



XXIV IUFRO World Congress

“Sustaining Forests, Sustaining People: *The Role of Research*”

Salt Lake City, Utah, USA

5-11 October 2014

Call for Abstracts

ALL SUBMISSIONS MUST BE MADE ELECTRONICALLY ON THE CONGRESS WEBSITE: <http://iufro2014.com/> BY 15 October 2013

The Congress Scientific Committee (CSC) welcomes submission of abstracts for presentations in sub-plenary, technical and poster sessions. Submitted abstracts should address one or more of the following Congress themes:

- **Forests for People**
- **Forest Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services**
- **Forests and Climate Change**
- **Forest and Water Interactions**
- **Forest Biomass and Bioenergy**
- **Forests and Forest Products for a Greener Future**
- **Forest Health in a Changing World**

When submitting an abstract (online at: <http://iufro2014.com/>), you will be asked to select the most appropriate Congress theme and technical session¹ within each theme, as well as the IUFRO Division most closely related to the topic of your abstract. Please note that abstract submissions for *sub-plenary* sessions are restricted to those who have been invited by the sub-plenary session coordinators – these abstracts must also be submitted by the 15 October deadline.

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

Authors must select one of the following options: oral presentation preferred (but would accept poster presentation); poster presentation preferred. 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 2 per person (and 1 for a single session). For poster presentations, the maximum number of contributions for a presenting author is 5.** It is

¹ A full list of sessions and a brief description of each is provided in a separate document.

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 30 April 2014 – 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 (strongly preferred), but abstracts in Spanish, French or German (official IUFRO languages) will also be considered². Abstracts submitted in Spanish or French should be submitted by 15 September, to allow sufficient time for translation prior to review by session coordinators and the Congress Scientific Committee.

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 the appropriate session coordinator, and then by members of the Congress Scientific Committee. Primary selection criteria include scientific quality, topical significance, and relevance to the Congress themes and to the particular session to which the abstract is submitted.

Abstracts will be evaluated after the 15 October 2013 submission deadline. Acceptance decisions will be made no later than 15 December 2013.

All accepted abstracts of oral or poster presentation whose presenting authors attend the Congress will be published by the XXIV IUFRO World Congress prior to the Congress. Submission of an abstract implies consent by the authors to have the abstract published by the Congress. 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 promises to be a very memorable IUFRO Congress in the USA.

² Oral presentations at the Congress may be given in Spanish or French, but the accompanying PowerPoint presentation text must be in English. For poster presentations during the Congress may also be in Spanish or French, but an English summary should be available for viewers.

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.