IUFRO Regional Congress for Asia and Oceania 2016 (IUFRO-AO 2016)

"Forests for Sustainable Development: The Role of Research"

Beijing, China

October 24 – 27, 2016

Call for Abstracts

ALL SUBMISSIONS MUST BE MADE ELECTRONICALLY ON THE CONGRESS WEBSITE: http://www.iufro-ao2016.org **BY MAY 15, 2016**

The IUFRO Regional Congress for Asia and Oceania 2016 is composed of the following three streams and the Call applies to all of them:
1. IUFRO-AO 2016 (the Regional Congress, covering nine topic areas);
2. All Division 8 Meeting (an independent event organized by IUFRO Division 8); and
3. The 4th Forest Science Forum of Chinese Society of Forestry (an independent forum organized by CSF).

The Congress Scientific Committee (CSC) welcomes submission of abstracts for oral and poster presentations in scientific sessions under the above three streams.

For abstracts submitted to the 1st stream, namely the Regional Congress, they should address one or more of the following nine topic areas:
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Conservation and sustainable forest management
- Forest health
- Forest inventory and monitoring

- Forest landscape restoration
- Forest policy, tenure and governance
- Forestry education and research management
- Planted forests, bioenergy and innovation in forest products technology for a green economy
- Social, cultural and health aspects of forests

When submitting an abstract (online at: http://www.iufro-ao2016.org), you will be asked to select firstly the proper stream then the most appropriate scientific session. For the Regional Congress, before selecting the session you will need to find the appropriate topic area. For your information, lists of sessions and session descriptions of the three streams are provided in separate documents. Please note that all abstracts for any stream must be submitted by the May 15 deadline.

If the topic of your abstract does not appear to be related to any of the listed sessions, you should select the "Other/Not Sure" option under each topic area. Selecting this option will not affect its evaluation, and all accepted abstracts will be allocated to an appropriate Congress session.

Authors must select one of the following options for your presentation preference: "oral", "poster" or "no preference" (abstracts under this option will be decided by the CSC to be oral or poster presentations). Authors should be aware that a presentation presented as a poster is considered to be as important as an oral presentation.

In order to give as many colleagues as possible an opportunity to present their work at the Congress, the number of abstracts that can be considered will be limited. Although an individual may be listed as a co-author on several abstracts, the number of abstracts for a Presenting Author (i.e., the author or co-author who will actually make the oral presentation during the Congress, designated on the abstract submission form) will be strictly limited to 3 per person (and 1 for a single session). For poster presentations, the maximum number of contributions for a presenting author is 5. It is strongly recommended that the person who will be designated as the *Presenting Author* also be the person who submits their abstract(s).

All presenting authors (oral or poster presentations) are required to register for the Congress by July 31, 2016 – failure to do so will mean that the presentation will be deleted from the program and from the abstracts volume.

Information to be provided when submitting an abstract

- *Language*: English (only abstracts in English will be accepted).
- *Title of the paper* (less than 20 words long): should clearly summarize the topic of the abstract.

- *Name, organizational affiliation and email address of each author*. The author who will present the paper or poster at the Congress must be designated as the Presenting Author.

- *Key words or phrases* (up to 5).
- *Main text of abstract* (170-200 words). Should describe the context and specific problem/topic of study, methods, main results and conclusions in plain writing (see examples on next page).

Criteria for selection.

All abstracts will be reviewed and evaluated first by both appropriate session coordinators and members of the Congress Scientific Committee. Primary selection criteria include scientific quality, topical significance, and relevance to the Congress topic areas and to the particular session to which the abstract is submitted.

Abstracts will be evaluated after the submission deadline, May 15, 2016. Acceptance decisions will be made no later than July 15, 2016.

All accepted abstracts of oral or poster presentation for all the above-mentioned three streams, whose presenting authors attend the Congress, will be included in the Congress Abstract Book prior to the Congress. Submission of an abstract implies consent by the authors to have the abstract published by the Regional Congress (IUFRO-AO 2016). Although Congress proceedings with full papers will not be published, session organizers are encouraged to explore alternative publication options (books, special issues of journals, etc.) for papers and/or posters presented in their sessions.

We look forward to receiving your abstracts for your contributions to what will be a milestone event in Asia and Oceania as the first IUFRO Regional Congress to be held in this region, in Beijing, October 24 – 27, 2106.

<u>Annexes</u>

Annex 1: Stream1 – List of Sessions under the Regional Congress
Annex 2: Stream1 – Session Descriptions of the Regional Congress
Annex 3: Stream2 – List of Sessions under All Division 8 Meeting
Annex 4: Stream2 – Session Descriptions of All Division 8 Meeting
Annex 5: Stream3 – List of Sessions under the 4th Forest Science Forum of Chinese Society of Forestry
Annex 6: Stream3 – Session Descriptions of the 4th Forest Science Forum

Abstract Examples:

Forest ecosystem carbon storage is becoming an increasingly important objective of forest management. Stand structure, or the horizontal and vertical arrangement of stand components, can have important effects on forest carbon and total carbon storage. Silvicultural practices that affect growth rates, species composition, or age structure can therefore have important implications for carbon storage. Generally, carbon content in forests is estimated from allometries with forest biomass and stand volume. Many growth-and-yield models are capable of generating estimates of carbon and can therefore provide comparative estimates of carbon storage with different silvicultural prescriptions. However, these estimates are based on the assumption that dry forest biomass is 50% carbon. Carbon content varies: (1) vertically and horizontally in tree stems, (2) with species, and (3) with growth rates as influenced by suppression. We demonstrate how variations in stand structure resulting from silviculture can affect carbon storage beyond the effects on stand volume or biomass. The effects of these variations are presented as a "carbon index," where carbon concentrations due to variations in stand structure can be easily assessed.

This paper evaluates the services of a subtropical evergreen broadleaved forest ecosystem in the Simian Mountain National Forest Park in Three Gorges Areas of China by using the methods of opportunity-cost and market price replacement etc. Six types of values of forest ecosystem services—water conservation, soil conservation, air purification, carbon dioxide fixation, biodiversity maintenance and tourism—are calculated based on field forest resources investigation data, statistics data from a local travel agency, and related published studies and reports. The water conservation service included water yield and water quality protection; while the soil conservation service included soil immobilization, fertility preservation, and soil erosion and sediment mitigation. The results indicate that the annual gross forest ecosystem services values in this area amount to 978.24 million yuan, of which 235.5 million yuan are for water conservation service, 139.85 million yuan for soil conservation service, 193.25 million yuan for carbon dioxide fixation service, 140.34 million yuan for air purification service, 158.90 million yuan for biodiversity maintenance service, and 110.4 million yuan for tourism service. The methods for evaluating the services of subtropical evergreen broadleaved forest ecosystem and the potential factors influencing ecosystem services values are also discussed in the paper.

The objective of the study was to evaluate the economic contribution of forestry activities on the Peruvian region of Ucayali. A methodology approach was designed to evaluate the economic impact at the regional scale over a 10-year long period, analyzing and identifying the relationships among key macroeconomic indicators and forest production. The analysis of this impact was carried out from both statistical and qualitative perspectives. The study revealed that National Gross Domestic Product (GDP), per capita GDP, numbers of new business start-ups (entrepreneurship), exports rates, tax collection for central government, and decrease of the poverty and extreme poverty of Ucayali are highly correlated with forest production during the period analyzed, and that other social aspects and economic activities such as formal employment rates and the human development index (HDI), have no clear correlation with regional forest production. Positive socioeconomic impacts of forest activities are limited because a high percentage of these activities are not formal. Sustainable development policies are outlined for Ucayali region based on this study.

The purpose of this research is to compare and contrast the views of building design professionals in Australia and the United States regarding environmentally responsible materials in structural building systems. Expert opinions will serve as the basis for this project. Data will be collected via group interviews of building design professionals responsible for different aspects of structural design and material selection. Group interviews will be composed of material specifiers who represent major construction markets, projects of different scales, and professionals responsible for different aspects of the specification process from the United States and Australia. Data in the U.S. was collected during 2009. Data in Australia will be collected during 2010. The focus will be on major structural materials—concrete, steel, and wood. A semi-structured questionnaire focusing on structural systems of green buildings will be used. Respondents will be asked to identify the key criteria driving the selection of structural materials, including the importance of the potential environmental impact of a material. Respondents will be asked about the role of meeting a green building standard in material selection. Themes specific to wood products will be discussed including the role of forest certification systems.