

IUFRO Annual Report 2005



The Global Network for Forest Science Cooperation



International Union of Forest Research Organizations
Union Internationale des Instituts de Recherches Forestières
Internationaler Verband Forstlicher Forschungsanstalten
Unión Internacional de Organizaciones de Investigación Forestal

Preface

*By Risto Seppälä,
IUFRO President,
2001-2005*



When I accepted the position of IUFRO President I considered it important that we continue opening up, both within the scientific community and with regard to policy makers and society at large. I have the impression that we have succeeded very well in bringing our Union and forest science to a high level of international recognition. For example, IUFRO, being a member of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests since 2003, has been closely involved in the work of the United Nations Forum on Forests. IUFRO and our scientists have also been actively supporting other international processes, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity; intergovernmental organizations, such as FAO; and major international events, such as the World Forestry Congress in 2003.

Another field in which IUFRO has been very active are our relations with international institutions. During the past five years we signed several agreements with other organizations. Although collaboration with all of them considerably expands our global network, personally I am especially happy that the International Forestry Students' Association is now one of our partners.

Despite the increasing visibility of IUFRO in international policy fora, our scientific units and the knowledge they represent still form our core without which participation in political processes would not be possible. We have perhaps not succeeded as well as we hoped in widening this core to reflect the fact that an increasing amount of forest research is being carried out by institutions and individuals outside the traditional forest sector. Therefore, my legacy message for IUFRO is that we must continue to open the door of our Union more widely to reach new members and involve them in our activities.

During the past five-year period, IUFRO has experienced many visible changes in its "corporate image". Our Union has a new logo, and our News and Annual

Reports have a new design. We have taken several steps to improve communication both with our members and the outside world. For example, we now publish scientific summaries in our electronic newsletters and we have commenced to produce policy briefs presenting policy-related scientific information.

When the past period started, the limited office space and the weakened financial situation of the IUFRO Secretariat were two of our concerns. These problems have been solved mainly thanks to the Austrian Government that has provided more staff for the Secretariat and larger, renovated office space in Mariabrunn.

The period 2001-2005 was marked by one more significant change at the IUFRO Secretariat. In November 2003, Heinrich Schmutzenhofer retired after 16 years as Secretary and lately as Executive Secretary, and Peter Mayer commenced his career as IUFRO's Executive Secretary.

The final year of every five-year IUFRO period is marked by the most visible event of the Union: the IUFRO World Congress. The 22nd Congress in Brisbane, Australia, was the first IUFRO Congress ever to take place in the Southern hemisphere. This successful event will be referred to several times in this Report.

Since this is the last Annual Report for which I write as IUFRO President, I wish to express my sincere personal thanks to all with whom I have had the pleasure to collaborate during the past five-year period. I have enjoyed most to witness the tremendous amount of dedicated and unselfish work that so many people have done for the well-being of IUFRO and for the advancement of the global forest science.

My best wishes for the continuous success of our Union under the new leadership!

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Highlights of IUFRO Activities in 2005

The year 2005 marked the end of a five-year period of work in IUFRO which found its climax in the XXII IUFRO World Congress in Brisbane, Australia. In the years before, the way had been paved for profound strategic decisions and changes in corporate identity in response to the requirements of modern forest-related research:

- The Congress Resolutions of Brisbane outlined strategic directions and possible future fields of work for IUFRO.
- The IUFRO Strategy 2006-2010 entitled "Global Science Cooperation for the Benefit of Forests and People" was drafted and spread for commenting.
- The role of IUFRO in international forest-related fora and strategic partnerships was widely recognized. IUFRO became a full scientific union member of ICSU in 2005.
- The new IUFRO Web site with a special member zone was successfully launched at the beginning of 2005.
- The new electronic IUFRO News started in January 2005 featuring scientific summaries to underline the importance of spreading research findings in an attractive way inside and outside the IUFRO community.

The year 2005 also saw the initiation of far-reaching changes in the structure of Research Groups and Working Parties in IUFRO Divisions that will be implemented in the new period starting 2006, and decisions about the continuation or termination of IUFRO Task Forces and the establishment of new ones.

The efforts of all actors in IUFRO, however, were concentrated on the XXII IUFRO World Congress, which served as a platform for launching scientific findings and laid the foundation for future organizational developments. This is why this Annual Report will be arranged along the main research topics identified by the Congress and report on the outcome of Congress events and discussions.

XXII IUFRO World Congress



The XXII IUFRO World Congress “*Forests in the Balance – Linking Tradition and Technology*” provided a unique forum to present the results of the collective global research related to forests and trees. The event took place from 8 to 13 August 2005 in Brisbane, Australia, and our thanks were extended to the Australian host, the Queensland Government Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, and the principal sponsor, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, and, of course the Congress organizing team.

Over 2100 participants from 90 countries enjoyed the excellent opportunity to present their research work in some 700 oral and another 700 poster presentations and to exchange knowledge and experience with each other.

The **scientific program** was based on the overall Congress theme and successfully demonstrated the progress of science in contributing to solving the problems faced by forests and the environment as well as by forest stakeholders, policy makers, managers, educationalists and the general public today. The Congress clearly reflected the shift of research priorities over the past years from more technical to environmental issues and, increasingly, social issues.

Five prominent keynote speakers provided excellent synthesis statements of various aspects of today’s forest-related topics. Pre-Congress training courses, post-Congress excursions and a series of social events rounded off this magnificent event.

The IUFRO Congress was also the place for **reviewing five years of IUFRO** activities, honouring deserving officeholders and awarding outstanding scientists (see list of awardees on page 20), as well as deciding on the future orientation and management of the Union.

In its two Congress meetings, the **International Council (IC) of IUFRO** elected the future Presidents and Board of IUFRO and decided on the next Congress venue (see adjacent box). Changes to the Statutes were also approved, and the revised Statutes shall be available as of 2006. Furthermore, the International Council approved the Congress Resolutions that were adopted at the Closing Plenary Session and made available also in French, German and Spanish translations.

2006-2010 The New Team

President:

Don Koo Lee, Republic of Korea

Vice-President Policy:

John Innes, Canada

Vice-President Science:

Niels Elers Koch, Denmark

The New Board

Division Coordinators:

D1 Björn Hånell, Sweden

D2 Bailian Li, United States

D3 Hans Heinimann, Switzerland

D4 Margarida Tomé, Portugal

D5 Cathy Wang, China - Taipei

(replaced by David Cown in November 2005)

D6 Perry Brown, United States

D7 Mike Wingfield, South Africa

D8 Alex Mosseler, Canada

General Board Members:

Mohammed Ellatifi, Morocco

Vitor Hoeflich, Brazil

Roberto Ipinza, Chile

Su See Lee, Malaysia

Shirong Liu, China

Tohru Nakashizuka, Japan

Piotr Paschalis-Jakubowicz,
Poland

Heinrich Spiecker, Germany

Victor K. Teplyakov, Russia

Venue of Congress 2010

Seoul, Republic of Korea

The Congress Resolutions

At the Congress, a range of issues was identified where research could significantly aid the better understanding of forest-related problems. The Congress also noted that, despite the scientific advances so far, the understanding of forest ecosystems dynamics and their relation to continuously changing human demands and global developments remained incomplete and that there was still a need for advancing forest-related scientific knowledge.

Two Congress resolutions were elaborated to address these needs and issues, to further strengthen IUFRO as a home for scientists and research institutions related to forests and trees, to enhance communication between science and the outside world, and to promote the provision of relevant, scientifically sound information and advice to policy and decision-makers. The Resolutions were entitled:

1) Promoting Global Cooperation in Forest-related Research

2) Promoting Science for Decision-making

The Congress Resolutions identified a series of important fields of activities for forest-related research:

- ***the achievement of balanced approaches towards forest conservation and sustainable forest management;***
- ***the adaptation of forests to climate change;***
- ***the use of genetic resources and biotechnology to further sustainable forest management;***
- ***the involvement of indigenous groups in forest science and forestry;***
- ***increasing the value of forest and forest products through innovative technologies;***
- ***and the role of education, communication and capacity building in ensuring a sustainable future for forests.***

In the following, a selection of IUFRO activities in 2005 shall serve as examples to highlight the research work done in IUFRO in the aforementioned fields of interest. These examples also show that the complexity of the issues often requires interdisciplinary approaches and the integration of sciences outside the traditional forest-related line.

A full list of IUFRO meetings in 2005 and Congress sessions as well as publications is available on the IUFRO Web site at www.iufro.org.



The achievement of balanced approaches towards forest conservation and sustainable forest management

The issue of sustainable forest management was, of course, looked at from many different angles by most diverse IUFRO units, as it concerns many scientific disciplines. In order to achieve a balanced approach and be able to obtain a comprehensive picture, the great variety of aspects involved needs to be duly taken into consideration. Therefore, the interdisciplinary dialogue about strategic and operational approaches to conservation and sustainable forest management must be enhanced and international cooperation towards sustainable forestry practice worldwide must further be strengthened.

“Sustainable Forestry in Theory and Practice”¹⁾ was the title of a major conference that took a holistic approach and intended to demonstrate how scientific knowledge has evolved in recent years to address the challenges posed by sustainable forestry. It was pointed out that many disciplines had a role to play in advancing and applying new principles and practices in support of SFM and, consequently, four broad fields of action were defined by the conference: Science and Policy, Inventory and Monitoring, Statistics and Modelling; Information and Knowledge Management.

The conference on **“Legal Aspects of European Forest Sustainable Development”**²⁾ looked at sustainable forest management from the legal point of view on a regional scale and placed the main emphasis on the balance between forestry and nature conservation at public and/or private property level as well as on the collision between regulations in forest laws and environmental legislation. The symposium identified a high demand to continue the exchange of information among researchers and practitioners active in forest law and environmental legislation in Eastern and Central European Countries.

The legal situation in Latin America was correspondingly discussed at the **“V Congreso Iberoamericano de Derecho Forestal Ambiental”**³⁾. The Congress concluded, among many other things, that it was necessary to consolidate and strengthen the scientific approach to forest law, develop forest and environmental legislations adapted to the individual needs of a country while observing international standards, and promoting education and capacity building in forest law.

As a result of former deliberations on the contribution of environmental and forest legislation to sustainable development in Latin America, IUFRO World Series 16 **“La Contribución del Derecho Forestal –Ambiental al Desarrollo Sustentable en América Latina”** was published in 2005.

The **“Personnel and Scientific Provisions for Sustainable Forest Management”**⁴⁾ were studied at a conference that concentrated on the roles of state forest management, education and training as well as social aspects of sustainable forest management mainly at the European level with a focus on the situation in Russia. In the conference recommendations participants laid down measures targeted at promoting the sustainable management of Russian forests such as far-reaching reforms of forest-related education, further research on silviculture and forest operations, and a more interdisciplinary approach to forestry in general.

The conference on **“Ecological, Ergonomic and Economic Optimization of Forest Utilization in Sustainable Forest Management”**⁵⁾ recognized that the technical progress in the field of forestry, involving economic and ergonomic aspects must nowadays take into ac-



count factors of environmental protection, including those which ensure the preservation of forest ecosystems biodiversity. These issues do not exclude each other but remain closely related, because the effects of logging operations generate specific although not yet fully recognized impacts of ecological and ergonomic nature on the natural environment and on human health. The implementation of modern forest utilization models based on ecological, ergonomic and economic rules calls for cooperation between science and practice and for international cooperation.

The transition from deforestation to sustainable forestry in the tropics was the subject of the IUFRO World Congress session entitled *“Conditions for the Transition to Sustainable Forestry”*⁶⁾. Deforestation in the tropics has been a long-standing global ecological-economic issue and little success has been made so far in moving toward sustainable forestry. By means of case studies, some success stories were highlighted and favourable factors including political factors such as government stability, economic factors like sustained economic growth, social factors like social value geared to community commonwealth, and ecological factors such as inaccessible topography were mentioned. It was concluded that economic growth, stable government, and effective policies were necessary conditions, and that governments should support the development of human resources, promote forest clusters, and establish competitive markets for forest goods and services.

Meetings

- 1) Sustainable Forestry in Theory and Practice: Recent Advances in Inventory and Monitoring, Statistics and Modelling, Information and Knowledge Management, and Policy Science
5-8 April 2005, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, IUFRO Units 4.03.00, 4.02.00, 6.12.00
- 2) 7th International Symposium on Legal Aspects of European Forest Sustainable Development
11-15 May 2005, Mount Zlatibor, Serbia and Montenegro, IUFRO Unit 6.13.00
- 3) V Congreso Iberoamericano de Derecho Forestal Ambiental 2005
28-30 June 2005, Aguascalientes, Mexico, IUFRO Unit 6.13.01
- 4) Personnel and Scientific Provision for the Sustainable Forest Management: Conditions and Prospects
19-25 September 2005, Ioshkar-ola, Russian Federation, IUFRO Unit 6.00.00
- 5) Ecological, Ergonomic and Economical Optimization of Forest Utilization in Sustainable Forest Management
15-18 June 2005, Krakow, Poland, IUFRO Unit 3.04.00
- 6) Technical session 004 “Conditions for the Transition to Sustainable Forestry”



The adaptation of forests to climate change

The world's climate is changing. Climate change also poses new challenges to forests and trees. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change aims to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere. The Convention and its Kyoto Protocol also address greenhouse gas emissions and carbon stock changes from land use change and forestry activities. Against this background, many sessions at the IUFRO World Congress dealt with this topic and placed particular emphasis on the consequences for forests and forestry and the adaptation of forests to climate change.

Among other things, it was stated in the Congress session on **"Climate Change and Tree Resistance to Insects and Pathogens"**¹⁾ that climate change was operating through a number of environmental factors acting at different levels of intensity, thus affecting biological organisms in various ways, for example by affecting tree resistance to aggressors. As a result, interactions between organisms and ecological equilibriums can be modified in many directions. For boreal forests, for example, climate change may become one of the greatest challenges, as the most rapid changes in temperature are predicted, and indeed are already occurring, in northern regions.

In a session on **"Forests between Air Pollution and Climate Change"**²⁾ it was pointed out that many air pollutants and greenhouse gases (GHG) had common sources, contributed to radiative balance, interacted in the atmosphere, and affected forest ecosystems in an integrated way. There is an increasing awareness of the importance of addressing the linkages between the traditional air pollutants and the greenhouse gases responsible for the ongoing climate change. Addressing these problems simultaneously is an opportunity for capturing synergies and avoiding overlaps between two traditional research lines.

In an international and interdisciplinary IUFRO workshop on **"Metal Fluxes and Stresses in Terrestrial Ecosystems"**³⁾ participants studied metal fluxes and their effects in matter, space and time. They considered the influence of climate, the usability of phyto-remediation, the risk for food and health, the nutrient chain up to sustainable land use of contaminated areas and restoration of economic and natural resources. Land use, influenced by climate change, environmental pollution and economy was considered to be fundamental to living in a world with limited resources. Because woody plants had proved to be quite tolerant to metal contamination, wood and energy production appears to be of an important use for contaminated areas.



The symposium on **“Challenges for the Management of European Silver fir (*Abies Alba Mill.*) under Changing Climatic and Economic Conditions”** ⁴⁾ examined silvicultural, managerial, genetic, and pathological aspects of silver fir in the context of climate change and a changed economic situation. The interdisciplinary approach was seen as an indispensable prerequisite for successful research activities and future progress in developing new tools.

The IUFRO Task Force on Environmental Change published **“Forests under Changing Climate, Enhanced UV and Air Pollution”** as a special issue of the academic journal *Environmental Pollution* vol 137, issue no. 3. A major outcome of the Task Force work in 2005 was the publication on **“Forestry and Environmental Change: Socioeconomic and Political Dimensions”** in IUFRO Research Series 11. Drawing on a host of international case studies, this detailed book examines the interactions between forestry and environmental change, from a social, economic and political perspective.

Meetings

- 1) Technical session 051 “Climate Change and Tree Resistance to Insects and Pathogens”
- 2) Technical session 065 “Forests between Air Pollution and Climate Change”
- 3) Metal Fluxes and Stresses in Terrestrial Ecosystems 15-20 October 2005, Monte Verita, Ascona, Switzerland, IUFRO Unit 7.04.02
- 4) 11th International Silver Fir Symposium: Challenges for the Management of European Silver Fir (*Abies alba Mill.*) Under Changing Climatic and Economic Conditions, 4-9 September 2005, Brasov, Romania, IUFRO Unit 1.05.16



The use of genetic resources and biotechnology to further sustainable forest management

The genetic diversity of forest trees plays a fundamental role in allowing adaptation and evolution to changing environments. It also provides the building blocks for human use in selection and breeding for a range of end uses. Recent developments in genetic modification of organisms have raised concerns about the risks of potential gene flow to breeding populations or wild relatives, and the related environmental impacts. Hence, reliable information is needed to deal with these concerns.

The meeting entitled **“Biotechnology Research Paves the Road for the Trees of the Future”**¹⁾ underlined the breakthrough of genome sequencing in poplars and the enormous possibilities it meant for forest tree research. Scientific tools are now available to unravel the genetic mechanisms underlying important traits in commercial forestry such as wood quality, disease resistance, abiotic stress and reproductive biology. Such knowledge will form the basis of modern tree breeding that will produce the trees of the future. Genomic sequencing of forest trees will, however, not only pave the road for a new era in practical forestry, but it also puts basic research on forest trees in the frontline of plant science.

With the genome data in hand, it is now possible to investigate the detailed evolution of a forest tree genome and its relationship to other plant genomes. Such comparisons allow us to ask “What genes make a tree?”

and will greatly accelerate our journey towards a more complete understanding of the genes that underlie important traits in forest trees. One outcome of the post-genomic era is large-scale biology and the creation of huge databases of genes, proteins and metabolites. The organization, bioinformatics and sharing of such data were a central discussion theme of the meeting.

Much interest in genomics and tree breeding for sustainable forestry was also shown at the Brisbane Congress. The topics discussed there ranged from long-term provenance testing results to progeny test and genetic parameter estimates, selection for multiple traits, breeding strategy development, molecular marker applications in population studies, and latest results from QTL mapping.

The IUFRO Task Force on **Management and Conservation of Forest Genetic Resources** presented a survey to assess the global state of research on forest tree genetic diversity. The survey revealed great gaps in the understanding of the economic and social value of forest genetic resources. It also turned out that knowledge about the genetic resources of species of no commercial importance was scarce.

Meeting

1) Tree Biotechnology Meeting
5-11 November 2005, Pretoria, South Africa,
IUFRO Unit 2.04.06



The involvement of indigenous groups in forest science and forestry

There is growing recognition by the international forest science and forest policy communities of the importance and relevance of local and indigenous knowledge about forests, and the need to consider this knowledge in the development of policies and practices that support sustainable management of forest resources. However, there have been only limited efforts to date to bridge the gaps that currently exist between the forest science community and the holders and users of traditional forest knowledge.

In response to this situation, IUFRO started the establishment of a Task Force for the period 2006-2010 that will help IUFRO to play a key role in fostering a broader understanding of **traditional forest knowledge** within the forest science community and examine the opportunities and limitations that exist for enhanced collaboration between these two broad communities and with decision-makers. At the Congress, plans were also made to establish a new IUFRO Working Party on “Intercultural communications in forest industry and forestry”.

With the choice of the Congress theme: **“Forests in the Balance – Linking Tradition and Technology”**, and by looking at the particular situation of indigenous groups in Australia, the Congress host country, the awareness of the topic was generally raised.

The Congress session on **“Involving Indigenous Groups in Forest Science and Forestry”** (Technical session 145) pointed at the ongoing changes in the ownership and management of natural resources around the world, especially in post-colonial states, where indigenous peoples are pursuing models based on respect for their autonomy and authority in mutual jurisdictions. From an indigenous perspective, the goal

of incorporating traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) is to inform management practices directly. Successful involvement of indigenous groups in forestry will recognize that TEK is a broader knowledge construction process for secularizing and systematizing the diffusion of information about basic societal needs that is effectively grouped into ‘disciplines’ or histories, myths or legends. TEK therefore needs to be valued as an alternative way of looking at the world, rather than just a contribution to western science which will simply serve to strengthen existing institutional arrangements and power relationships.

The conference **“A Future beneath the Trees”**¹⁾ studied one particular aspect of importance for local and indigenous communities, namely the use of non-timber resources. Forest-dependent communities around the world are seeking alternatives to conventional sources of income, employment and investment. Communities that have depended on forests for timber, fishing, mining or traditional agriculture need other economic options while maintaining forest health. Non-timber forest products, or NTFPs, which are plants, parts of plants, fungi, and other biological material that are harvested from within and on the edges of natural, manipulated or disturbed forests, may provide viable options for forest-based communities. IUFRO also participated in the initiative of “The Global NTFP Partnership” to support the pro-poor development of the sector by building up strong self-sustaining and networked institutional roots that the NTFP sector lacked.

Meeting

1) A Future Beneath the Trees
25-27 August 2005, Victoria, Canada,
IUFRO Unit 5.11.00



Increasing the value of forest and forest products through innovative technologies

Forests are of great value not only in economic terms but also for the ecological, social and cultural well-being of people all over the world. Ways of increasing this value and also of raising awareness for this value were studied in many IUFRO conferences in 2005.

Understanding the forest ecosystem through models is a prerequisite to the scientific approach to this goal. The conference on **“Complex Forest Ecosystems”**¹⁾ dealt with the measurement, modeling and analysis of forest ecosystems worldwide. This is necessarily a multi-disciplinary scientific domain, since contributions to a unified holistic view are necessary from ecologists, foresters, soil scientists, botanists, physiologists, taxonomists, mathematical and computer modelers, statistical analysts, and others. “Measurement” includes modern electronic sensor technology, remote sensing, sampling and inventory methods, forest mensuration including quadrat/plot sample design, and classical mensuration and taxonomic classification; “modeling” is the capture of the system structure and/or dynamics in a mathematical, stochastic, or computer model; and “analysis” may be systems-analysis, mathematical analysis of theoretical models, or the statistical analysis of data collected from the forest ecosystem. Digital technologies are crucial in all of these areas, and integrated use of these technologies is necessary for a holistic treatment of complex forest ecosystems for either science or management.

The meeting on **“Connection between Silviculture and Wood Quality”**²⁾ placed emphasis on the value of wood and its improvement. The conference focused on how the wood resource might be improved for future use, whether through site manipulations, changes in site quality, soil fertility, or other means. It was examined

how computer modeling and simulation programs could be used to describe how silvicultural techniques can be used to predict wood quality.

IUFRO scientists participated in the **“ScanTech & SawTech 2005”**³⁾ conferences that brought together renowned experts who provided information on how to improve lumber value recovery, plant efficiency and profitability in view of the fact that processing costs are constantly going up. The latest developments in log scanning with high energy industrial CT scanners for internal defect detection and other innovations were presented. Advances in sawing technology, new blade designs and safety issues were also on the agenda.

The **“9th International IUFRO Wood Drying Conference”**⁴⁾ highlighted up-to-date wood drying research and technology. Quality control and energy saving in wood drying were two of the main topics. Wood drying is the most energy consuming procedure in the wood manufacturing process, and therefore saving energy plays an important role in wood manufacturing.

Regeneration of forests after harvest or other disturbance to ensure the sustainable supply of timber and wood products and the other important benefits that forests produce was at the centre of interest of the symposium **“The Thin Green Line”**⁵⁾. It was recognized that the complexity of the issue meant that there was a thin line between success and failure of forest regeneration. Prompt and cost-effective forest regeneration requires the application of biological, ecological and economic principles, the latest technologies, much planning, and significant political and financial commitment.



The new *social values and perceptions of forests* have moved more and more into the centre of interest. A science-policy workshop on forest-related topics was organized by IUFRO's Special Project on World Forests, Society and Environment (IUFRO-WFSE). The main outcome of this workshop was a policy brief on "Forests for the New Millennium – Making Forests Work for People and Nature", presented at the 5th United Nations Forum on Forests. The major product of IUFRO-WFSE in 2005, however, was the publication "*Forests in the Global Balance – Changing Paradigms*", available as IUFRO World Series 17 and launched at the World Congress. The book reflects on the changing paradigms that have become apparent in the field of forestry over the past two decades.

The contributions of silvicultural research to meet societal and economic needs of the world were summed up in the proceedings of the 2004 conference on "*Meeting the Challenge: Silvicultural Research in a Changing World*" published in 2005 as IUFRO World Series 15.

The importance of forests for livelihoods and the role of small-scale forestry in rural development was discussed at a symposium on "*Small-scale Forestry in a Changing Environment*"⁶⁾. Among the topics highlighted were: changes in forest ownership, policy and administration; the changing goals and values of forest owners; forestry and changes in forestry financing; timber marketing and product value-adding innovations; changes in the market environment for timber, fuel wood and NTFPs.

The relationship of forests and urbanization was studied at the "*European Forum on Urban Forestry*"⁷⁾, a platform where urban forestry professionals could meet scientists and policy-makers within the field. Although forests as the most preserved natural land ecosystems are an ideal environment for human beings to practice "recreation", it was noted that the social values of forests still seemed to be underdeveloped and inadequately utilised. A great demand for research in this field was identified by the participants.

Meetings

- 1) Complex Forest Ecosystems: Measurement, Models and Analysis, 15-19 August 2005, Cairns, Australia, IUFRO Unit 4.03.00
- 2) 5th Workshop "Connection between Silviculture and Wood Quality : Modelling Approaches and Simulation Software", 6-13 November 2005, Taipa Bay Resort, New Zealand, IUFRO Unit 5.01.04
- 3) Scan Tech 2005, 25-26 July 2005, Las Vegas, United States, IUFRO Unit 5.04.08
SawTech 2005, 27-28 July 2005, Las Vegas, United States, IUFRO Unit 5.04.08
- 4) 9th International IUFRO Wood Drying Conference 21-26 August 2005, Nanjing, China, IUFRO Unit 5.04.06
- 5) The Thin Green Line, 25-28 July 2005, Thunder Bay, Canada, IUFRO Unit 3.02.03
- 6) Small-scale Forestry in a Changing Environment 30 May - 2 June 2005, Vilnius, Lithuania, IUFRO Units 3.08.00 and 6.06.03
- 7) 8th EUFORIC/IUFRO European Forum on Urban Forestry, 9-13 May 2005, Celje, Slovenia, IUFRO Unit 6.14.00



The role of education, communication and capacity building in ensuring a sustainable future for forests

Quality of education, further education and capacity building plays a key role for the quality of research as well as practical work in forestry. Therefore it is essential to deal with measures of raising the quality of education and with methods to evaluate the success of these measures. In addition, communication of research results is important for the successful transfer of knowledge to decision-makers.

The Conference on **“Forestry education between science and practice”**¹⁾ looked, among other things, at new challenges and developments including methods like problem-based learning and e-learning, and at forestry curricula in natural resource management in general and in forestry in particular. Forestry curricula should be multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary by the very nature of the study object: forests (and nature in a wider sense) in relation to demanding societies. The curricula need to cover fundamental ecological knowledge and technological know-how, as well as sociology, gender issues, economy, business administration and policy analysis and should focus both on applications of scientific knowledge as well as on exploring the scientific domain.

Education can also contribute substantially to actively promote gender mainstreaming and cultural diversity. In a pre-Congress meeting called **“Knock on Wood: Harvesting the Potential of Gender Balanced Forestry Management”**²⁾ a 10-point action plan was adopted that puts great emphasis on education, among other things. Including gender content in curricula, carrying out gender research and generally raising awareness are important tasks. At the meeting, a bibliography on gender and forestry was presented as a tool to make gender issues more visible.

A report by the IUFRO Task Force on **“Information Technology and the Forest Sector”** published in 2005 as IUFRO World Series 18 deals with the impact of the spread of new ICT innovations to mass markets such as the internet, broadband and mobile phones on the forest sector. The world forest sector has been fundamentally changed by the development of ICT. The publication responds to the questions of how ICT has changed the sector and what future changes will be like.

A practical IT tool to provide forest-related information to the forestry community is the **Global Forest Information Service (GFIS)**. GFIS is an initiative of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) led by IUFRO together with FAO, CIFOR, CAB, UNFF and other partners, who contribute information. GFIS was successfully demonstrated at the World Congress. It is basically an internet gateway that provides access to forest-related information through a single entry point. GFIS catalogues key information resources, such as news, meetings and publications, provided by partners. Searching among these resources at www.gfis.net is free and provides direct access to the original information. Thus, it contributes to enhance access to all types of forest information for all stakeholders and improve understanding of complex forest-related issues for better decision-making.



In addition to access to information, communication between forest scientists and various stakeholder groups, including the public at large, has been recognized as indispensable for a successful transfer of knowledge to the field and to policy-making. In recognition of this fact, the IUFRO Task Force on **Public Relations for Forest Sciences** prepared a manual intended for use by forest scientists who wish to learn about successful ways of communication by means of public relations, media and internet communication.

The conference on **“Bridging the Gap – Policies and Science Tools in Implementing Sustainable Forest Management”**³⁾ addressed the need to provide relevant problem-oriented forest research to policy and decision-makers as well as forest stakeholders as a key to sustainable forest management. Participants shared the understanding that science represented a stakeholder group in the debate about the conservation and sustainable management of forests. Therefore, it was considered important that scientists were given the possibility to participate in joint fora of policy-makers and stakeholders. In this context, communication, training and education were considered to be of great importance. Successful communication requires a differentiation between various “publics” and the respective media. Furthermore, presenting forest researchers as “problem solvers” was seen as an effective means to communicate with policy-makers. However, it was also underlined that scientists should be transparent with regard to scientific results and uncertainties.

“Working Effectively at the Interface of Forest Science and Forest Policy” is the goal of a guideline document published by the IUFRO Task Force on the Forest Science/Policy Interface in 2005 as IUFRO Occasional Paper 17. The purpose of the publication is to provide advice to researchers and research leaders on how to plan, conduct, and organize research activities so that results can more quickly and easily be transformed into usable information for problem-solving and policy-making.

When talking about successful communication, the aspects of language and harmonization of definitions must not be overlooked. The fact that key forestry concepts and definitions not only differ between conventions, international processes and organizations, but also that they are not used consistently at national and international levels causes confusion and calls for harmonization. IUFRO’s Special Project on Terminology SilvaVoc participated in the **“Third Expert Meeting on Harmonizing Forest-Related Definitions for Use by Various Stakeholders”**⁴⁾ co-organized by FAO, CIFOR, IPCC, ITTO, IUFRO and UNEP. The meeting dealt with definitions related to the naturalness of forests, planted forests, trees outside forests, and forest management. It additionally focused on multilingual aspects and approved the continuation of the multi-stakeholder process under the CPF umbrella. In 2005, SilvaVoc also published a Multilingual Pocket **Glossary of Forest Terms and Definitions** particularly for the Brisbane World Congress.



In response to the fact that forest research institutions in many developing countries are still under-privileged in terms of human resource capacity, infrastructure, and operational research funding, IUFRO, through its Special Programme for Developing Countries (IUFRO-SPDC), has been coordinating activities that aim to **expand and foster research capacity in economically disadvantaged** countries. In 2005, IUFRO-SPDC - financed entirely by the international donor community - has implemented the following programmes and projects:

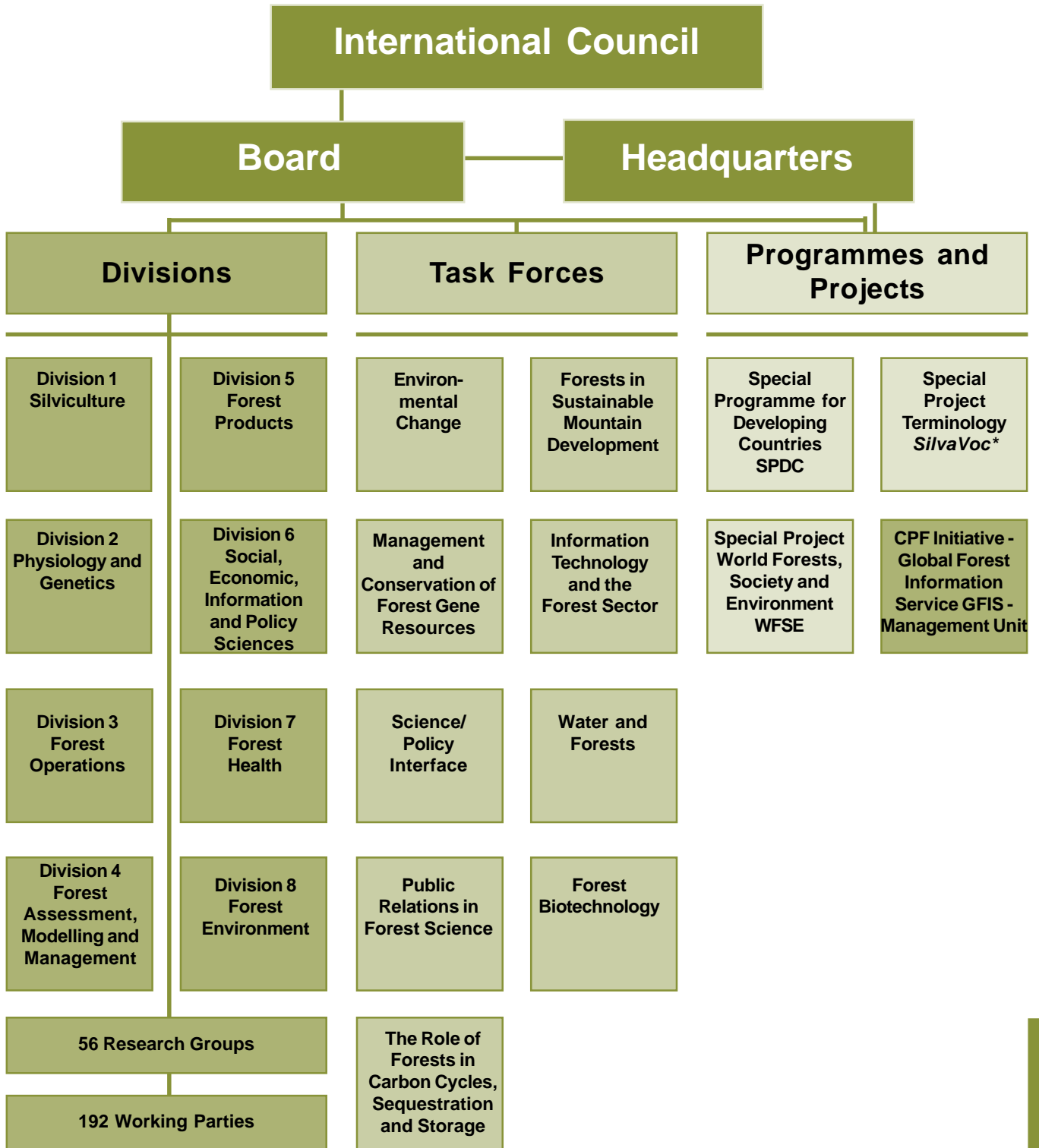
Four **pre-Congress training courses** were organised with a total participation of 51 scientists representing 24 countries in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, and Latin America. The course themes included information management, forest policy, communication, and sustainable forest management criteria and indicators. The training courses broadly focussed on knowledge and skills that are required for scientists to interact with other forest stakeholders and the society at large. In two courses the participants learned about modern information and communication technology tools and skills enabling them to better access relevant information, disseminate their research results, and effectively participate in and manage communication processes with stakeholders. The course on forest policy discussed the implementation of international agreements within the framework of national forest programmes and best practices to improve the interface between science and policy-makers. In the course on sustainable forest management criteria & indicators, the participants obtained the latest information about

C&I processes and mechanisms at international, national and local levels, learned about scientific tools in support of C&I development and deliberated on the role and needs of science to enhance C&I processes. The Scientist Assistance Programme allowed sponsorship of almost 100 scientists from developing countries to join the Congress in Brisbane. The pre-Congress training event was made possible through the exemplary cooperation between fifteen forestry organizations and expert institutions that supported the courses with cash and in-kind contributions.

Meeting

- 1) Forestry Education: *Between Science and Practice* 6-9 April 2005, Wageningen, Netherlands, IUFRO Units 6.15.00, 6.18.02, 6.06.04
- 2) Pre-Congress Meeting *Knock on Wood*, 4-7 August 2005, Lamington National Park, Queensland, Australia, IUFRO Unit 6.18.01
- 3) *Bridging the Gap - Policies and Science as Tools in Implementing Sustainable Forest Management* 17-21 October 2005, Alnarp, Sweden, IUFRO Unit 8.00.00
- 4) *Third Expert Meeting on Harmonizing Forest-Related Definitions for Use by Various Stakeholders*, 17-19 January 2005, Rome, Italy IUFRO Special Project on Terminology Silvavoc

IUFRO Organizational Chart



* The Project was temporarily closed in November 2005.

Finances

IUFRO Secretariat: Balance as per 31 December 2005 in Euro

Note: The tables relate to the IUFRO Secretariat only. For detailed information about the Programmes and Projects, please contact the Coordinators at IUFRO Headquarters (office@iufro.org).

ASSETS			EQUITY and LIABILITIES		
A. Fixed assets		TOTAL	A. Equity		TOTAL
I. Intangible property	602		Capital as per 31/12/2004	626,086	
II. Tangible assets	11,095		Profit 2005	<u>43,757</u>	
III. Financial assets	<u>351,259</u>		<i>Total</i>		669,843
<i>Total</i>		362,956	B. Accruals		42,637
B. Current assets			C. Liabilities		22,910
I. Accounts receivable	28,406				
II. Other receivables	172,461				
III. Cash on hand and in banks	<u>168,663</u>				
<i>Total</i>		369,530			
C. Prepaid expenses		2,904			
TOTAL ASSETS		735,390	TOTAL LIABILITIES		735,390

IUFRO Secretariat: Profit and Loss as per 31 December 2005 in Euro

Capital 31 December 2004 626,086

INCOME 2005 (summarized):

Membership Fees	290,220	
Contribution Austrian Government	202,129	
Publications and others	18,965	
		511,315

EXPENDITURE 2005 (summarized):

Salaries and contracts	-246,616	
Office equipment and maintenance	-56,670	
Travel	-58,871	
Printing, postage and PR activities	-58,779	
Organization of Meetings	-42,122	
Others	-4,500	
		-467,558




Profit for the year 2005 43,757

Capital 31 December 2005 669,843



Grants and Sponsorships and In-kind Contributions in 2005

Sponsor categories:

	GOLD - more than EUR 100,000
	SILVER - between EUR 50,000 and 99,999
	BRONZE - between EUR 25,000 and 59,999

Note: All figures in the table are given in EUR.

DONORS	SPDC	GFIS	Terminology	WFSE	IUFRO	Total
Austrian Government		20,000			288,330	308,330
Finnish Government	100,000			50,000		150,000
Finnish Forest Research Institute (METLA)				115,000		115,000
Korea Forest Research Institute		81,550				81,550
European Union	62,500					62,500
USDA Forest Service	24,470				12,230	36,700
BUWAL Switzerland		32,070				32,070
Belgian Government	24,500					24,500
Finnish Foundation of Foresters					24,000	24,000
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	9,840		2,410			12,250
Private sponsorship (Switzerland)			10,000			10,000
Northeast Asian Forest Forum (NEAFF)	8,140					8,140
Canadian Forest Service				8,000		8,000
Korea Forest Service and Korea Forest Research Institute			5,930			5,930
Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)				2,000		2,000

IUFRO Honours and Awards

Honorary Membership

Jeffery Burley, Immediate Past President, UK

Heinrich Schmutzenhofer, former Executive Secretary, Austria

Les Whitmore, former Vice-President Administration, USA

Distinguished Service Awards

Gary Bacon, Chair of the Congress Organizing Committee, Australia

John Innes, Chair of the Congress Scientific Committee, Canada

Keith Rennolls, Deputy Coordinator 4.03.00, UK

Eric Teissier du Cros, IUFRO Vice-President Science, France

Howard Rosen, Deputy Coordinator Division 5, USA

Rodolphe Schlaepfer, former Treasurer, Switzerland

Certificates of Appreciation

Prem Kumar Khosla for organizing the IUFRO Management Committee Meeting, 21-22 February 2005 in New Delhi and Dehradun, India

Gary Bacon on behalf of the COC of the IUFRO World Congress 2005, Brisbane, Australia

David Wilford for his support to the CSC Chair in establishing the scientific programme of the 2005 IUFRO World Congress

Ivor Edwards for his support to the CSC Chair in establishing the scientific programme of the 2005 IUFRO World Congress

IUFRO World Congress Host Scientific Awards

E K Sadanandan Nambiar, Australia
D Garth Nikles, Australia

Scientific Achievement Awards

Joseph Buongiorno, USA
Shashi Kant, Canada
David Karnosky, USA
Victor Loeffers, Canada
P K Ramachandran Nair, USA
Dave Peterson, USA
Rémy Petit, France
John Spence, USA
John Turner, Australia
S Y (Tony) Zhang, Canada

Outstanding Doctoral Research Awards

John G. Bellow, USA
Eugénie S. Euskirchen, USA
Christian Gamborg, Denmark
Kyu-Suk Kang, Republic of Korea
Pablo García, USA
Sofía Sánchez Orois, Germany
Bernard Slippers, South Africa

Student Awards for Excellence in Forest Science

Katja Eisbrenner, Germany
Carlos A. Ruiz-Garvia, Germany

Best Poster Awards *

Division 1: Poster #669:
“Long-term effects of forest fertilization on ground vegetation in the northern Black Forest, Germany”
Carl Höcke, Freiburg University, Germany

Division 2: Poster #18:
“Overcoming biological barriers to hybrid seed production in Eucalyptus”
Tasmien Horsley, Terry Stanger, Sappi Forests Research; *S. Johnson*, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Division 3: Poster #473:
“Decomposition of coarse woody debris in the boreal forest of interior Alaska”
John Yarie, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska, USA

Divisions 4 & 6: Poster #682:
“Economic analysis of carbon sequestration on stand level”
Johanna Pohjola, Finnish Forest Research Institute; *L. Valsta, J. Mononen*, University of Helsinki, Finland

Division 5: Poster #16:
“Evaluation of five reforestation species for manufacture of oriented strand board”
Nigel Lim, Y. K. Pek, Sarawak Forestry Corporation, Malaysia

Division 5: Poster #799:
“Improvement of the acoustic properties of Sitka spruce with chemical treatment”
Chih-Lung Cho, S.-Y. Wu, S.-U. Yeh, National Ilan University, China-Taipei

Division 7: Poster #836:
“Managing intensively grown, irrigated hybrid poplars based on clonal susceptibility to Poplar/Willow borer *Cryptorhynchus lapathi* (Curculionidae)”
Eugene Hannon, N.T. Kittelson, J. J. Brown, Washington State University, USA

Division 8: Poster #521:
“Soil biodiversity and nutrient turnover in different forest types of Central Europe”
Sophie Zechmeister-Boltenstern, M. Pfeffer, Forest Research Centre; *A. Bruckner*, University of Life Sciences; *W. Foissner*, University of Salzburg; *E. Hackl, A. Sessitsch*, Austrian Research Centres; *N. Milasowszky, W. Waitzbauer*, University of Vienna, Austria

Task Force – The Role of Forests in Carbon Cycles, Sequestration and Storage: Poster #210: “Spring phenology of Norway spruce (*Picea abies* (L.) Karst.) at ambient and elevated [CO₂] and temperature”
Michelle Slaney, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden; *J. Medhurst*, CRC/CSIRO Forestry, Australia; *S. Linder*, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden; *G. Wallin*, Goteborg University, Sweden

* Posters presented at the XXII IUFRO World Congress

Welcoming New Members

Member Institutions

Australia, Membership No. 906.00.00
Centre for Forestry and Horticultural
Research, Nathan Campus
Griffith University
170 Kessels Road
Nathan, Queensland 4111

Canada, Membership No. 898.00.00
University of Victoria
Centre for Forest Biology
PO Box 3020 STN CS
Victoria, British Columbia V8W 3N5

Chile, Membership No. 904.00.00
Pontificia Universidad Católica de
Chile, Departamento de Ciencias
Forestales, Facultad de Agronomía e
Ingeniería Forestal
Av. Vicuna Mackenna 4860
Macul 782-0436

China, Membership No. 536.00.00
(reinstatement)
Chinese Academy of Sciences
Institute of Applied Ecology
72 Wenhua Road Shenyang,
Liaoning 110016

Japan, Membership No. 901.00.00
Tohoku University
Graduate School of Environmental
Studies
6-6-20 Aramaki-Aoba, Aoba
Sendai 980-8579

Korea (Rep)
Membership No. 896.00.00
Korea National Arboretum
51 - 7 Jikdong - RI, Pocheon - SI
Gyeonggi-Do

Kyrgyzstan
Membership No. 900.00.00
National Academy of Sciences of the
Kyrgyz Republic
Institute of Biosphere
228. Toktogul. Str.
720001 Bishkek

Nepal
Membership No. 903.00.00
Environment Nepal
GPO Box 6160
Kathmandu

Membership No. 902.00.00
Center for Education and
Communication on Environment and
Development (CECED)
GPO Box 379
Kathmandu

Russian Federation
Membership No. 899.00.00
Zdoroviy Les
Vorontsovo pole 7
105062 Moscow

Turkey, Membership No. 907.00.00
Bati Akdeniz Ormancilik
Arastirma Mudurlugu
PO Box 264
07002 Antalya

United States
Membership No. 020.00.00
(reinstatement)
State University of New York
Suny College of Environmental
Science and Forestry
1 Forestry Drive
Syracuse, New York 13210

Membership No. 897.00.00
U.S. Geological Survey
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive /
Mail Stop 300
Reston, Virginia 20192

Membership No. 905.00.00
University of Toledo, 2801 W. Bancroft
St. Toledo, Ohio 43606

Membership No. 908.00.00
National Biological Information
Infrastructure (NBII)
National Program Office - USGS
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive,
MS 302, Reston, Virginia 20192

Viet Nam, Membership No. 488.00.00
(reinstatement)
Vien Khoa hoc Lam nghiep Vietnam
Dong Ngac - Tu Liem
Ha Noi

Associated Members

Austria, Membership No. A 637
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Zivilingenieurbüro Weissbacher
Auffach 282

Brazil, Membership No. A 646
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Rua Sacopa, 729-201 Lagoa
Rio De Janeiro - RJ

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Gryphon Resources
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Villeboeuf
Cussy en Morvan

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Tharandt

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Tharandt

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Huehuetenango

India, Membership No. A 642
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Pragati Biotechnologies
P.O. Khajurla, G.T. Road
Jalandhar, Punjab State

Indonesia, Membership No. A 639
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Pangkalan, Kerinci Riau 28300

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United States
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InterDok Corporation
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New York 10528

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University of Toledo
Environmental Sciences
Department of Earth, Ecological and
Environmental Services
2801 W. Bancroft St.
Toledo, Ohio 43606-3390

President: Risto Seppälä, Finland
Vice-President Policy: Don K. Lee, Korea (Rep)
Vice-President Science: Eric Teissier du Cros, France
Immediate Past President: Jeffery Burley, United Kingdom
Executive Secretary: Peter Mayer, Austria
Finance Officer: Clark S. Binkley, USA

Division Coordinators:

Division 1: Björn Hånell, Sweden
Division 2: Ladislav Paule, Slovakia
Division 3: Dennis P. Dykstra, USA
Division 4: Klaus von Gadow, Germany
Division 5: Hsui H. (Cathy) Wang, China-Taipei (till November)
Division 6: Niels Elers Koch, Denmark
Division 7: Mike Wingfield, South Africa (acting Coordinator)
Division 8: Alex Mosseler, Canada (acting Coordinator)

General Members:

Vitor Afonso Hoeflich, Brazil; John Innes, Canada; Gordon Miller, Canada; Zhang Shougong, China; Karel Vancura, Czech Republic; Rubén Guevara Moncada, Honduras; Iba Kone, Kenya; Ali Abd. Mohd Razak, Malaysia; Su See Lee, Malaysia, Victor K. Teplyakov, Russian Federation

FAO Representative: Hosny M. El-Lakany, FAO Rome

Congress Organizing Committee: Gary J. Bacon, Australia

IUFRO Headquarters Host Country Representative:

Gerhard Mannsberger, Austria



Geographical Distribution of IUFRO Officeholders, Member Organizations and Meetings

Region	Officeholders	Member Organizations	Meetings in 2005
<i>Europe</i>	227	160	15
<i>Eastern European Transition Countries</i>	45	62	8
<i>Africa</i>	24	51	3
<i>Latin America & Caribbean</i>	40	61	2
<i>USA & Canada</i>	169	149	9
<i>Asia</i>	115	130	7
<i>Austral-Asia</i>	46	45	3
Total	666	658	47

Meetings 2005 - Divisions*

<i>Division 1</i>	<i>Silviculture</i>	5
<i>Division 2</i>	<i>Physiology and Genetics</i>	1
<i>Division 3</i>	<i>Forest Operations</i>	4
<i>Division 4</i>	<i>Forest Assessment, Modelling and Management</i>	6
<i>Division 5</i>	<i>Forest Products</i>	10
<i>Division 6</i>	<i>Social, Economic, Information and Policy Sciences</i>	11
<i>Division 7</i>	<i>Forest Health</i>	6
<i>Division 8</i>	<i>Forest Environment</i>	6

*Note: In this table, meetings jointly organized by two or more Divisions are counted separately for each Division involved.

Meetings 2005 - Special Programmes, Projects, and GFIS

<i>Special Programme for Developing Countries (SPDC)</i>	4
<i>Special Project on Terminology (SilvaVoc)</i>	3
<i>Special Project on World Forests, Society and Environment (WFSE)</i>	4
<i>CPF Initiative - Global Forest Information Service (GFIS)</i>	7



Outlook

*By Don Koo Lee
IUFRO President-elect
2006-2010*

As new IUFRO President-elect it is a pleasure for me to address you in this IUFRO Annual Report 2005 and to present some of the priorities I see for the work of IUFRO in the coming years.

Let me start with a brief look back to the 22nd IUFRO World Congress in Brisbane in August 2005. The Congress did not only provide an excellent opportunity for discussing latest research results and examining the contribution of science to forest policy and management, but also initiated actions for the future. The issues raised in the two Brisbane Resolutions: "Promoting Global Cooperation in Forest-Related Research" and "Promoting Science for Decision-making", provide important guidance for our work in IUFRO in the future.

The first Brisbane Resolution highlights our readiness as scientists to focus our research work more strongly on the key issues of society and the global environment as well as to respond to the information needs of the different stakeholders and to strengthen cooperation with other scientific disciplines. The second Brisbane Resolution is directed to the outside world of the forest science community. It reflects our commitment to provide relevant scientific findings more often as a basis for political decision-making and to translate present research results into various languages to be readily understood by policy-makers and other stakeholders. At the same time, the Resolution notes that science can only live up to its role in research and education if sufficient resources are available.

All these issues will be important for us when we design our collaborative research work in the coming years. I am therefore pleased to say that these and even more issues of high concern form the core of the new IUFRO Strategy 2006-2010. This Strategy not only formulates goals and objectives for IUFRO for the next five years,

but also outlines the respective actions for its implementation. I therefore consider this strategy to be the central tool for IUFRO during my period as President.

One of my personal priorities in this Strategy is the work with young scientists. They are IUFRO's future. I will strive to support their endeavors through the networking possibilities offered by IUFRO and also to enable their participation in IUFRO meetings.

Another priority for me will be to increase support to researchers in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Strong partnership and collaboration will be needed between developed and developing countries for the continuous improvement and innovation of international forestry research. As one element to facilitate this collaboration, I - with the help of all of you - would like to strengthen the role of the IUFRO Special Programme for Developing Countries and also the IUFRO Terminology Project, *SilvaVoc*.

Last but not least, I regard IUFRO's participation and contributions in the international forest-related processes and strategic partnerships as crucial for the future. IUFRO's successful leadership of GFIS, the Global Forest Information Service, as an initiative of the Collaborative Partnership of Forests (CPF), proves our successful role in this field.

In closing I would like to repeat what I have already mentioned in Brisbane at the closing ceremony: One of the most important characteristics of IUFRO is the independent networking for global science cooperation for the benefit of forests and people. It is thanks to your efforts that IUFRO is so special and so successful.

Therefore, I very much look forward to working with all of you in the next five years.

How to become a Member of IUFRO

A membership application form as well as information on the annual membership fees is available on the IUFRO website at www.iufro.org under *Membership* and also on request from IUFRO Headquarters.

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 1140 Vienna, Austria
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For detailed information about IUFRO, please visit our website www.iufro.org or contact us at office@iufro.org.

Photographs and illustrations:

Cover: painted by Luise Wolfrum, Austria (aged 8), inspired by Australian aboriginal art exhibition

Photos:

- 1) Ian Macdonald, Australian Government Minister for Fisheries, Forestry and Conservation (left) and Risto Seppälä, IUFRO President, with Wollemi pine, *photo by courtesy of the Congress Organizing Committee*
- 2) Yuggera Aboriginal Dance Troupe at IUFRO World Congress in Brisbane, *photo by courtesy of Alexander Buck, IUFRO Headquarters*
- 3) Downfall Creek, Queensland, Australia, *photo by courtesy of Alexander Buck*
- 4) Organizing team of the 7th International Symposium on Legal Aspects of European Forest Sustainable Development, *photo by courtesy of Peter Herbst, Coordinator of IUFRO 6.13.00*
- 5) Tree in the sea, Australia, *photo by courtesy of Judith Stöger, IUFRO Headquarters*
- 6) Landscape in Shimla, India, *photo by courtesy of Alexander Buck*
- 7) IUFRO Management Committee Meeting in Dehradun, India, *photo by courtesy of Alexander Buck*
- 8) Long-term monitoring plots for black cohosh (*Actaea racemosa*), an important medicinal forest product, using volunteer citizens, are essential for determining sustainable harvest regimes. *Photo by courtesy of Jim Chamberlain, USDA-FS, Coordinator of IUFRO 5.11.00*
- 9) Photo from the International Bamboo Inventory Training Workshop 2005 in Beijing and Zhejiang province, China, *photo by courtesy of Jinhe Fu, Coordinator of IUFRO 5.11.05*
- 10) Participants of the 8th IUFRO/EUFORIC European Forum on Urban Forestry during a field presentation of adapted forest management in urban forests of Ljubljana, Slovenia. *Photo by courtesy of Bostjan Hren, Slovenian Forest Service.*
- 11) Peter Mayer (IUFRO Executive Director), Judy Loo (IUFRO Task Force Coordinator) and Tasmien Horsely (IUFRO Best Poster Award Winner), at IUFRO World Congress in Brisbane, *photo by courtesy of Alexander Buck*
- 12) Tree planting ceremony at Brisbane Southbank Parklands, *photo by courtesy of the Congress Organizing Committee*
- 13) Participants of IUFRO-SPDC pre-Congress training course, *photo by courtesy of Michael Kleine, IUFRO-SPDC*
- 14) Palm leaves, *photo by courtesy of Alexander Buck*
- 15) Eucalypt tree, *photo by courtesy of Alexander Buck*
- 16) IUFRO President-elect Don K Lee, *photo by courtesy of Don K Lee*
- 17) Member of the Yuggera Aboriginal Dance Troupe playing Didgeridoo, *photo by courtesy of the Congress Organizing Committee*

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 Edited by Gerda Wolfrum, IUFRO Headquarters, Vienna, Austria.

Printed in Austria by Eigner Druck, 3040 Neulengbach

Readers are encouraged to copy and distribute this Annual Report or part of it indicating the citation:
 IUFRO (ed) 2006: Annual Report 2005. Vienna, IUFRO Headquarters, 24 pp.



Our Mission is ...

to promote the coordination of and the international cooperation in scientific studies embracing the whole field of research related to forests and trees for the well-being of forests and the people that depend on them.

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