental sustainability,
- Social responsibility and
- Economic viability

“FSC certification ensures that products come from well managed forests that provide environmental, social and economic benefits. Forest owners and managers may want to become FSC certified to demonstrate that they are managing their forests responsibly. Along the supply chain, FSC certification can provide benefits such as access to new markets.”

It therefore amounts to responsible and sound management practices and makes sense as when these 3 pillars do not receive equal attention, any forestry business is unlikely to thrive and last.

During a personal conversation with two experienced FSC auditors, they both agreed that the level and standard of management of plantations improved markedly over the past 20 years since the arrival of certification.

“Chain of custody certification applies to manufacturers, processors and traders of FSC certified forest products. It verifies FSC certified forest products along the production chain. At each stage in the chain of processing and transformation, chain of custody certification is needed to confirm that FSC certified wood products are kept separate from uncertified products, or mixed in approved ways.” (<https://africa.fsc.org/en-cd/fsc-certification>)

For many companies as already mentioned, certification is no longer optional but obligatory should they want to continue doing business and market their products internationally.

For more than 2 decades, FSC® has been the only option available to growers and processors of timber to achieve certification.

There are however smaller forestry companies which could question whether the costs and the effort associated with certification, is really worthwhile and affordable. The so-called FSC group Scheme operated by amongst others NCT offered an alternative approach to certification for small and medium growers.

The PEFC certification now offered by SAFAS might be the solution for smaller growers. The SAFAS Landscape Certification Programme (LCP) offers PEFC certification. The LCP provides all the documentation, supporting information and SAFAS works with the growers to maintain compliance. The LCP is based on a five step process entailing 1) a risk assessment, 2) a detailed report indicating what is required to meet the PEFC standard, 3) Guidance through LCP management system, 4) Once compliant with SAFAS standards, an audit is arranged and 5) issuing of a PEFC certificate upon completion of 3<sup>rd</sup> party audit.



Figure 2: The SAFAS Landscape Certification Programme

“As a Non-Profit company SAFAS has the mission to ensure that all timber growers in SA have fair access to certification. Certification is costly and requires specialist knowledge and a broad range of skills. Although small-scale growers inherently have low impact and high societal benefits they have largely been left out of forest certification. Certification should not be an additional costs to these timber growers and be prohibitively expensive for any timber producers.” (SAFAS.org.za )

Also refer to SA Forestry article elsewhere in this Newsletter.



## Discovering layers of Time

By Rob Thompson

Recently I was fortunate enough to visit, once again, that arid area that I hold so dear...the Karoo. Not a green tree, current forester, or pulp-mill in sight!

“But you are a forester,” you might say, “Don’t you miss the presence of trees on your travels?” Well, the unexpected truth is that, out here in the Karoo, one is never far from trees, but these are trees which have an incredible story to tell and which is a story all about time.

Time in the Karoo seems endless.

Infinity is a concept that feels almost tangible when walking across the dry rocky landscape and looking out across vast ancient folded mountains. Even the far more recent buildings that have withstood chapter after chapter of history, seem to possess an immortality which is very difficult to describe in simple terms.

The scars that history has left on these buildings tell incredible stories of what came previously via the passage of time. Take for instance the bell tower of the central Dutch Reformed Church in Prince Albert. British soldiers once stationed in the town during the Anglo Boer war used the elevated tower as an observation point. The walls are inscribed with many names of soldiers who fended off boredom by executing graffiti. I wonder if they would have believed that these inscriptions would still be visible almost a century later. I very much doubt that as even a century is a difficult time-based concept for the average person to conceptualize.

Prince Albert serves further as the subject of a nightly ghost walking tour conducted by a long-standing lady resident of the town, known as Ailsa. Participants are introduced to age old stories of the town dating back almost 200 years. They visit sites believed to still be trodden by the long ago departed and hear spine tingling stories of how these wandering souls came to be...well...wandering! One gets the distinct feeling that the buildings, water furrows and streets have not changed at all since the town was established in the late 1700’s which is a refreshing experience given the rushed and short-term nature of life spent in the fast lane.

Prince Albert, believe it or not, is inhabited by a good number of ex foresters who have chosen to put themselves out to pasture in this idyllic location. Here I regularly encounter an ex-colleague and well known

past SAIF President and long-standing member by name of Patrick Kime.

Patrick has become incredibly knowledgeable about local matters geology and ecology and is a literal treasure trove of information. My wife and I had the pleasure to go out on a walk with Patrick one evening, during which he guided us to a remote grove of trees. These trees were incredible and unlike anything that I had encountered before. All of them had obviously been felled by inclement weather and were lying scattered around, in-field, in small broken pieces. Visible growth rings pointed towards them being slow growing conifers of once considerable girth. Some even showed signs of wood rot and pest damage suffered shortly before the total destruction that befell them. Oh wait...perhaps I forgot to mention...these trees had been lying there for around 180 to 260 million years. Forgive me if I’m a few hundred million years out. That is a considerably long air-drying period when compared to our current specified 4 to 6 week period. You can safely say that these remnants were more than bone dry. In fact, they were fossilized and totally unsuitable for any hardwood braai connoisseur or pulp and paper manufacturer.

It was fascinating to wander around the area and study the pieces of fossilized wood. I marveled at the piece I found showing signs of serious wood rot. Imagine 260 million years ago, a magnificent conifer becoming afflicted by a now extinct and unknown pathogen shortly before being felled by a catastrophic extinction event. Its remains becoming encased in anaerobic mud and gradually fossilizing over centuries that followed. The surges and contractions of the ancient Karoo Basin eventually pushing it to the surface to face the ravages of weather and mechanical erosion. It would have broken up on the surface and lain there silently and undisturbed for an obscene period of time until one day an arbitrary forester and his wife passed by kicking stones and discovered and disturbed pieces of its once magnificent trunk.

Consider for a minute that the landscape upon which these fossils lay has remained largely unchanged for millennia. Those pieces were in exactly the same place when those soldiers were writing their names on the church tower walls. They were there when the same soldiers became active actors in Ailsa’s ghostly community. They were there when the tower was built, and when the town was established and built.

Those fossils have literally witnessed the gradual evolution of modern life on earth.

This fact made it all the more incredulous that my hand was highly likely the first to have touched this fossil since time began. This, to my mind, is definitely worthy of some reflection and brought home to me just how fragile and miniscule our life experiences are when measured against the passage of time along which these fossils have traveled.

There are very few places in the world that capture the concept of endlessness of time. Cities are vibrant yet transient. The largest and most technically advanced man-made structures are all similarly transient. The Karoo on the other hand presents time almost as an element essential to life. When one wanders across its rocky plains, one realizes that that our whole life experience is merely a blip on an infinite continuum. The prospect of yet another world war, environmental degradation, climate change, a population explosion, reduction of vital resources and many other major modern concerns are countered by the tribulations and catastrophic changes that have actually presented previously on this planet, all whilst my piece of tree lay there in field.

So who would have thought that a tree could cause a forester like me, to contemplate the meaning and presence of time and discover layers which I had never before even considered?



Photo : Fossilized wood in the Karoo

What my piece of tree has taught me is that our current experience is part of a continuum that we will never really understand. Whilst we may not have any control over the inevitable passage of time, the beauty of my piece of fossilized wood, preserved for so long, challenges us to leave an equally fascinating legacy or foundation for the next arbitrary explorer who walks the surface in a million or so years to come.

Despite the manifold factors that we have absolutely no control over it is behest of us to utilize time to the best of our ability and to contribute positively to the inevitable continuum. After all, there is no reason not to!

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### **Southern Forests: A Journal of Forest Science**

By Dr. D. Everard (Editor in Chief)

Issue 2 with 8 papers (99 pages) was published/released in September.

About 25 submissions were not transferred to the Editor on the ScholarOne system and so were invisible for a long time. These were transferred to him in one batch in September which has resulted in a flood of delayed papers to be processed. The suitable ones have all been allocated to Associate Editors and are in the review process, but this will reflect on the “turn-around” stats.

The major hurdle in processing papers is finding reviewers to accept the job of undertaking a review. The shortage of willing and able scientists for review of articles has been disappointing.

The journal continues to receive a steady stream of submissions with the majority now coming from South America (Brazil). Year to date we have received 86 new submissions.

The handover process to the new editor-in-chief has been cumbersome and not smooth as the ScholarOne system is strict on who has site of articles, meaning that anything allocated to, or done by the previous editor is not visible to the new editor unless details are manually transferred . Much work is needed to produce another 2 issues for 2022.

(Report received from D. Everard shortened)

## **The Wattle bagworm**

By Luki-Marie Scheepers

### **Current Importance**

The wattle bagworm, *Chaliopsis junodi* Haylaerts (Lepidoptera: Psychidae) has been a sporadic insect pest of black wattle (*Acacia mearnsii* De Wild) since these trees were introduced in South Africa.

The management of these unique insects is difficult due to this insect's interesting life history. Some of the factors include being hidden during most of their life cycle, unpredictable infestation spread, and high female fecundity.

### **The bagworm bag: A hidden life**

The wattle bagworm, *C. junodi* is a unique indigenous moth species to South Africa. Before starting to feed, the larvae - or caterpillars- make irregular bags encompassing their abdomens with particles and whole pieces of foliage and twigs by using silk threads with a camouflaging effect as the larvae grow (Hardenberg 1917; Ripley et al. 1939).

Wattle bagworms pupate in their bags. Male pupae undergo metamorphosis to become blackish hairy moths with transparent wings, but females become worm-like: wingless, legless, without eyes or mouthparts. Females are thus immobile in their pupal cases, where they stay to mate and lay fertilized eggs until they die (Hardenberg 1917).

### **Wattle bagworms are unique**

The wattle bagworm is the only bagworm to reach adulthood mid-winter (Hardenberg 1917). Other bagworm species emerge in summer. Not all bagworm species have females that mature, mate, lay eggs and die in her self-constructed larval bag like wattle bagworms (Rhainds et al. 2009). Other species females may exit the bag to mate and lay eggs, or even fully mature as winged moths (Rhainds et al. 2009)

### **Outbreaks and predictability**

Since wattle bagworm larvae are wind-dispersed, infestations are unpredictable. First-instar larvae produce excessive amounts of silken threads which are easily transported by the slightest breeze, or travelling agent like a bird or passing hare (Hardenberg 1917). Larvae can therefore be dispersed miles from their origin and fall anywhere. Bagworms that reach unfavourable conditions simply succumb to their environment, but others survive if they reach a palatable host, albeit in or near a

wattle plantation. Dispersal like this is often unnoticed at first and is characterized by the presence of bagworms on one or few trees in an otherwise bagworm-free plantation. In the next season, the bagworms infest the whole plantation seemingly out of the blue due to the extremely high fecundity of females and abundance of food resources (Hardenberg 1917).

Defoliation occurs from top to bottom of a tree and instars feed on the freshest flush after the first rains commence, on increasingly mature leaves as they grow (Hardenberg 1917).

Only larvae, not adult moths, cause damage in *A. mearnsii* plantations during the larval feeding period from September to February in South Africa (Ossowski 1956). The wattle bagworm has been reported as black wattle pest in South Africa since the early 1900's.

### **Damage by pupae**

Larval behaviour just before pupating has a negative impact on some wattle trees. The larvae become gregarious (moving toward another) just before pupating and generally move their bags to inconspicuous twig forks, thereby forming clusters of bags. Each bag is tightly fastened to the twig by tightly spun silk around the twigs. This tight grip by closely-arranged pupation bags reduces the wattle's effective water transport to foliage and may cause breakage of distal parts of the tree when winds arise. It also adversely affects foliage growth in the next growth season.

### **Female fecundity**

Despite their univoltine, short life cycles, each female is able to lay more than 3000 eggs during her lifetime (Hardenberg 1917), depending on food availability during the larval stage (Ossowski 1956). This makes management of these pests extremely difficult. Ossowski (1956) explained this through an example: the presence of only 21 females has the potential for a conservative amount of 40 000 eggs to be laid in a single season, even if most of the progeny succumb to natural predation or insecticide application.

### **Behaviour**

Wattle bagworm male moths are attracted to pheromone-producing females, after which mating occurs in the same bag where the female lays her eggs. The male is adapted with an extendable abdomen to reach the female reproductive tract deep in the bag for normal copulation to occur (Bosman and Brand 1971).

Impressive female fecundity of flightless bagworms accounts for the loss of offspring due to the lack of her role in dispersal of her young.

Interestingly, it has been reported that evergreen bagworm females, *Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis*, lose fecundity when they are exposed to their own pheromone (Klun et al. 1986).

### Control of the wattle bagworm

Current control of the bagworm is through timed insecticide application when larvae are very small. The timing is important since targeted approaches are unsuccessful against enclosed larvae, pupae and adult females. Unfortunately, timing of insecticide applications is not predictable yet since available monitoring techniques are laborious and difficult to interpret. Management via biocontrol agents is also difficult because more mature larvae are able to ward off natural enemies like wasps by vigorous shaking (Hardenberg 1917).

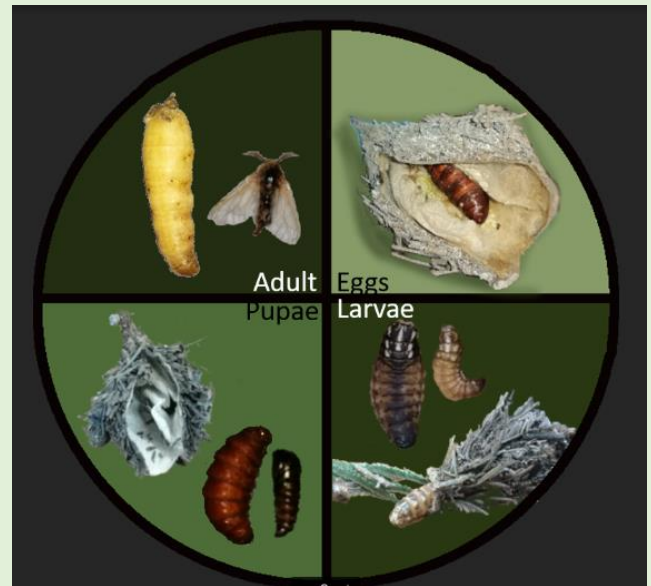
The only sustainable way to approach the population management of this insect pest, is through integrated pest management strategies. For example, monitoring for male wattle bagworm presence, and if found, utilizing systemic insecticide in a spatially and temporally targeted manner to reduce bagworm numbers in sudden population outbreaks. It is possible to determine when males emerge from the bags since their open pupal shells remain exposed at the lower extremity of the bag.

### Pheromone knowledge

It is not surprising that wattle bagworms use pheromones as mating cues, given the inability of females to move at all to find a mate (Rhainds et al. 2009). Pheromones of bagworms from USA and various areas in Eurasia have been identified (Leonhardt et al. 1983, Subchev, 2000; Schwarz and Klun 1986; Gries et al. 2006; Rahmani et al. 2020), but not of the wattle bagworm. The existence of a pheromone and the pheromone production site for the wattle bagworm was confirmed by Bosman and Brand (1971). The molecular identity, type and number of constituents in the wattle bagworm pheromone have not been elucidated.

Modern analytical instruments enables the identification of compounds using smaller samples than ever before. This work is currently being done by Luki-Marie Scheepers, a PhD candidate at FABI (Forestry and Agricultural Biotechnology Institute), based at the University of Pretoria.

The aim of her study is to determine the pheromone composition of volatiles produced by female *Chaliopsis junodi* and how to apply these volatiles as a pest management tool in South African Black Wattle plantations or nurseries.



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## Putting certification within reach of small-scale growers



Small-scale growers harvesting wattle in Matimatolo, KwaZulu-Natal Midlands. (Photo courtesy of SAFAS)

**Free certification for small-scale growers operating on communal land – this is the goal of the Sustainable African Forest Assurance Scheme (SAFAS), a non-profit company on a mission to promote sustainable forest management and ensure that all timber growers in South Africa have fair access to certification.**

SAFAS intends to make this achievable through the establishment of a Landscape Certification Programme - that functions like a co-op and focuses on relevant risks - to make certification accessible and affordable to all timber growers, including small-scale growers on communal land.

This is just one of several innovative initiatives that the SAFAS team has introduced in the past few years to promote sustainable forest management in Africa. Key among these is the Value Based Platform (VBP), a web-based platform that integrates data from a wide range of sources. This helps to provide integrated, locally relevant solutions to the broader challenges facing sustainable development, such as habitat degradation, inequality, poverty, poor governance, and accelerated climate change. This enables forest managers to identify and prioritise the key risks in their operations in the context of the landscape within which they operate.

Another innovative SAFAS initiative is the Community Label. This is based on the concept of forestry businesses being a part of the wider community with a responsibility to play a positive role in their development for mutual benefit through timber procurement, providing market access and promoting sustainable management practices on the road to achieving certification. The Community Label promotes the forging of mutually beneficial partnerships between larger forestry organisations and community forestry enterprises.

These initiatives are not just sugar-coated wish lists as they are beginning to gain traction on the ground through practical implementation.

In 2020 Sappi utilised the Value Based Platform to complete individual assessments on all 25 of their forestry plantations in South Africa, covering some 370 000 ha, becoming an essential internal auditing tool to enable the Sappi forestry team to prepare for the formal certification process. Sappi's South African plantations are certified by both FSC and PEFC.

Earlier this year Sappi used the VBP to assess a group of private timber suppliers in southern KwaZulu-Natal against the requirements of the SAFAS standard. The assessment included 12 private commercial timber growers, two land reform timber farms and 100 small scale growers grouped into two clusters.

According to SAFAS General Manager Steve Germishuizen, the assessments produced some surprising results:-

- The small-scale grower groups were the least risky in terms of overall sustainability.
- The most consistent risks across all suppliers were related to health and safety, training and management of contractors.

Steve said that the VBP allowed the growers to engage with the certification process in a positive way that helped them to see it as a potential benefit and not just an administrative burden.

NCT Forestry is also using the VBP to assess their growers' sustainability risks and to prepare them for certification under their PEFC group scheme.

### About SAFAS

The SAFAS certification system has been developed in South Africa by local stakeholders and is endorsed by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), a globally recognised forest certification system.

It is the culmination of years of work behind the scenes by local stakeholders including Forestry South Africa, SAPPI, NCT, TWK and the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries. The motivation behind the SAFAS initiative stems from the realisation that most small-scale and family-owned forestry operations typically have moderate or low environmental impacts while providing significant social benefits directly at the local community level, yet they have been largely unable to achieve certification.

Large commercial forestry operations on the other hand, which have a greater environmental impact and limited local community employment footprint, are almost all certified.

This anomaly means that small-scale growers located in under-resourced rural areas in Africa may be denied access to premium fibre and wood product markets by virtue of their inability to get certified.

Now forestry operations joining the SAFAS Landscape Certification Programme (LCP) have an easier pathway to being certified. The overhead costs associated with certification will be shared amongst members of the programme according to the scale of the operations.

The ultimate goal, according to Steve, is for small-scale timber growers on communal land to have free certification. Revenue generated by the LCP will be used to promote sustainable forest management or reduce the annual costs of certification for the members. It is essentially a cooperative system and members will have a say in how their money is spent.

At the heart of the LCP is the Value Based Platform which helps forest managers to identify and prioritise the key risks in their operations, in the context of their landscape. The platform links the risks up to the relevant indicators in the certification standard. By eliminating irrelevant and low risk indicators, the platform vastly simplifies certification.

Upon joining the LCP, a timber grower undergoes a risk assessment that provides a prioritised list of risks, along with supporting information and the documentation required to mitigate those risks. The grower then knows exactly what is needed to achieve or maintain sustainable forest management standards and certification.

SAFAS also provides the training, support and resources required to tackle any technical and managerial challenges associated with achieving sustainable forest management certification through PEFC.

What sets this system apart is that the risks to sustainable forest management of each grower member are determined according to the landscape within which the operation is located. This simplifies the certification process which focuses on the actual risks that the forestry operation faces. This system works because site and socio-economic factors define

Large extent, the risks and opportunities that forestry operations face. These factors characterise the forestry landscape and shape the nature of forestry businesses.

It is unsurprising that in areas of similar topography, climatic and socio-economic conditions forestry takes on a very similar structure and appearance. This realisation is critical when measuring forestry against a national or global standard. What is good or normal practice in one landscape would be unacceptable in another. Understanding the landscape context is the best way to understand these differences. For example, it is much harder to control alien plants in a steep, high rainfall area, with a subtropical climate, dominated by woody vegetation, than in a flat high altitude grassland area that is prone to fires and frosts. It is therefore necessary to understand that context when making an assessment of the effectiveness of an alien plant control programme.

Below are examples of two very different forestry landscapes and some of the risks and opportunities the forestry operations in those landscapes face:-

- High production on flat land: High national economic importance, high productivity, high efficiency, global competitiveness, high impact, limited biodiversity, low ecosystem services, limited local employment
- Communal multifunctional: Multiple benefits for local communities, high potential for ecosystem services, low impact operations, moderate biodiversity, low national economic importance

Joining the LCP allows timber growers of all scales to get certified as part of the landscape they operate in. The LCP provides all the documentation, supporting information and SAFAS works with the growers to maintain compliance.

“What makes PEFC-endorsed national forest certification systems so relevant and valuable is that they are locally developed and owned,” commented Ben Gunneberg, former CEO and Secretary General of PEFC International. “They respect the country’s operational and cultural conditions and are accessible to forest owners of all sizes, with a particular emphasis on smallholders.”

**Article posted with Courtesy from SA Forestry Online**





## Upcoming Events in November 2022

### **SAIF / FSA Forestry Science Symposium 10 November 2022**

The Southern African Institute of Forestry(SAIF) and Forestry South Africa(FSA) is glad to announce the Forestry Science Symposium to be held on the 10<sup>th</sup> of November 2022 !



Diarrise the Date ! We hope to see many of you on-line for this long awaited symposium !

### **Nelson Mandela University Fire Management Symposium**

**23-25 November 2022**



Since registration opened, we have reached 93% of our event capacity. We only have 15 seats left.

Please don't postpone your registration to prevent disappointment.

For more information, contact Tiaan Pool([tiaan.pool@mandela.ac.za](mailto:tiaan.pool@mandela.ac.za)) or Hannes van Zyl ([Hannes.vanZyl@mandela.ac.za](mailto:Hannes.vanZyl@mandela.ac.za)) at NMU George campus.

## Sponsors of the 2022 Calendar

**October 2022**



“Unlocking the power of trees to make every day more sustainable”

From each tree harvested to every mill rebuilt, sustainability is at the core of our business

It's our moral imperative to protect the renewable resources that sustain our business. Achieving and surpassing ambitious targets helps us build a thriving world for all.

SAPPI is 100% committed to create products from renewable resources.

Sappi is a leading global provider of everyday materials made from woodfibre-based renewable resources. As a diversified, innovative and trusted leader focused on sustainable processes and products, we are building a more circular economy by making what we should, not just what we can.

Our raw material offerings (such as dissolving pulp, wood pulp, biomaterials and timber) and end-use products (packaging and speciality papers, graphic papers, casting and release papers and forestry products) are manufactured from woodfibre sourced from sustainably managed forests and plantations, in production facilities powered, in many cases, with bio-energy from steam and existing waste streams.

Together with our partners, Sappi works to build a thriving world by acting boldly to support the planet, people and prosperity.

<https://www.sappi.com/about-us>

## Some Interesting Forestry Facts and Statistics

Taken from FSA : SA Forestry and Forest Products Industry 2019 (published in Nov. 2021)

### Land Use in South Africa: 2019

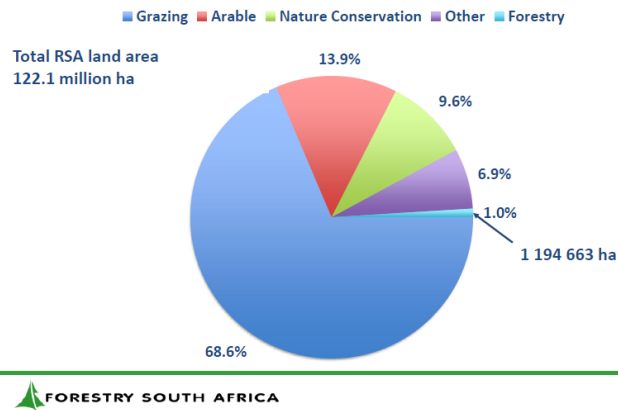


Figure 1 : Forestry in relation to other forms of land-use in South Africa

### Land Use i.r.o. Forestry by Province: 2019

Province	Area (ha)		Forestry as % of Total Area
	Total	Forestry	
Mpumalanga	7 649 500	492 195	6.43%
KwaZulu-Natal	9 436 100	478 318	5.07%
Eastern Cape	16 896 600	141 905	0.84%
Limpopo	12 575 400	51 047	0.41%
Western Cape	12 946 200	31 197	0.24%
<b>Total RSA</b>	<b>122 081 300</b>	<b>1 194 663</b>	<b>0.98%</b>

Figure 2: Land use in respect of Forestry by Province

### Cumulative Change in Area: 2000-2019

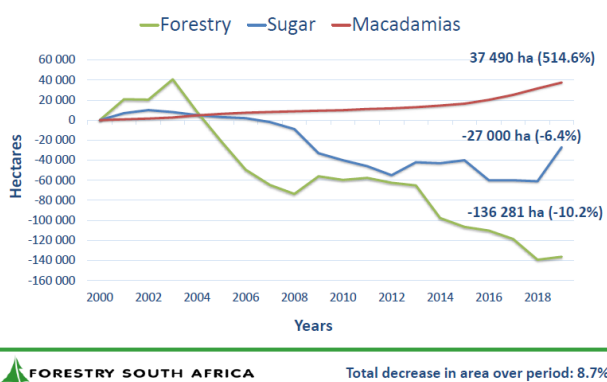


Figure 3 : Cumulative Land-Use change in Area : 2000-2019

### Land Use Comparisons: 2009, 2014 & 2019

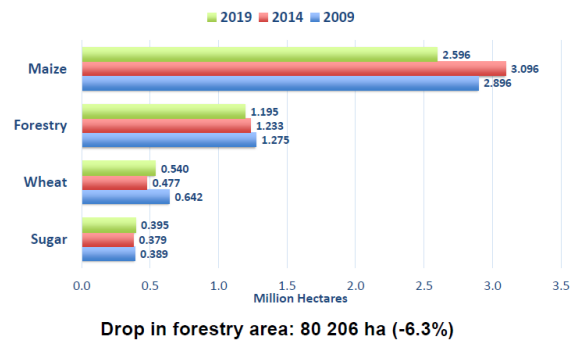


Figure 4 : Land Use comparisons : 2009, 2014 & 2019

### Total Plantation Area: 1980 to 2019

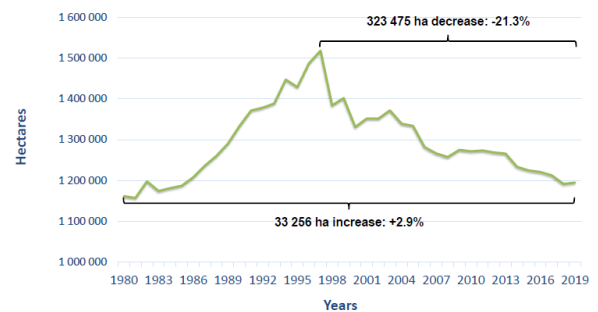


Figure 5 : Change in Total Plantation Area : 1980-2019

### Index of Roundwood Production vs. Plantation Area: 1980 to 2019

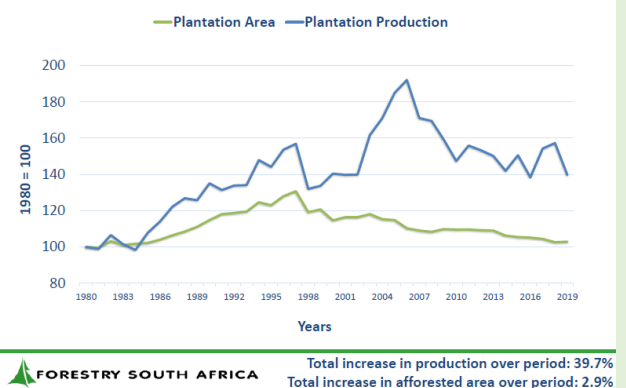


Figure 6: Index of Roundwood Production vs Plantation area from 1980-2019

These graphs and tables represent a fraction of the Forestry South Africa : SA Forestry and Forest Products Industry 2019 Report compiled in November 2021 by Francois Oberholzer. It does however provide a clear indication of the considerable reduction in area under plantation over a period of almost 40 years. <https://www.forestrysouthafrica.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/SA-Forestry-Forest-Products->

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THE SAIF WOULD LIKE TO CONGRATULATE THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS WITH THEIR BIRTHDAYS DURING THIS MONTH. WISHING YOU EVERYTHING OF THE BEST FOR THE NEW YEAR!

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Oct-03	AXEL JOOSTE
Oct-08	JANNIE CONRADIE
Oct-08	WINSTON KAMFER
Oct-09	PETER MULLER
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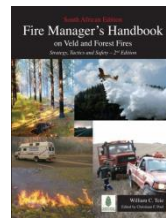
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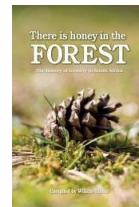
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