

established this Station with the object of ensuring that both State and private forests are supplied with the best seed and tree stock available both (a) at the present time and (b) in the future.

226. The officer in charge of the Station was required (presumably in collaboration with the Seed Board) to locate and maintain an official register of the best stands in Denmark, organize the collection of seed and cones, and extract and store seed at the specially designed Station headquarters, thus fulfilling the objective (a).

227. With a view to the future (b), tree breeding research was also to continue and "seed gardens" established in close collaboration with Dr. Larsen. It was intended that the Station shall, as soon as possible, raise sufficient tree stock at Krogerup to supply all State forests and private requirements.

228. A modern Swedish seed-extraction plant was the central feature of the Station headquarters; a copy of the prospectus of the units was secured.

229. The attitude of the Danish Forestry Administration towards forest tree breeding was thus evidently one of practical definition in the realization that the origin and quality of seed was of major silvicultural significance.

230. The official Danish approach to the breeding should be closely examined by the New Zealand Forest Service; intensification of the control of seed collection and registration of stands present many practical difficulties under New Zealand conditions, but to a limited extent can be applied: the continued study of tree breeding technique (particularly grafting of conifers) is strongly advocated as an essential basis for long-term research on the intensely complex problem of improving the quality of the major introduced species.

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- (2) "Forest Tree Breeding and Danish Experiments." C. S. Larsen. 1946.
- (3) "Forest Genetics." C. S. Larsen. Third World Forestry Congress. 1949.
- (4) "Estimation of the Genotype in Forest Trees." C. S. Larsen. 1947.
- (5) "Danish Experimental Forestry Service: Account of the Agency 1901-1926."

CHAPTER IX—UNITED KINGDOM

231. This report would not be complete without reference to the British system of higher forestry education, which, unlike that of most continental countries, is provided solely by independent Universities.

Degree courses in forestry are offered by the Universities of Oxford, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Wales.

University of Oxford

232. The Oxford Honours School of Forestry (Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry) differs from other British Schools of Forestry in that the conditions of admission require candidates to have obtained Honours either in Honour Moderations in Natural Science or in a Final Honours School, or be a graduate of an approved science faculty of another University; such basic science qualifications must include Botany, Geology, Chemistry, and Physics. The School of Forestry course, which subsequently occupies two years, is thus the equivalent of a graduate course comparable to that of Nancy (France).

The other main characteristic of the Oxford School of Forestry is that the research staff of the Imperial Forestry Institute is closely affiliated to the School.