



The History of Seed Collection and Processing in BC and Looking to the Future

Seed Processing in BC

1922-1965

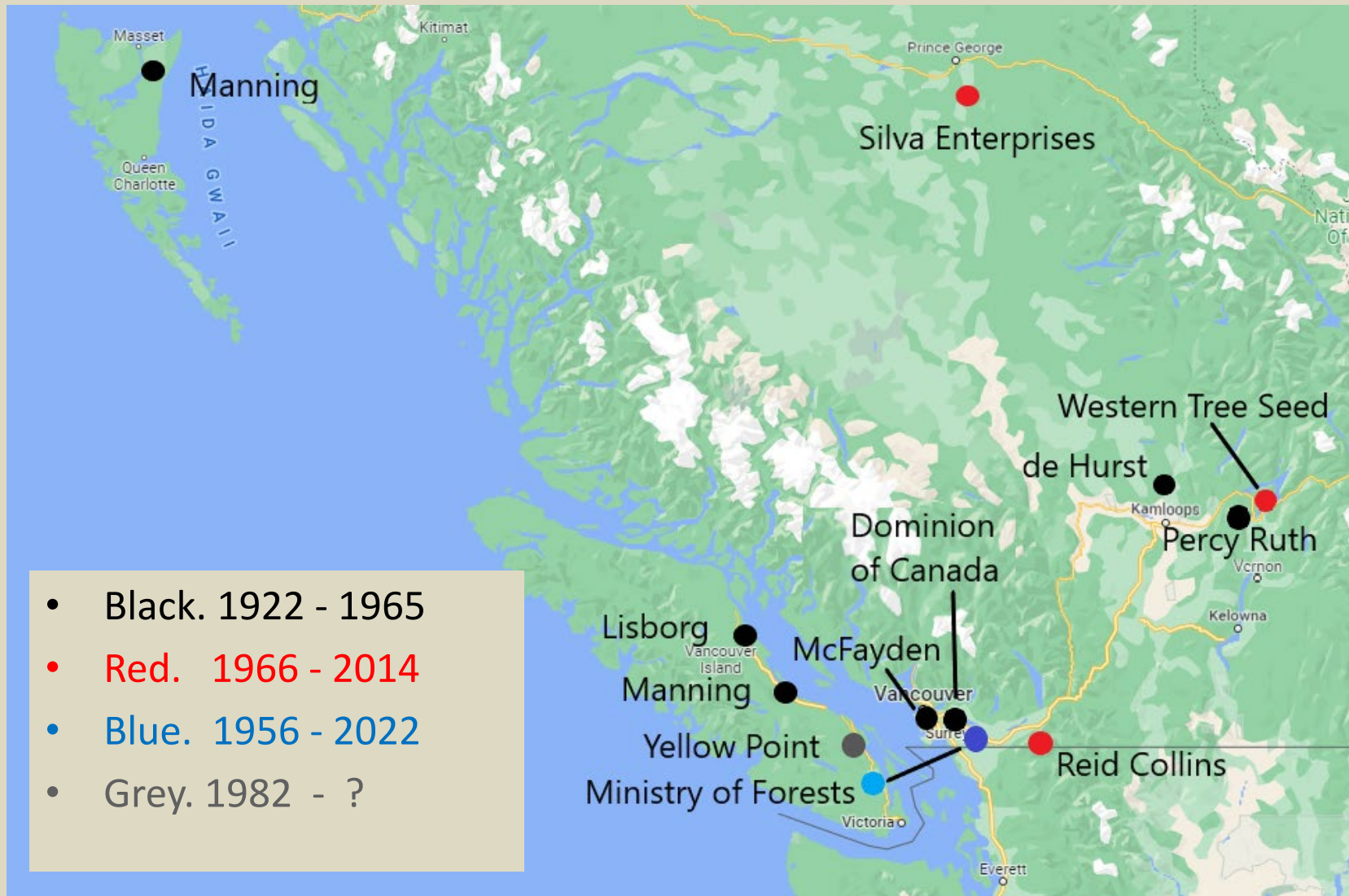
- 1922 . First Seed Extraction Plant. Dominion of Canada Department of the Interior in New Westminster. Closed 1933.
- 1927. First private extractory. Forest Tree Seeds of British Columbia. Percy Ruth. Sold to Manning Seed Co in 1954.
- 1936 Charles Mc Fayden. Originally managed the Dominion extractory but started his own plant in Richmond. Sold to G. Roche in 1946.
- 1936 Captain James A.E. de Hurst operated an extractory from 1936-1945. in Kamloops. Ponderosa pine for Australia and New Zealand.
- 1955. Mr Lisborg, a new Canadian from Denmark opened a plant near Courtenay.
- 1956. Manning Seed opens a plant near Qualicum.
- 1956. The BC Forest Service opens the Duncan Facility.
- 1959 Manning opens a primary processing plant in the Queen Charlotte Is.
- 1965. Mr Lisborg and George Oaks open a new plant in Oyster River. It closed in 1967.

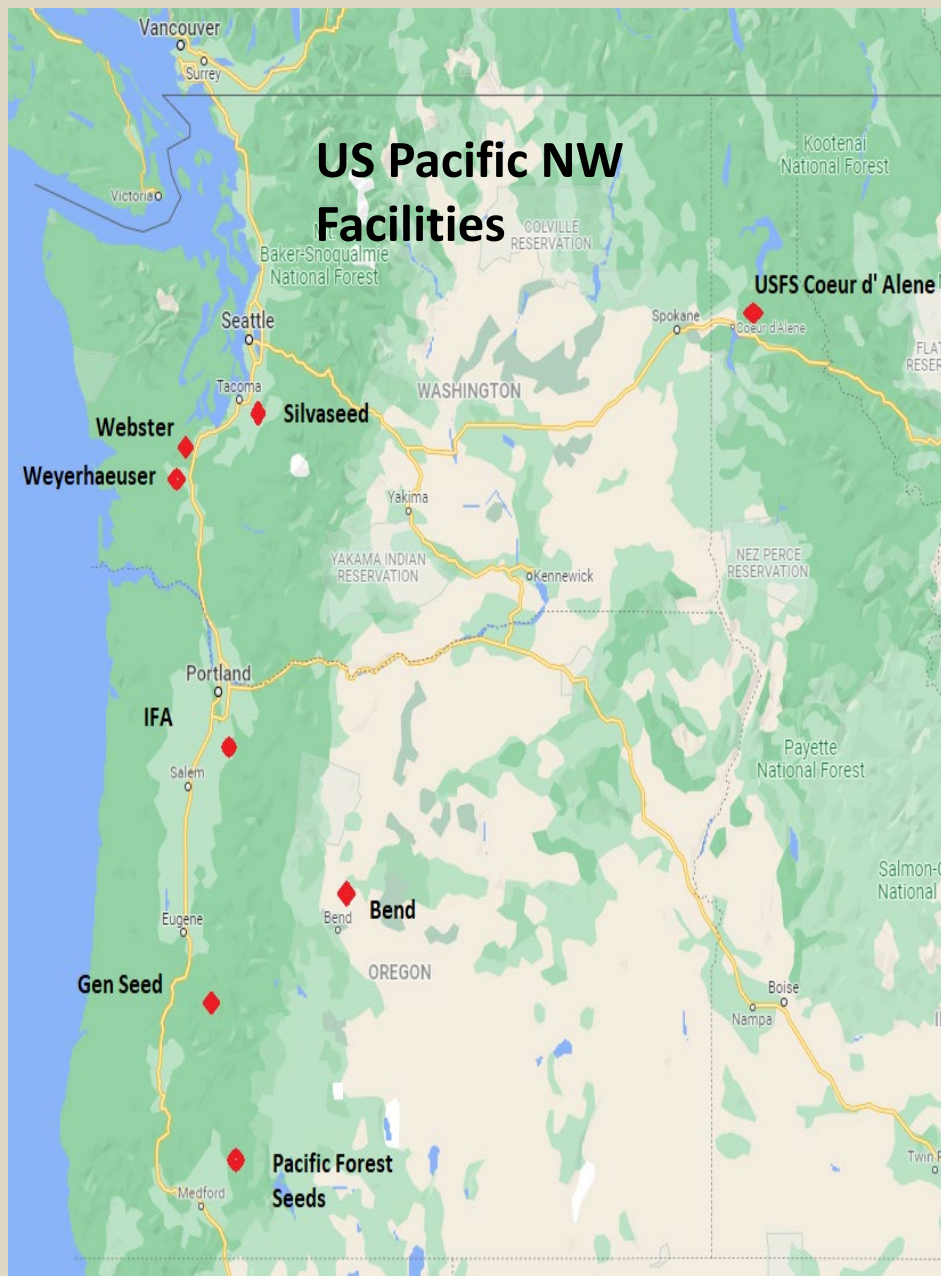
Seed Processing in BC

1965- 2022

- 1966 Western Tree Seed. Frank Barnard opens a new extraction plant at Blind Bay in the Shuswap lake area.
- 1969 G. Roche sells extraction plant to Reid Collins Nurseries.
- 1969 Silva Enterprises. Rolf Hellenius builds an extraction facility at Red Rock south of Prince George. His son Peter takes over in 1988.
- 1982 Yellow Point Propagation gradually starts collection and processing tree seed.
- 1991 The BC Tree Seed Dealers Association is formed.
- 1998 Frank Barnard sells Western Tree Seed to Quality Tree Seed. After a few years, they discontinue seed processing, but continue with cone and seed collection.
- 2014 Silva Enterprises. Peter retires and closes the door on the business.
- 2022 YPP,... and Don, is the last man standing....almost...
- 2022 Vernon Seed Orchard Company is in the midst of constructing an extraction plant!

Seed Processing Companies in BC. 1922-2022





Seed Demand

After World War I, Britain requested Canadian tree seed to replant the devastated landscape.

The volume of tree seed exported to Europe, Australia, and New Zealand was far greater than was being used in British Columbia.

Domestically, natural regeneration was the standard practice until 1940's when the planting programs increased significantly.

In BC, the first forest nursery was established in BC in 1926, but the numbers of seedling grown remained low until after World War II when production gradually increased to 14 million in 1946.

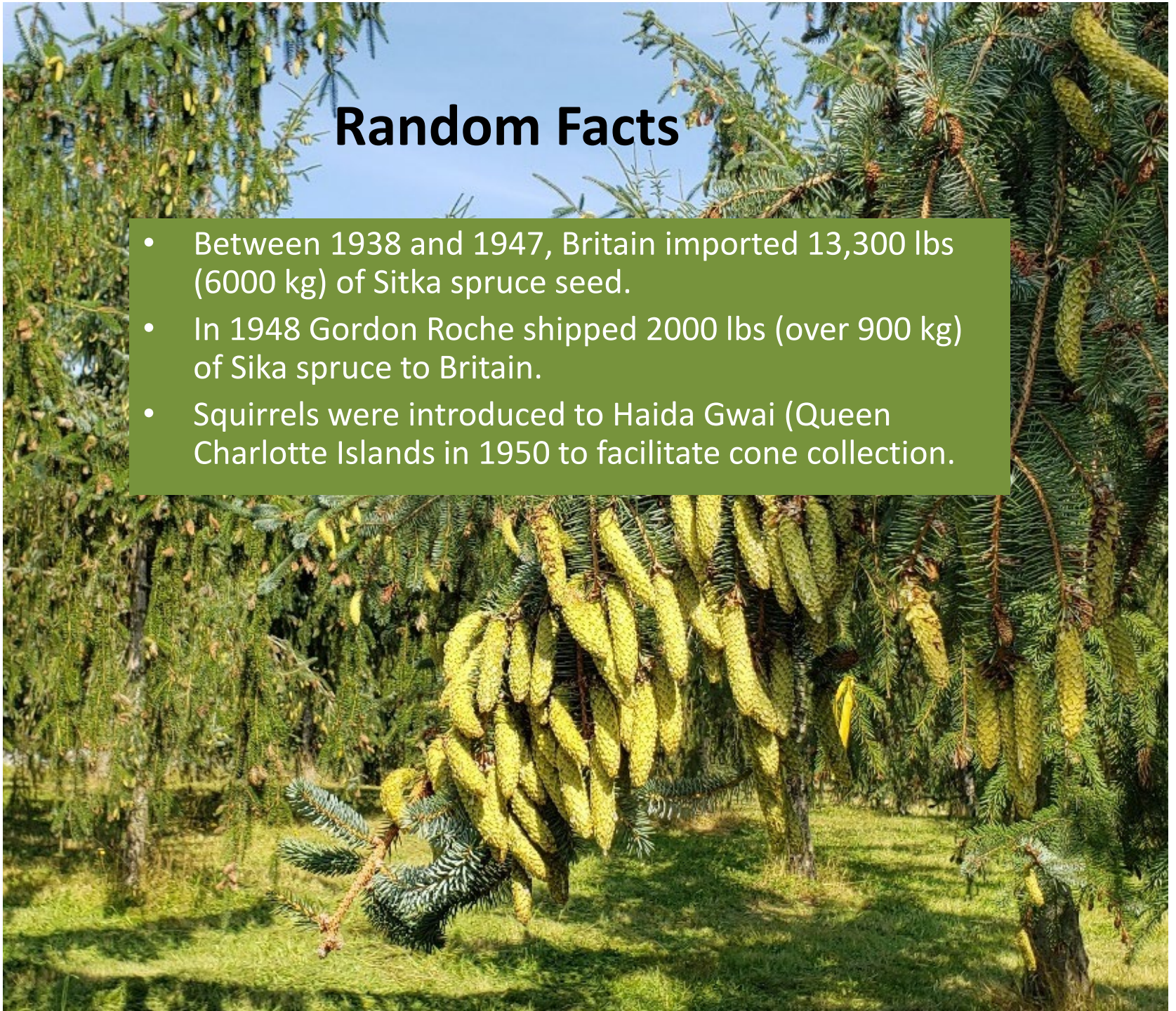
From 1950 to 1962 it dropped dramatically.

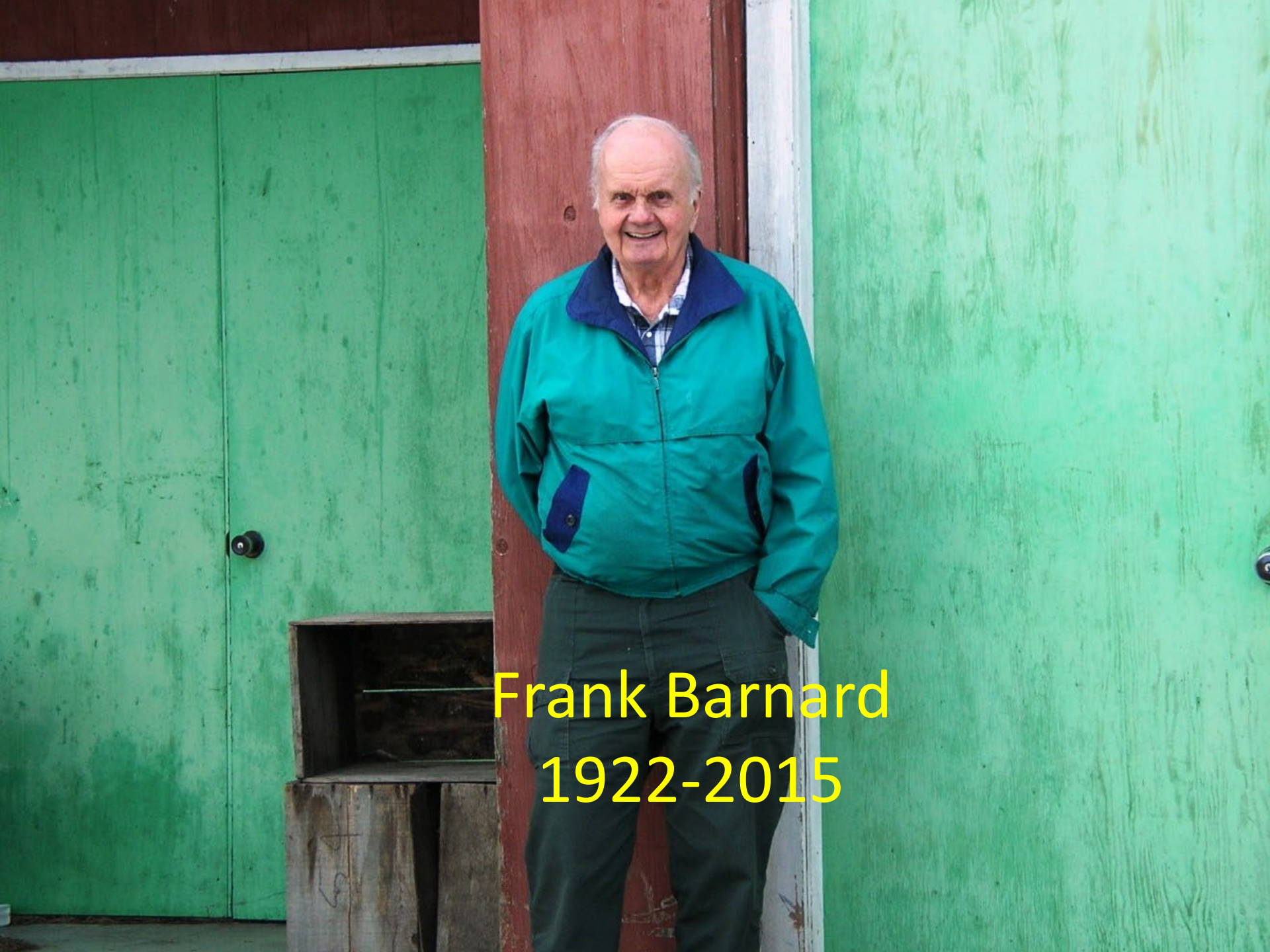
In 1976 it increased again to 110 million.

For the past five years the annual provincial sowing has varied between 275-305 million.

Random Facts

- Between 1938 and 1947, Britain imported 13,300 lbs (6000 kg) of Sitka spruce seed.
- In 1948 Gordon Roche shipped 2000 lbs (over 900 kg) of Sika spruce to Britain.
- Squirrels were introduced to Haida Gwaii (Queen Charlotte Islands) in 1950 to facilitate cone collection.





Frank Barnard
1922-2015

BC Tree Seed Dealers Association

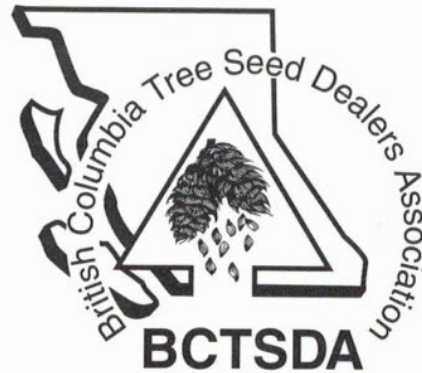


Don Pigott

Peter Hellenius

Frank Barnard

Paulus
Vrijmoedt



Code of Ethics

We vow to:

- Ensure that all seeds traded or sold are correctly identified as to species and origin.
- Make every effort to collect seeds with the lowest possible negative effect on the survival and well-being of the species collected, as well as minimize the impact on the environment in which the collection occurs.
- Expand and share knowledge concerning the collecting, processing, storing, and growing seeds of forest trees and other forest plants.

FORESTRY

A Field Guide to Collecting Cones of British Columbia Conifers

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Compiled by F.T. Portlock
for the British Columbia
Tree Seed Dealers' Association

Partnership Agreement on Forest Resource Development: FRDA II

Canada



The Future?

- The increase in the availability of seed orchard seed has diminished the expertise in natural stand collections, and inflated prices.
- The demand for seed for domestic use, and export has fluctuated dramatically for the past 100 years making investment in infrastructure for processing a difficult business proposition.
- Currently capacity for cone harvesting, and seed processing is only just able to meet demands.
- Considering climate change, wildfires, and Canada's commitment to the Two Billion Tree program to capture carbon, enhance biodiversity, and to support human well being, more investment in training and infrastructure is required.

The Evolution of Cone Collection Methods





CASH FOR CONES

ACT NOW! SQUIRRELS ARE CUTTING!

**HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR
DOUGLAS FIR CONES:**



FOR PICKING INSTRUCTIONS CONTACT:

CRAIG

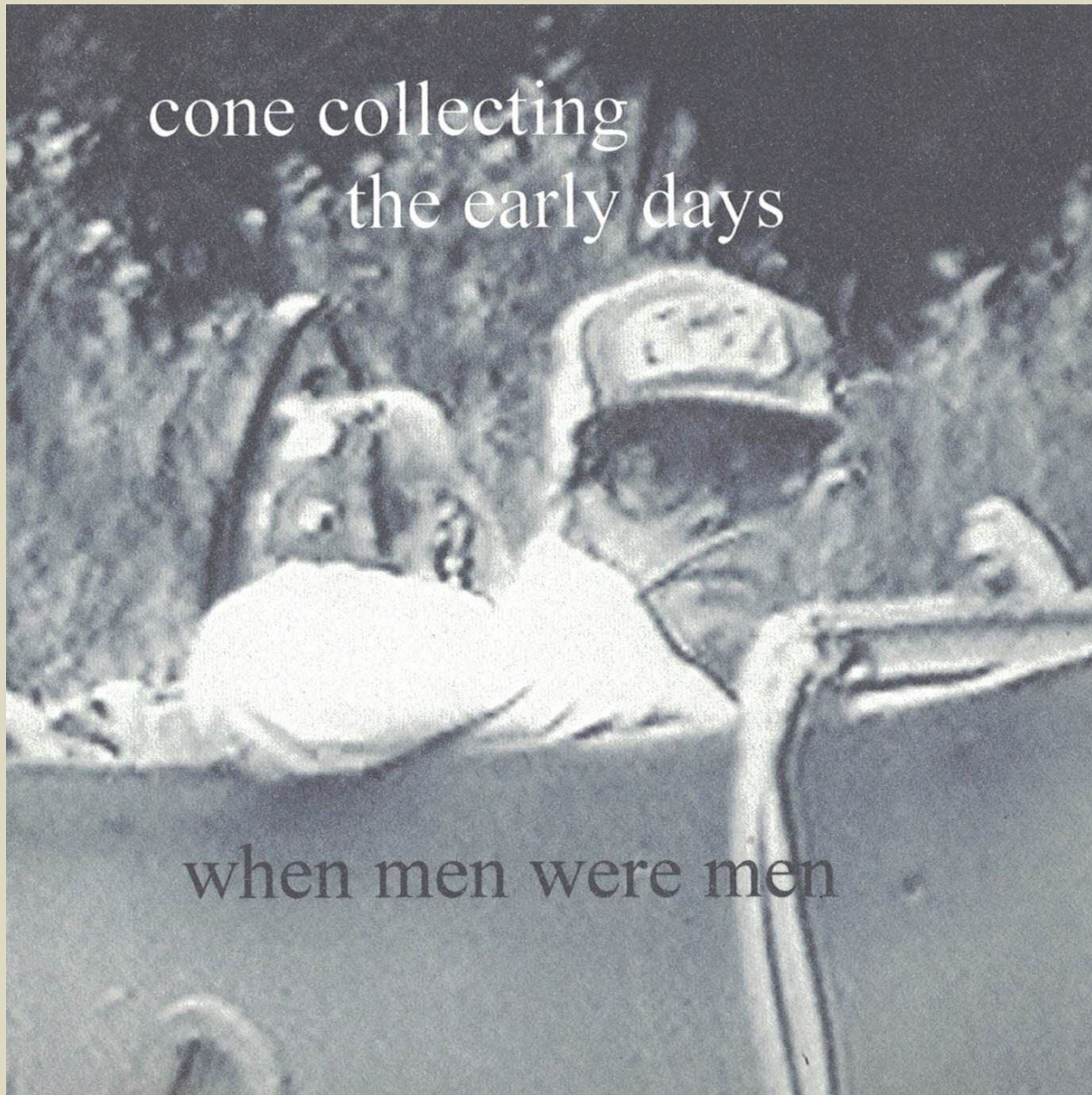
CRAIG PICTORIAL 435







cone collecting
the early days



when men were men



















The Drones are coming.....



Thank you!

