

# The Temperate Agroforester

The newsletter of the Association For Temperate Agroforestry

Christof den Biggelaar, editor

VOLUME 2 • NUMBER 1

WINTER 1994

## MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of AFTA is to advance the knowledge and application of agroforestry as an integrated land use approach to simultaneously meet economic, social and environmental needs. AFTA focuses on agroforestry in temperate zones. Agroforestry draws upon, and synthesizes, ideas and techniques from agriculture, forestry, range management, environmental and social sciences. To foster integrated land management, the association intends to bridge existing gaps between these land use disciplines and organizations.

### Goal

AFTA's goal is to catalyze technical innovation and adoption of agroforestry in the temperate zone through networking, information exchange, public education, and policy dialogue and development.

### Objectives

- Develop a temperate-zone network of agroforestry practitioners, technical specialists, and researchers, through a newsletter, membership directory, and other information services.
- Promote applied interdisciplinary research to develop and test new or improved agroforestry technologies.
- Promote a policy environment conducive to agroforestry adoption.
- Sponsor a biennial North American conference on temperate agroforestry for practitioners, researchers and policymakers, as well as other meetings on regional and topical issues.
- Promote public awareness and education about agroforestry.

### AFTA Steering Committee

Gene Garrett, University of Missouri  
Linda Hardesty, Washington State University  
Deborah Hill, University of Kentucky  
Louise Buck, Cornell University  
Mel Larson, Ohio State University  
Bill Rietveld, Center for Semiarid Agroforestry  
Sara Scherr, International Food Policy Research Institute  
Rhonda Janke, Rodale Research Center  
Andrew Gordon, Guelph University

## Editorial

Dr. Michael A. Gold - President  
AFTA

As this third newsletter goes to press, I believe AFTA has hit its first litmus test of viability. We now have 165 members formally registered, with new members signing up weekly. If AFTA is to thrive, we need to hold on to our current member base and continue to grow. Paying your (still modest) dues (in a timely fashion) for 1994 is the best way to demonstrate your approval of and confidence in the future of AFTA. AFTA dues are based on calendar year, Jan 1 - Dec 31, so most members need to renew for 1994.

The Third North American Agroforestry Conference was held last summer in Ames, Iowa, under the auspices of Iowa State University. Hats off to Dr. Joe Colletti and Dr. Richard Schultz and all of their colleagues for persevering under difficult conditions and sponsoring an excellent conference in spite of the highly atypical summer monsoon that inundated the entire region. A brief write up of the conference highlights follows. Proceedings of all submitted papers for the Third North American Agroforestry Conference will be forthcoming from Iowa State University in June, 1994. Ordering information is found under the **PUBLICATIONS** heading of this newsletter. In addition, forthcoming late in the fall of 1994, a special issue of *Agroforestry Systems* will be published, containing a subset of peer reviewed articles that came out of the Iowa conference.

A group of temperate agroforestry enthusiasts, headed up by Dr. Gene Garrett, met on multiple occasions last fall to develop a comprehensive overview document on the production and conservation potential of temperate

agroforestry. The co-authors spent many hours haggling over a definition of temperate agroforestry that fits the temperate context. It reads as follows: **Agroforestry is an intensive land-management system that optimizes the benefits from the biological interactions created when trees and /or shrubs are deliberately integrated with crops and/or livestock.** The definition is followed by four paragraphs of detailed elaboration on the sections of the definition in bold type.

The 58 page document was commissioned by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service (SCS) for inclusion in their upcoming 1995 Resource Conservation Act (RCA) Appraisal. Copies of the document submitted to the SCS are available at cost through AFTA.

*Enclosed (page 9) are a set of formal proposal guidelines for hosting future North American Agroforestry Conferences. If your organization is interested or considering hosting the next conference (1995) please refer to the guidelines as you develop your ideas.*

As you begin to plan for 1995, I want to alert everyone, especially our European colleagues, that the upcoming International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) World Congress to be held in August of 1995 in Finland will contain a full session of papers on temperate and tropical agroforestry under the auspices of the IUFRO P1.15 Agroforestry Working Party. Contact AFTA for further details if you are interested.

One final note: Wake up all you amateur photographers!! Where are those excellent examples of temperate agroforestry practices? To date, our only concrete response has come from AFTA members in France and Spain.

# OPPORTUNITIES FOR AGROFORESTRY IN THE TEMPERATE ZONE WORLDWIDE

## Summary Report of the Third North American Agroforestry Conference

Joe P. Colletti and Richard C. Schultz  
Conference Co-Chairs  
Department of Forestry  
Iowa State University  
Ames, Iowa

The Third North American Agroforestry Conference held August 15-18, 1993 at Iowa State University, Ames, IA has come and gone. So to have the great floods of 1993. Over 225 participants from 9 countries and 27 states attended the conference and enjoyed a stimulating event focused on all aspects of agroforestry in temperate regions. Participants also were treated to the environmental and climatic splendor of central Iowa this past August with the vividly green landscape, the moderately hot days (and nights), and the daily monsoon storm events. The conference was affected by the great floods of 1993 that ravaged the heartland of America last summer.

Sixty-seven papers were presented during two days of concurrent sessions with a field tour to four agroforestry projects in central Iowa sandwiched between the sessions. A pre-conference bus tour to visit innovative agroforestry systems in southeastern Minnesota and northeastern Iowa, and an energized poster session with thirty-two posters covering the spectrum of agroforestry concepts, systems, and applications were some of the additional conference activities.

The purpose of the conference was to provide a framework for practitioners, researchers and policy-makers involved with agroforestry to interact. Many interesting findings were presented and new ways to consider the social, environmental and economic effects of agroforestry were discussed during the concurrent sessions, the field tours, and social breaks.

Dr. David Topel, Dean, College of Agriculture provided an excellent kick-off for the Conference with his remarks

focused on opportunities for agroforestry designed to simultaneously help farmers in the midwest attain personal goals and society to attain environmental goals. Dean Topel presented examples of how Iowa State University researchers and farmers of Iowa are integrating tree cultivation with farming. Mr. Tom Frantzen, a farmer and past-president of Practical Farmers of Iowa also provided inspiring remarks regarding the need for traditional agriculture to change by becoming more environmentally and socially friendly. He spoke of the need for holistic land use management and for the critical need to incorporate agroforestry systems into the farms of today. Tom shared his experiences with agroforestry on his family farm and challenged traditional agriculture to embrace holistic farm resource management where social (family), environmental, and economic (financial) goals are optimized within resource limits.

Concurrent sessions divided presentations into three broad groups. Those focused on 1) agroforestry biology/environmental factors (e.g., biological functions and responses of agroforestry components), 2) agroforestry systems (e.g., system functioning and response to input changes), and 3) socio-economic aspects of agroforestry (e.g., social and economic effects of an agroforestry system).

At noon on Wednesday the keynote address was given by Marcelino Avila, Principal Scientist, ICRAF, Mexico. Marcelino addressed the integration of educational needs with research and administrative needs for an expansion of agroforestry in any nation and for any ecosystem setting. He pointed out the links between socio-economic, environmental, institutional, and political factors in the evaluation of effective agroforestry systems. The conference ended amidst yet another afternoon monsoon thunderstorm with a roundtable discussion of agroforestry by Jerry Bratton, Michael Gold, Andy Gordon, Deborah Hill and Phil Rutter. Patricia Negreros-Castillo moderated the roundtable discussion. Each presented thoughts on opportunities for agroforestry in the temperate region and gave reactions to the conference papers and posters. There was a lively discussion with the audience reacting to roundtable discussant

thoughts and expressing opinions on the future for agroforestry in the North American temperate zone.

The Conference coordinators wish to thank all participants, vendors, and ISU student workers for making the Third North American Agroforestry Conference a reality and success. A special thanks goes to Charlie Persinger and Carole Seifert from ISU Continuing Education for their unending guidance and support before, during, and after the conference. Finally, special recognition goes to the conference co-sponsors, the College of Agriculture, ISU; the Center for Semiarid Agroforestry, Rocky Mountain Forest Experiment Station, Lincoln, NE; the Leopold Center for Sustainable Agriculture, Ames, IA; the Iowa Department of Natural Resources-Forestry Division, Des Moines, IA; the Department of Forestry, ISU; the Cooperative State Research Service, USDA, Washington, DC.; and the Association for Temperate Agroforestry (AFTA), East Lansing, MI. These co-sponsors made it happen.

## FARM PROFILE

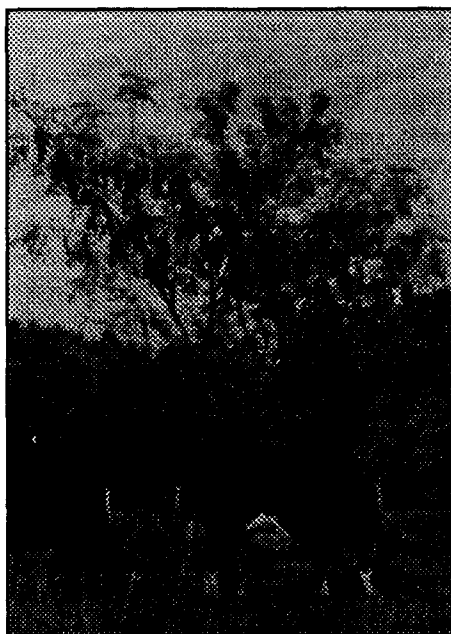
### SPRINGTREE AGROFORESTRY PROJECT

Andy Wilson  
Fluvanna County, Virginia

Inspired by J. Russell Smith's *Tree Crops: A Permanent Agriculture*, the Springtree Agroforestry Project is testing the efficiency of growing trees in operating pastures. We considered oaks, walnuts, and persimmons before selecting honey locust. The research with honey locust sponsored by the Tennessee Valley Authority and others during the 1930s and 40s was very helpful. Honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* L.) produce highly nutritious pods used as animal fodder. Honey locust pods have a nutritional value between barley and oats and provide a supplementary feed source in the autumn when seasonal grass production is declining. Pods are readily harvested by livestock from under the trees. Ripe pods drop gradually, permitting animals to feed on them over several months.

The project operates on a 120 acre, cooperatively operated, commercial cattle farm in the Piedmont of central Virginia (USDA zone 6). While beautiful, the rolling hills are for the most part too steep for row crops. Pastures and hayfield account for approximately one-half of our land, while the rest is managed woodlots. We initially subdivided the pastures with electric fences to permit intensive grazing and rotation. Upon completion, we realized that these fences could provide an inexpensive method of protecting young trees from livestock browsing and rubbing. A single or double wire is attached to the electric fence in a semi-circle around each tree and is supported with a fiberglass or metal stake in front of each trunk.

We have grafted high production honeylocust cultivars to seedling nursery stock and planted them out. Trees are planted approximately one foot from the electric fences and 20 to 30 feet along the fence rows. Shading may require some later thinning. We are experimenting with plastic tree shelters (TUBEX) as an alternative means of establishing trees in pastures.



To provide diversity, the honeylocust are interplanted with black walnuts, sawtooth oak, and native persimmon. In separate agroforestry plantings, we have established two rows of Chinese chestnuts in a hayfield using a 'keyline' contour planting pattern,

and mulberries along fence lines as a feed for free-ranging chickens. Many of our trees are just beginning to bear (age 5-8 years). However, in an experimental Alabama orchard 9-10 year old trees averaged 96 pounds of pods per tree. We are presently evaluating 6 honeylocust cultivars and hope to determine how well they produce in our climate and soil. Fertilizer and lime (our soil has a pH of 5.0) required for pasture improvement are also beneficial to the honeylocust trees.

A major concern in planting trees in pastures is the effect of tree shading on grass production. Fortunately, honeylocust seem well suited to pastures. When properly spaced, the trees do not significantly reduce understory grass production. The fact that their open canopy casts a light shade may encourage grass production in hot weather. Grasses and legumes grow well right up to the trunk of the tree. Honeylocust leaf out late in the spring and leaves die early in the fall, encouraging cool weather grass production. In addition, the tree's small leaflets are easily absorbed into the pasture grasses during leafdrop. Honeylocust leaves and flowers appear late in the spring and are not usually damaged by late frosts.

Sheep appear to offer the best fit with pasture honey locust because they can digest the honeylocust seed and their smaller size requires less expensive tree protection. The sheep reproduction cycle also coincides with pod production; pods can be fed appropriately in autumn to flushing ewes or weaned lambs.

As the project has progressed we have had to deal with a series of problems. Honeylocust naturally carries thorns dangerous to livestock and tractor tires; however, thornless trees can be produced by grafting scions taken from the thornless upper branches of the desired cultivars. To assure pollination and subsequent formation of the high protein seeds within the pods, we have planted 1 staminate (male) tree for each 10 pistillate (female) trees. We encountered problems obtaining scion wood and possible grafting incompatibilities. Extra tree protection was needed for cattle and deer. We have difficulties evaluating various pruning strategies. Two potential problems--spreading of thorny seedlings in

pastures and insect and disease damage in a honeylocust orchard--are being monitored.

Using this system, harvesting and processing costs are nil; trees have been introduced without interruption of present cash flows. Financial rates of return, calculated using a variety of cost and pod production assumptions, indicate a net gain for honey locust pasture plantings. Additional benefits from introducing honey locust to pastures include: reduction of water runoff and topsoil erosion, shade for livestock, a productive pollen and nectar source for bees, an ecologically more diversified and aesthetically pleasing pasture environment, and firewood or timber upon project termination. We are already observing an increase in bird and insect populations and diversity in our pastures. Research with pasture honeylocust is currently taking place in 7 countries on 4 continents, and we have formed the Honeylocust Research Group to help systematize data collection.

Additional information on using honeylocust in agroforestry pasture plantings can be obtained from Andy Wilson, Springtree Agroforestry, Project, Rt. 2, Box 536, Scottsville, VA 24590 USA.

#### Further Reading on the Honey locust:

- Dupraz, C. and C. Baldy. 1994. Temperate Agroforestry Research at INRA, Montpellier, France. Proceedings of the Third North America Agroforestry Conference. Ames, Iowa, August 15-18, 1993. (in press)
- Foroughbakhch, R. 1993. Etude de la productivité fruitière du Févier d'Amérique (*Gleditsia triacanthos* L.) et de la valeur fourragère de ses gousses. Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Equipe d'agroforesterie. INRA, Montpellier, France.
- Gold, M.A. and J.W. Hanover. 1993. Honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* L.): Multipurpose Tree for the Temperate Zone. *International Tree Crops Journal* 7(4):189-207.
- Wilson, A. 1994. Silvopastoral Agroforestry using Honeylocust: A Review of Research in Progress. Proceedings of the Third North America Agroforestry Conference. Ames, Iowa, August 15-18, 1993. (in press)

## UPDATING NEW ENGLAND AGROFORESTRY PRACTICES

Karl Davies  
Northampton, Massachusetts

When Anglo-European settlers first arrived in what is now called New England they found savannas created by managed fires. Landscapes near Native American villages were characterized by widely spaced trees, mostly nut and mast-producing species, with grass, berry bushes and other low-growing plants underneath. Native Americans used fire to increase the quantity and variety of locally available food sources to supplement their basic diet of corn, squash and beans. Managed burns encouraged nut production from fire-resistant hickories, chestnuts and oaks, plus berries from fire-resilient blueberries, blackberries and raspberries. Hunting was improved by the wildlife attracted to the nuts, berries and nutritious forage that thrived in these savanna ecosystems. Agroforestry practices of Anglo-European settlers were largely limited to turning out hogs and cattle into the woods in autumn to feed on acorns and chestnuts. But this practice, as well as Native Americans' more intentional agroforestry techniques, soon came into conflict with the institution of private property and the need to maintain boundaries and chestnut rail fencing. Fire was still used to renew pastures bounded by stone walls, but laws were instituted to restrict burning of the forests.

Woodlot grazing endured until the early part of this century and nut bearing trees were often released by selective cutting to increase their productivity. Traditional New England land use did not combine agricultural and silvicultural techniques. Fields, pastures and woodlots were kept separate by fences and different management practices. Nevertheless, regional interest in nut trees and berry bushes for food production persisted. Many farms and households have their small berry patches and specimen nut trees. Berries have become important agricultural commodities in some areas. For over 90 years members of the Northern Nut Growers Association (NNGA) have been selecting, breeding and propagating hardy nut and fruit trees in New England as well as in other parts of North America with

similar climates. In more recent years, NNGA members were instrumental in founding the North American Fruit Explorers (NAFEX) for the development of native and introduced fruit trees, the Badgersett Reserach Farm for development and commercialization of hybrid hazelnuts and the American Chestnut Foundation (ACF) has carried out research and education to bring back this forest giant decimated by the chestnut blight. Other NNGA members, particularly in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Minnesota and northeastern Washington state have slowly but steadily laid the foundations for commercial nut production in their regions by continually improving on the productivity, hardiness and nut quality of hybrid chestnuts, hybrid hazels, Carpathian (Persian) walnuts, Japanese heartnuts, pecans, almonds, black walnuts, butternuts, shagbark and shellbark hickories, Korean (nut) pines, ginkgos, plus native persimmons, papaws and plums.

All of these native and introduced species, along with their hybrids, offer the potential for a renewal of agroforestry practices in New England and elsewhere. While we will not be able to use fire in the way that Native Americans did to manage the forest for food production, we can begin to approach a synthesis of their practices with contemporary forestry and agroforestry practices in an effort to increase the productivity and enjoyment of our lands. We can start plantations and groves of fruit and nut trees developed by the NNGA, NAFEX, and ACF for commercial production of food and fiber as well as for wildlife plantings and backyard/home use. These trees can also be used in enrichment plantings in small clearcuts, hedgerows, windbreaks and as intercrops with grains and vegetables. Nut and fruit bushes can be planted in the understories of low-density timber stands. Seedling nut trees of known parentage are available at very reasonable cost from several specialty nurseries and are much more likely to be true to type than seedling fruit trees. Grafted trees are also available but at higher cost. Low-cost, low-maintenance establishment is now possible thanks to the advent of tree shelters and landscape/mulching fabrics.

Seedling trees with tree shelters and

landscape fabric can be established for US\$ 5-15 a piece, depending upon the size of the trees and shelters and the number planted. Seedling chestnuts, hazels, Carpathian walnuts, heartnuts, almonds and persimmons can begin to bear at 5-10 years from seed with more precocious selections. Other species start bearing at 10-20 years from seed. Grafted trees of all species will bear 2-3 years after planting. Chestnuts and hazels will produce 2,000-3,000 pounds per acre per year at maturity, while walnuts, heartnuts and almonds will produce 1,500-2,500 pounds per acre per year. Wholesale prices range between \$1 and \$2 per pound for most nuts, with chestnuts at the higher end of this range. Korean pine and ginkgo nuts may sell for much higher prices. All of the above mentioned species except the hickories, ginkgo and oaks have potential for producing very high value, exotic boltwood which is used by wood turners and furniture makers. In addition to financial rewards, growing nut and fruit trees brings the satisfaction of increasing landscape diversity and contributing to the development of more sustainable, less energy intensive food production techniques.

Names and addresses of nurseries specializing in hardy nut and fruit trees, plus other information about planting and growing these trees may be obtained from the author c/o P.O. Box 601, Northampton, MA 01061.

## HARDWOODS GO MARCHING ON

David Hibbs  
Oregon State University  
Corvallis, Oregon

I came to Oregon about 9 years ago to take on the formidable task of hardwood silviculture extension in Oregon. At the time, many foresters would have wondered why anyone would bother. Hardwoods were problems, not crops. Things sure have changed, and the change has not stopped.

Red alder is the most important forestland hardwood, both in forest land area and market value. It has gone from being a weed to be taken out of Douglas-fir

plantations to a crop in its own right. The number of acres planted in Oregon has doubled each year for at least the last 5 years. The numbers are not great, less than 500 acres per year, but steadily increasing. In the region as a whole, I estimate that about 3,000 acres were planted last winter. Perhaps more important than the number of acres planted is the quantity of information now available to assist in successful establishment and management of alder plantations. There are new publications on seed, seedling production, plantation establishment and density management.

Cottonwood (hybrid poplar) is even more impressive in terms of acres planted. In Oregon and Washington, tens of thousands of acres have been planted. Cottonwood is grown on agricultural land, with a management regime that is somewhere between agriculture and forestry. Growth is very fast and volume production very high. Cottonwood as a fiber source in the paper industry may become even more important as the availability of softwood mill residues decrease.

Increasingly, cottonwood and alder are being managed in plantations. Management on public lands will place new emphasis on incorporating hardwoods into conifer dominated forests. This new emphasis derives from the increased interest in biodiversity and long-term productivity. Hardwoods are an important component of both species and structural diversity in most of the region's forests. Alder is a vigorous nitrogen fixer, and all deciduous hardwoods aid in nutrient cycling and soil organic matter buildup.

Mixing species with such different growth habits as hardwoods and softwoods will present real challenges as well as providing opportunities for fun, creative thinking. Researchers and land managers will need to work closer together than ever to meet this new challenge.

From: Forestry Update (Oregon State University Extension Service) Vol 19, No. 1 (1993).

## REMINDER

### 1994 MEMBERSHIPS DUES ARE DUE!!

Please use the membership form on the back of this newsletter to renew your membership, and/or to update your address in case it has changed in the last year.

For those of you who are interested in receiving a copy of the SCS RCA Document by Garrett et al. (Agroforestry: An Integrated Land Use Management System for Production and Farmland Conservation; see publications section in this Newsletter), please indicate this by marking the appropriate box on the membership renewal form and by sending an extra US\$ 5.- with your membership dues to cover duplication and mailing costs.

## NOTES FROM THE AFTA BUSINESS MEETING, AUGUST 17 1993, GATEWAY CENTER, AMES IOWA.

A draft organizational structure was presented to all who attended the business meeting. A number of suggestions were presented to help formalize the organizational structure of AFTA including the following comments:

Comment: In addition to the committees, chapters and representatives in the proposed organizational structure of AFTA, the association should perhaps think of advisory groups addressing particular issues pertaining to agroforestry, for example the 1995 farm bill.

Comment Dr. James McKenna (Va Tech): Since agroforestry needs to be built from the ground up in this country, undergraduate and graduate education is an important means of accomplishing this. Thus, a committee dealing with agroforestry education should be added to list of proposed committees.

Comment Dr. Gene Garrett (U Missouri): The Walnut Council structure differs from the proposed AFTA structure in that people in the box form the executive board. Above the executive board, there is a board of directors that in addition to the people in the box includes various representatives and committee chairpersons.

Comment: The proposed AFTA structure is good as an overall organization to which other associations in the USA and other countries could join.

Comment: The UK already has a strong agroforestry network and organizational structure, and they may or may not be willing to join AFTA.

Comment Dr. Michael Gold (MSU): They may be interested in establishing an AFTA chapter in the UK based on the existing organizations.

Comment Dr. Henry Pearson (ARS, Arkansas): I suggest that the board of directors elect 3 directors initially, each serving for different time periods (1, 2 and 3 years) to have some continuity in the board to get AFTA established. A nine member board is not too large.

Comment: The newsletter editor should be a volunteer or appointed position, not an elected person.

Comment Dr. Garrett: In the Walnut Council, the newsletter editor is elected.

Comment Dr. Linda Hardesty (WSU): While thinking about the future structure of AFTA is good to know where we want to take the association, it would be better to have a small structure at first. We should not have to feel the need to create all the committees and representatives now and to have to fill all positions on them only to have them remain largely inactive.

Comment: How long should people in various leadership positions in the association serve?

Comment: Should the association have an executive director?

Comment: What should be the home base of AFTA? Home base should be

maintained at one place for a long time period (3-5 years??) in order to assure continuity. This need not necessarily be a university, and may better be a non-profit organization (Rodale, Leopold Center) to get a greater involvement of non-academics.

Comment Dr. Andrew Gordon (U of Guelph): AFTA should be prepared to jump in on upcoming issues such as the renewal of the farm bill, tap into potential funding sources for agroforestry etc. In order to accomplish this, he suggests dissolving the present AFTA steering committee and electing an executive board to start working on these issues.

Comment: Since AFTA is the association for temperate agroforestry and not only the North American association, people outside North America should be included in advisory positions, or be brought in under the AFTA umbrella.

Comment Dr. Christian Dupraz (INRA, France): In France, there is little interest in an agroforestry association since only few people are doing anything in agroforestry (there are only about 50 agroforestry researchers in the country). Research and extension are not convinced agroforestry is a viable land use option. Therefore, few people would be interested to join AFTA.

Comment Dr. Richard Schultz (Iowa State Univ.): Take any reference to North America out of the mission statement to make the association truly international from the outset.

Comment: At the Denmark windbreak meeting in July, 1993, a discussion was held to establish an international windbreak association. There was great interest in such an association according to those who attended from various countries in Europe.

Comment: A suggestion was made to send people in other countries information on AFTA, and organize an international meeting to discuss interest in AFTA as an international umbrella organization for all types of temperate agroforestry.

Comment: A proposal was made to be more explicit on the name of the next conference, so that it better reflects the

purpose of the conference. Suggested names: Fourth Temperate Agroforestry Conference, Fourth North American Agroforestry Conference [ED NOTE: This will be the name of the conference in 1995], Fourth North American Conference on Temperate Agroforestry. Also, it was suggested that organizers of the first three conferences should be on the committee to choose the next conference site, and together with the steering committee, draw a set of guidelines for proposals to host the next conference [ED NOTE: Guidelines located on page 9].

Peter Williams formally recognized the efforts of the current president of AFTA for taking the lead in getting AFTA established.

### SAF WINDBREAK TECHNOLOGY WORKING GROUP BECOMES AGROFORESTRY WORKING GROUP D-4

Sherman J. Finch  
Chair, SAF Agroforestry Working Group

The Society of American Foresters have established an Agroforestry Working Group. This decision was reached at the SAF's 1993 Annual Convention. This new working group replaces the former Windbreak Technology WG. This new working group will provide professional foresters within the Society of American Foresters a forum for technology exchange on all aspects of agroforestry. The establishment of this forum is timely, as the importance of agroforestry is increasingly being recognized as a vital field of forestry. The one guiding principle is that there are a large number of disciplines needed to implement agroforestry systems. The new working group is in the process of developing a working mission statement plus a set of goals and objectives. Various agroforestry leaders have been asked to help put together these statements. The officers of the new group have been urged to recognize the many different aspects of agroforestry. Close cooperation with AFTA will be a major objective according to Sherman Finch, present Chair of the new working group.

## FURTHER READING

### FIRST AGROFORESTRY TEXTBOOK PUBLISHED

Nair, P.K.R. 1992. *An Introduction to Agroforestry*. This college-level text book summarizes the state of current knowledge in the rapidly expanding field of agroforestry. The book, organized into 25 chapters in six sections, reviews the developments in agroforestry during the past 15 years and describes the accomplishments in the application of biophysical (plant- and soil-related) and socio-economic sciences to agroforestry. The major focus of the book is on the tropics where the practice and potential of agroforestry are particularly promising. Developments in temperate-zone agroforestry are also discussed.

The author, P.K.R. Nair, is Professor of Agroforestry at The University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, and has been a founder-scientist at the International Center for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), Nairobi, Kenya. He is a pioneering researcher and educator in agroforestry, and has published numerous articles and books on the topic. The book is available in both paperback (ISBN 0-7923-2134-0; price US\$ 59.50) and hardcover (ISBN 0-7923-2135-9; price US\$ 175.00).

For more information or to order, contact (in the USA, Canada and Mexico):

Kluwer Academic Publishers Group, Order Department  
P.O.Box 358  
Accord Station, Hingham MA 02018-0358  
Phone: 617-871-6600  
Fax: 617-871-6528

In the rest of the world, contact:  
Kluwer Academic Publishers Group, Order Department  
P.O.Box 322  
3300 AH Dordrecht  
the Netherlands

## PUBLICATIONS

Acworth, James M. 1993. *The Potential for Farm Forestry, Agroforestry and Novel Tree Crops*. This report was written as an informal synthesis of the experiences of the author during his

Nuffield Farming Scholarship Tour of North America in 1991. The report's principal audience are farmers, mostly in the United Kingdom, who are unfamiliar with planting or managing trees. The author has attempted to bring together in simple outline the broader issues of farm forestry and other interventions available to the land manager to improve the profitability and sustainability of a farming system and reduce its impacts on the wider environment.

**For more information, contact:**  
Nuffield Farming Scholarships Trust  
East Holme Farm  
Maresfield, Uskfield  
East Sussex, TN22 3AY  
United Kingdom

Clary, W. et al., compilers. 1992. *Ecology and Management of Riparian Shrub Communities Symposium Proceedings*. USDA Forest Service GTR-INT-289. Includes 41 papers and field trip accounts focused on riparian shrub values, classification methods, conditions and rehabilitation techniques.

**For more information contact:**  
Intermountain Research Station  
USDA Forest Service  
324 25th Street  
Ogden Utah 84401

Garrett, H.E., W.B. Kurtz, L.E. Buck, L.H. Hardesty, M.A. Gold, H.A. Pearson, J.P. Lassoie, and J.P. Slusher. 1994. *Agroforestry: An Integrated Land Use Management System for Production and Farmland Conservation. The Agroforestry Component of the Resource Conservation Act Appraisal for the SCS*. 58 pp. Available through AFTA for the price of US\$5.00.

Schultz, Richard C. and Joe P. Colletti, eds. *Opportunities for Agroforestry in the Temperate Zone Worldwide*. Proceedings of the Third North American Temperate Agroforestry Conference, August 15-18, 1993, Ames Iowa. Available June 1, 1994. Price US\$25.

**To order, contact:**  
Ms. Linda Claussen  
Department of Forestry  
251 Bessey Hall  
Iowa State University  
Ames, Iowa 50011-1021  
Phone: (1) 515-294-1166

## JOURNAL ARTICLES

Appleton, Z. 1990. The impact of the Farm Woodland Scheme in Scotland. *Scottish Agricultural Economics Review* No. 5: 145-157.

Brandle, James R., Bruce B. Johnson & Terry Akeson. 1992. Field Windbreaks: Are They Economical? *Journal of Production Agriculture* 5 (3): 393-398.

Ducruc, J.P., J. Falardeau & V. Gerardin. 1991. The integrated management of an agrosilvicultural territory. Proceedings, 10th World Forestry Congress, Paris, September 17-26, 1991. Volume 3, Discussion Area C: Trees and forests in land management of rural and urban areas. Reprinted in *Revue Forestière Française*, Hors Série No. 3: 66-71.

Masterton, S. 1990. The black walnut - potential winner for agroforestry. *Australian Forest & Timber Industries Bulletin* 12 (125): 10-11.

Oviedo, F.B. The dehesas, silvopastoral and agrosilvopastoral systems. *Agricultura* (Madrid) 59 (706):430-433.

Poly, J.P. 1991. Agrosilvopastoral practices in Mediterranean Europe. In: Muthoo, M.K. & M.E. Chipata, eds. *Trees and forests in rural land use*. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization, Department of Forestry, 137-151.

Rackham, O. 1989. Hedges and hedgerow trees in Britain: A thousand years of agroforestry. *ODI Social Forestry Network Paper* No. 8c.

Spall, J.G. & A.D. Meister. 1988. Diversification of Wairarapa hill country: The potential of agroforestry. Palmerston, New Zealand: Department of Agricultural economics and Business, Massey University. *Discussion Paper Natural Resource Economics* No. 12.

## NEWSLETTERS AND JOURNALS

*Agroforestry Working Group Newsletter (D-4)*. Newsletter published by the Society of American Foresters. **For more information contact:**  
Dr. Peter R. Schaefer, Chair-elect

Box 2207-C  
South Dakota State University  
Brookings SD 57007-0996  
Phone: 605-688-4732  
Fax: 605-688-6065

*Forestry and Society Newsletter*. This newsletter is published biannually. The purpose of FSN is to report on the development of social forestry in China. In addition, FSN aims to promote the exchange of information, new technology, and research methods in China and countries around the world. FSN will be distributed free of charge to institutions, NGO's, and individuals engaged in activities of social forestry.

**For more information contact:**  
Mr. Li Weichang, Editor  
Forestry and Society Newsletter  
Institute of Scientific and Technological Information (101)  
Chinese Academy of Forestry  
Wan Shou Shan 100091  
Beijing  
People's Republic of China

## UPCOMING EVENTS

*International Symposium Agroforestry and Land Use change in Industrialized Nations*, May 30 - June 2, 1994, Berlin, Germany. Due to agricultural overproduction in Europe and North America, land is increasingly taken out of production and laid in fallow. Farmers are obliged to look for environmentally tolerable and profitable alternatives in land use options. The land left in fallow is a challenge for agricultural and forestry scientists and for all concerned with the development and practice of land utilization strategies for non-food and/or energy products based on a sustainable, ecologically and socio-economically sound landscape management concept. One intensively discussed approach to manage these areas is afforestation and/or agroforestry. The symposium will discuss these topics to evaluate the present knowledge/ experiences, to define the status quo of research, and to further research needs within the wide range of agroforestry as applicable in the context of the present land use changes in industrialized nations.

Abstracts, not exceeding one page single spaced, must be submitted to the organizing committee by March 11, 1994.

**For more information, contact:**

Organizing Committee "Agroforestry"

ZALF-Institute of Forest Ecology

Dr. Zinn-Weg

D-16225 Eberswalde

Germany

Phone: +49 3334 54300

Fax: +49 3334 54 314

*Joint meeting of the First Brazilian Agroforestry Congress and First Meeting on Agroforestry Systems among the Mercosul(sur) Countries, July 3-7, 1994, Porto Velho, Rondônia, Brazil.* This joint meeting will include both national and international agroforestry experts. It is intended to provide opportunities for exchange and transfer of ideas and provide an opportunity for coordinated development of agroforestry within Brazil. In addition, the countries of the Mercosul(sur) intend to discuss and seek mechanisms to integrate the benefits of agrosilvopastoral agroforestry systems into sustainable temperate climate land use practices considering economic, social and environmental perspectives.

**For more information contact:**

EMBRAPA - Centro Nacional de Pesquisas de Florestas

Estrada da Ribeira, km 111

C.P. 319 EEP 83405-570

Colombo-PR

Brazil

Phone: (041)359-1313

Fax: (041)359-2276

*Agroforestry and Sustainable Systems Symposium, August 7-10, 1994, Fort Collins, Colorado, USA.* This symposium is designed for researchers, practitioners, technical specialists and educators. Invited speakers will focus on how trees, integrated into sustainable agricultural land-use systems in the semi-arid west will enhance agricultural productivity, natural resources conservation, and natural and human environments. The symposium sponsors invite submission of proposals for volunteer poster papers that address the general theme of *Agroforestry and Sustainable Systems*. Proposals must be submitted for approval by April 15, 1994. A one-page summary of poster papers will be published in the Symposium proceedings.

**To submit an abstract or for more information on poster papers contact:**

Bruce C. Wright, National Windbreak Forester

Soil Conservation Service

100 Centennial Mall North, Room 152

Lincoln NE 68508-3866

Phone: 402-437-5315

**For more information, or to be put on the mailing list for future announcements contact:**

Kim Isaacson

USDA Forest Service

Rocky Mountain Research Station

Center for Semiarid Agroforestry

East Campus-UNL

Lincoln NE 68583-0822

Phone: 402-437-5178 ext. 13

Fax: 402-437-5712

## AFTA NEEDS YOUR ASSISTANCE

### REQUEST FOR NEWSLETTER ITEMS

This is the third issue of *The Temperate Agroforester*, and as you can see, the newsletter is increasing in size. To keep up this effort, and to be able to publish a newsletter more regularly, we need your input. If you know of any conferences, articles, news items, innovative farmers practicing agroforestry, please forward them to us as paper copies via mail or fax, on diskettes (either 5.25" or 3.5", MS-DOS format, WordPerfect or ASCII text format), or via E-mail to the following address:

Dr. Michael A. Gold, President

AFTA

Department of Forestry

Michigan State University

East Lansing MI 48824-1222 USA

Fax: +1 517-336-1143

E-mail: MGOLD@msu.edu

### REQUEST FOR SLIDES

AFTA received the first two sets of slides (of Mediterranean agroforestry systems) from Dr. Christian Dupraz of INRA, Montpellier, France, and Dr. Olarieta of the Dept. de Medi Ambient Ciencia del Sol, Lleida, Spain, as a contribution to our effort to develop a larger slide set of temperate agroforestry systems and

practices. We thank both Drs. Dupraz and Olarieta for their contributions.

We still need additional slides of temperate agroforestry practices in order to develop a more extensive slide set on this topic. The slide set (or sets) will be sold for use as teaching and promotional aids of temperate agroforestry practices in classrooms, conferences, fairs, etc. Donators/contributors will be acknowledged for their contributions. Please send duplicates (return of originals cannot be guaranteed) with a brief description of the practice depicted, location, year and any other relevant information c/o AFTA:

M.S.U. Forestry Department

East Lansing MI 48824-1222

USA

### FARM PROFILES INVITED

One of the objectives of AFTA is the development of a network of agroforestry practitioners, technical specialists and researchers in the temperate zone. To involve the practitioners in the Association, and to remind of all of us that, whatever agroforestry systems we develop, they should above all be practical and economical, *The Temperate Agroforester* welcomes short articles describing farmers who have adopted (or are experimenting with) interesting agroforestry practices. The articles should include four elements: a brief description of the farm; the problems and reasons that made the farmer look to agroforestry as an alternative; a summary of how the farmer went about implementing the agroforestry system on his/her farm (including problems encountered and solutions found); a discussion of well the system is working, using yields, economic performance and tree measurement data and any other relevant information deemed necessary.

A photograph or a diagram depicting the agroforestry system would be helpful. The articles should be 750-1000 words (approximately 2 pages single spaced).

NOTE: AFTA Newsletter Editor will edit as necessary for style and to conform to space limitations. Send submissions to Dr. Michael A. Gold, AFTA, Department of Forestry, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1222, USA.



**AFTA PROPOSAL GUIDELINES  
FOR HOSTING THE BIENNIAL  
NORTH AMERICAN  
AGROFORESTRY CONFERENCES**

**Criteria**

- 1) Conference to be titled: The *n*th North American Agroforestry Conference.
- 2) Conference to be sponsored under the auspices of AFTA.
- 3) Conference to be a three day event with the following format:

Optional: Preconference field tours.

Sunday night: icebreaker.

Monday: Sessions am and pm.

Monday evening: Landowner "show-and-tell."

Tuesday: Field trip all day.

Tuesday evening: AFTA business meeting.

Wednesday: Sessions am and pm, late pm wrap up; (or) optional morning session only with lunch and conference wrap up.

Overall, the following components should be included:

- A minimum of three, ½ day sessions;
- A show-and-tell session;
- No more than three (preferably two) concurrent sessions;
- An AFTA business meeting.

Optional but recommended:

- Pre- and post-conference tours;
- A field trip;
- An open forum to discuss issues.

- 4) Conference organizers to publish proceedings of all accepted written submissions including abstracts of posters, abstracts of oral presentations where no paper is submitted, a list of attendees, etc.

- 5) Conference organizers to contact a refereed journal (e.g., *Agroforestry Systems*; *Forest Ecology and Management*; *J. of Alternative Agriculture*) for publication of selected subset of written submissions in refereed, peer-reviewed form.

- 6) Order of priority for written papers submitted for publication and oral presentation to adhere to the following general guidelines:  
A) 75% NA temperate zone;  
B) 25% worldwide temperate.

- 7) Tropical submissions will be limited to poster sessions, if a clear link to the development of temperate systems is demonstrated. Placement of subtropical papers are up to the discretion of the organizers, depending on the papers' subject matter.

- 8) Conference organizers should contact appropriate agencies for contributions, sponsorship, and publicity for the meeting. These agencies should include appropriate local, federal and international agencies; Universities; professional organizations (SAF Agroforestry Working Group, Center for Semi-Arid Agroforestry and IUFRO Temperate Agroforestry Working Party P1.15-01 in particular); and foundations.

**Proposal Format**

Proposals must be submitted to AFTA. They should include the following:

- (1) Cover Letter -- Explain all relevant details concerning the event: When it will take place; how it will be organized; specific details on the field trips; specific details on the proposed facilities to

accommodate the meeting; and the University or administrative entity which will sponsor it. Include amount requested of the University Administration to back the conference.

- (2) Budget--Details needed only to the extent that organizers have demonstrated their commitment and capability to back a first rate conference. It is important that the conference have a registration fee kept as low as possible, with a significant discount offered to students. Ten dollars of the regular registration fee (nonstudent) are to be designated to AFTA to support the association.

- (3) Endorsement Letters -- Provide letters of endorsement from Department Chair and Dean of College hosting the event.

**Selection of Conference Organizer**

Submitted proposals for hosting the 4th North American Agroforestry Conference are due by June 15, 1994. Members of the AFTA steering committee and former conference organizers will review all submitted proposals based on responsiveness to above stated criteria. AFTA may contact the host organization for clarification or to offer suggestions or modifications to submitted proposal prior to final selection. Selection will be made by August 1, 1994.

**Submit Applications to:**

AFTA  
c/o Department of Forestry  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, MI 48824-1222

**JOIN US!** Your membership in AFTA includes a subscription to our Newsletter, an annually updated membership directory, information on upcoming meetings and relevant agroforestry publications, and the opportunity to work with others to promote more productive and sustainable land management through increased use of temperate agroforestry.

Please fill out the form below, and send along with your annual membership dues to:

c/o Dr. Michael A. Gold, President  
AFTA  
Department of Forestry  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, MI 48824-1222

Phone: 517/353-4751  
Fax: 517/336-1143  
E-mail: MGOLD@MSU.EDU

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_ E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Main Agroforestry Interests: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

RENEWAL 1994 DUES       NEW MEMBER 1994 DUES

YES, I want to receive a copy of the SCS RCA Report and have included an extra US\$ 5.

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO "AFTA": Sustaining \$50 \_\_\_ Institutions \$20 \_\_\_ Regular \$15 \_\_\_ Student \$10 \_\_\_

AFTA  
Department of Forestry  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, MI 48824-1222  
USA



95617-4460

