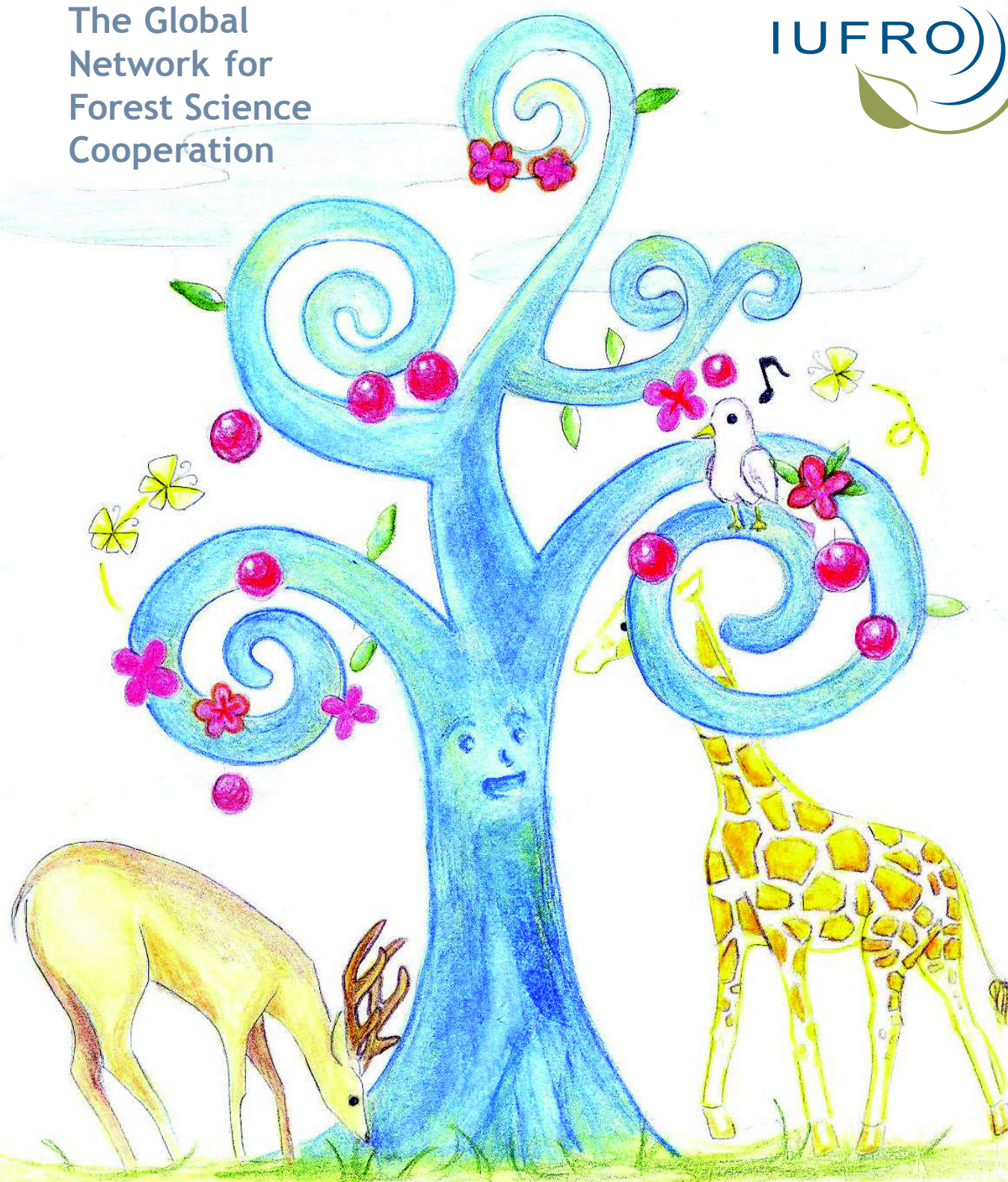


IUFRO Annual Report 2006

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 Don Koo Lee, IUFRO President 2006-2010

Professor of Silviculture and Restoration Ecology at the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Seoul National University



At the 22nd World Congress of IUFRO in August 2005 in Brisbane, Australia, when I was elected President, I already mentioned the five I's: Inform, Involve, Ignite, Invite, and Influence as general principles for my efforts in guiding IUFRO and attaining its goals and objectives up to 2010. I am very pleased to note that the importance of these five I's was recognized already during the year 2006 on many occasions, most notably at the very productive 2nd Latin American IUFRO Congress convened in October 2006 in La Serena, Chile.

A highlight during my first year as President was the approval of the IUFRO Strategy 2006-2010 by the Board at the 45th Enlarged Board meeting in Vienna, May 2006. This adoption was preceded by thorough discussions also by the previous Board and International Council members, as well as the participants of the IUFRO World Congress in Brisbane. For me, the IUFRO Strategy is the centrepiece for our work in the next five years.

In pursuing the Strategy, I personally place special emphasis on involving young scientists and women more strongly in IUFRO's activities as well as on enhancing support to scientists and research institutes in developing countries. One potential means to support these scientists could be the increased development of e-learning material.

I believe that regional activities, as outlined in the IUFRO Strategy, are an important aspect of our future work. As IUFRO President, I will therefore actively strive towards strengthening regional cooperation in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In this context I am glad that IUFRO can rely on the long-standing experience of its Special Programme for Developing Countries (SPDC) in capacity building for forest scientists.

Another important aspect of the IUFRO Strategy for me is to contribute to the international processes and the building of strategic partnerships. IUFRO should continue

to demonstrate leadership as it is currently doing in the development of a new initiative on science and technology of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF). Furthermore, I believe that IUFRO should become even more involved in international discussions such as on climate change, bioenergy, or environmental services.

I would also like to highlight another action formulated in the IUFRO Strategy, namely to assess the potential implications of changing the legal status of IUFRO to an international organization. This might be an interesting option for IUFRO since we increasingly work in the international policy arena.

Sharing of information is another important goal for me. IUFRO, together with its CPF partners, has developed the Global Forest Information Service (GFIS), an excellent tool in this respect. In this context I would like to thank the Finnish Forest Research Institute (METLA) for its generous support by hosting the GFIS gateway. But I would also like to use this opportunity to invite you all, IUFRO members and non-IUFRO members, to become a partner of GFIS.

Above all, fundraising activities for IUFRO are of highest priority for me. However, in order to be successful I will need the support of everyone working in IUFRO. In this context I would like to seize this opportunity to thank the Austrian Government, the Finnish Government, the Finnish Forest Research Institute, the Korea Forest Research Institute, the USDA Forest Service and the Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape for their generous support and contributions to IUFRO and its Special Programmes and Projects in 2006.

Finally, I would like to thank the whole "IUFRO family" – Officeholders, Board members, International Council members, and especially the Secretariat – for their dedicated work for the Union. I look forward to working with all of you during my period as IUFRO President.



IUFRO Board meeting in Vienna in 2006. Photo by Karel Vancura (Deputy Coordinator of Division 2)

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IUFRO Strategy cover with photo taken near Vienna, by Alexander Buck (IUFRO Headquarters)

IUFRO Strategy 2006-2010

In order for forest science to retain its relevance, it is increasingly important to be responsive to the needs of the various users of scientific knowledge when setting research priorities. However, the status and capacities of traditional forest research institutions and universities as well as the funding available to carry out forest research is decreasing in many countries mainly as a result of shifting priorities of policy makers and donors. This situation is challenging for IUFRO in many respects but it also offers new opportunities to help member organizations achieve their roles and objectives. As a first response, IUFRO adopted its Strategy in May 2006 at the Board Meeting in Vienna, Austria. The Strategy 2006 to 2010 defines the following goals:

GOAL 1: To strengthen research for the benefit of forests and people

- 1.1 To address the changing research needs and priorities related to forests and trees
- 1.2 To promote quality research, improve equity, and strengthen scientific capacity
- 1.3 To strengthen the administrative, financial and legal foundations of IUFRO for the benefit of its members

GOAL 2: To expand strategic partnerships and cooperation

- 2.1 To enhance interdisciplinary cooperation within the scientific community
- 2.2 To expand partnerships and collaboration of IUFRO with international organizations, governments and stakeholders
- 2.3 To strengthen cooperation within and between regions

GOAL 3: To strengthen communication and links within the scientific community and with students as well as with policy makers and society at large

- 3.1 To enhance communication within the scientific community and increase interest and involvement of students in forest science
- 3.2 To strengthen links between science and policy and provide scientific information and advice for international policy making
- 3.3 To increase public awareness about forest science

Attaining these goals should help IUFRO and its members and officeholders to effectively respond to the changes in paradigms concerning forests and forest science and to position itself as a truly global network of forest science knowledge and cooperation.

Forests and Climate Change - Aspects Discussed in IUFRO



Currently, the impacts of climate change on forests and trees, and the role of forests in mitigating these impacts are high on the international agenda. As a consequence, the issue was at the center of interest of many meetings organized or co-sponsored by IUFRO.

At the workshop on **“Climate Change and Forest Genetic Diversity: Implications for Sustainable Forest Management in Europe”** IUFRO Division 2 researchers participated in discussions on the role of genetic diversity with regard to climate change. The workshop noted that the impacts of climate change on forests and trees would vary in different parts of Europe, bringing along both opportunities and threats. The way climate change will alter competition between tree and other plant species may also have significant effects on the survival of tree species and even the existence of the present forest habitats. The use of genetic diversity provides flexibility with respect to forest management and adaptation strategies for climate change. This also benefits society at large by ensuring the future supply of goods and services from forests. Therefore, the workshop recommended that policy makers in Europe should recognize the important role of forest genetic diversity by expressing a clear commitment at the pan-European level to incorporate the management of this diversity into national forest programs.

More specifically, the **Fourth International Poplar Symposium - “Meeting the Needs of a Growing World through Poplar and Willow Science: Combining Traditional and Novel Approaches in the Genomic Era”** of Division 2 focussed on understanding the responses of poplars in particular to climate change. It looked in detail at the molecular responses of salt- and drought-stressed genotypes of *Populus euphratica* as well as the phenological response of *Populus* hybrids to changes in carbon dioxide and ozone levels.

In order to support forests in their adaptation to climate change, forest managers must understand the related processes and find effective management methods to meet the challenges of climate change. The conference on **“Managing Forest Ecosystems: Challenges of Climate Change”** co-sponsored by IUFRO Division 4 discussed this question and concentrated on understanding the carbon cycle in forests.

One research field that also helps to understand environmental conditions and mechanisms of tree reaction is dendrochronology or tree ring research. At the **7th International Conference on Dendrochronology – Cultural Diversity, Environmental Variability** of IUFRO Divisions 4 and 5 in China, special attention was paid to the different uses of tree ring analysis in meteorology, geosciences and history. Tree rings serve as environmental archives as they reflect environmental conditions and their changes. In times of fast environmental changes these archives become increasingly important. Consequently, the amount, length and quality of dendrochronologies is increasing all over the world. Studies of tree ring chronologies of thousands of years are used for long-term meteorological observations, for example, giving evidence of temperature and precipitation developments over the centuries. This is of great help for understanding changes in biodiversity. However, there is still a huge potential for interdisciplinary cooperation which is not yet exploited on an international level.

There is also a considerable lack of knowledge of cause-effect relationships with regard to global and local climatic changes and the associated impacts on forest ecosystems. The conference on **“Climate Changes and Their Impact on the Boreal and Temperate Forests”** involving scientists of Division 5 identified a strong need to understand the current and future structure, diversity

Semiarid zone in Chile.
Photo by Judith Stoeger
(IUFRO Headquarters)



and functioning of the boreal and temperate forests. It concluded that it would be important to understand how climate and disturbance interact and what the expected changes imply for the ecological and economic sustainability of forests.

This interaction between climate and disturbances was studied, for example, at the Division 7 conference on **“Forest under Anthropogenic Stressors – Effects of Air Pollution, Climate Change and Urban Development”**. It focused on the effects of stressors monitored in many areas around the world. The combined stress of air pollution, increasing temperatures, more frequent episodes of drought, and bark beetle attacks are causing widespread forest dieback in western North America, southern Europe and Siberia. Such changes may lead to catastrophic fires resulting in millions of acres of forests burnt, loss of human lives and structures, and large emissions of toxic air pollutants affecting the entire northern hemisphere. Effects of forest fires on global carbon resources, changes in visibility, and toxic emissions affecting human health, as well as related topics were discussed at the satellite symposium “Forest Fire and Air Pollution Issues”.

The new IUFRO Task Force on **Forest and Water Interactions** raised awareness of its activities and goals also in the climate change context through presentations at conferences including the WWF hosted ‘Science for Nature Symposium’ in Washington, DC, which focused on ecosystem services and how to harness their value to conserve biodiversity and enhance human well-being; the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Climate Change Convention (COP 12), held in Nairobi; and the Royal Meteorological Society meeting on the ‘Interaction of Forests and the Atmosphere’ in London.

Views on Forests and Climate Change from Division 3 and Division 8

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is preparing a Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) which will be published in mid-2007, “Climate change 2007: Impacts, adaptation and vulnerability” [Perry *et al.*, 2007]. Chapter 4, “Ecosystems, their Properties, Goods, and Services”. It is available as a final government draft and will be guiding future ecosystem research. If IUFRO wants to enhance its influence on policy makers it has to get directly involved in working groups II and III of the IPCC. The major future challenge is probably in issues related to sustainable land-use policies and practices (larger spatio-temporal scale).

From a Division 3 point of view the assessment of future courses of forestry land-use activities should become a focal point for our common efforts. Guiding questions could be: (1) what patterns of intensive-extensive forestry land-use patterns on a landscape-scale have the best environmental performance? (2) What are the most promising approaches to contribute to a solar, bio-fiber based society? (3) How can the forest sector contribute to the production of bio-fuels and of bio-fuel based heat? (4) How can we transfer Environmentally Sound Forest Operations Technology (EST) to countries in transition, and to developing countries, respectively?

To sum up: If IUFRO wants to enhance its influence it has to set up and disseminate a research agenda, or to prepare a “white paper” how the forest science community aims at contributing to issues brought up by climate change.

By IUFRO Division 3 Coordinator H Heinemann

Early spring landscape in Austrian Alps.
Photo by Judith Stoeger
(IUFRO Headquarters)



Forests are per se not the solution for efforts to mitigate climate change. However, forests comprise the largest C pool of all terrestrial ecosystems and the annual exchange of CO₂ between forests and the atmosphere exceeds the anthropogenic release of CO₂ due to combustion processes more than seven times. Forests cannot be ignored when ways to mitigate climate change are sought. Due to the commitment of industrialized countries to curtail their greenhouse-gas emissions, the role of forests in climate change has also a political aspect. Some countries struggle in their efforts to reduce emissions from combustion processes. Additional release of GHG due to deforestation, ecosystem disturbance, forest fires or as a consequence of soil mineralization processes would enhance the problem.

From the view point of forest sciences there is still ample room how the regulatory effect of forests can be further expanded. Utilizing specific forest dynamics for the purpose of mitigating climatic change requires a thorough understanding of forest properties and the consequence of interventions during the life span of forests. The issue goes far beyond forest ecology and affects biotechnology (in terms of tree genetics, utilization of biomass) and the wood industry. It is obvious that the renewable resource 'wood' is not necessarily exploited. Forests can compensate for fossil fuel (biomass burning, bio-diesel) and wood products can substitute for a wide range of oil-based products.

By IUFRO Division 8 Deputy Coordinator R Jandl

Delegates of the 4th International Poplar Symposium in China inspecting a *Populus deltoides* propagation nursery in Jiangsu Province.

Photo by Brian Stanton (Coordinator of IUFRO Working Party 2.08.04)

Strengthen Research for the Benefit of Forests and People



This section of the Annual Report has been arranged along the main goals outlined in the IUFRO Strategy (see page 3) in order to reflect the activities undertaken by the individual Divisions, Task Forces, Programmes and Projects and the members of the IUFRO Board in their pursuit. A selection of the activities organized by or involving IUFRO shall be highlighted for each of the three goals.

The activities described in this part significantly contribute to strengthening research and addressing changing research needs for the benefit of forests and people.

Division 1 - Silviculture

Research in Division 1 focuses on silvicultural systems which have to be modified because of an increased demand for wood and non-wood goods and services. At the same time a higher demand for biodiversity conservation, and increased natural disturbances and threats in the light of climate change influence its research priorities.

In this context new forms of integrated sustainable forest management, for example, were discussed at a conference on **“Natural Disturbance and Uneven-aged Silviculture”** in Canada. Natural disturbance-based management is perceived as a key element to maintaining biodiversity and natural complexity in much of the North American forest science community. However, disturbance in many regions where natural forests are rare continues to be perceived as a destructive force with little utility as a template for management, with the exception of efforts in forest ecosystem restoration and naturalization of forest plantations.

In the conference on **“Short Rotation Woody Crop Production Systems for Wood Products, Bioenergy, and Environmental Services”**, held in the USA in September, the topical issue of increasing global energy needs was addressed. Interest in the economics, production, handling, and processing of short rotation biomass crops

for use as an alternative energy source continues to grow. Furthermore, utilizing short rotation woody crop production systems may provide multiple environmental benefits to landowners and society. These benefits include, but are not limited to, soil and water remediation, carbon storage, and the creation and enhancement of habitat for wildlife.

Division 1 also had meetings dealing with the ecology and silviculture of beech and oak, respectively, and was involved in a conference on **“New Challenges in Management of Boreal Forests”** in Sweden.

Division 2 - Physiology and Genetics

Similarly to Division 1, the increased demand for wood and non-wood goods is also a major driving force behind research in Division 2. Current research topics are: planted forests, wood productivity, wood quality, tree improvement, integration of tree breeding and genomic applications as well as the public acceptance of genetically modified trees.

Some of these topics were addressed at a conference on **“Low-input Strategies Needed in Tree Breeding and Genetic Conservation”** held in Turkey. The meeting emphasized that forest tree breeding and intensive plantation management efforts would become increasingly important, especially as lands continue to be withdrawn from production and allocated to wildlands, parks and reserves, and that “low-input” strategies were essential to continue to do breeding and conservation work with many tree species, particularly in developing countries.

The **“Fourth International Poplar Symposium”**, in China considered the importance of growing poplar and willow species to meet the ever increasing demand of wood, especially in developing countries and discussed combinations of traditional and novel approaches in the genomic era.



International Precision Forestry Symposium, South Africa.
 Photo by Pierre Ackerman (Department of Forest and Wood Science, Stellenbosch University, South Africa)

Division 3 - Forest Operations Engineering and Management

In 2006, Division 3 was renamed to Forest Operations Engineering and Management, which is very close to Industrial Engineering and Management, or Operations Engineering and Management, respectively. At the beginning of the period from 2006-2010, Division 3 started a process to develop a strategy and to establish a “structure that follows strategy”. The result was a fundamental redesign of the divisional structure, consisting now of five discipline-oriented and three systems-oriented research groups. Their work focuses mainly on four main fields: operations and transportation engineering; operations management; operations ecology; and operations as scientific community issue.

Scientific progress has been both problem and technology driven. Forest operations ecology, for instance, is an emerging field addressing environmental performance assessment and establishing links to “industrial ecology”, the umbrella-discipline. Technologies such as sensor and network technologies are also major driving forces. In precision forestry, however, the meeting on **“Precision Forestry Research and Applications along the Timber Value Chain”** in South Africa concluded that more than a few new technologies will be needed in the future. The real potential of precision forestry lies in its ability to improve the forestry process, not only helping to collect information but to use it for better and more transparent decision-making.

Division 4 - Forest Assessment, Modelling and Management

In Division 4, climate change, changes in societal expectations and increasing relevance of environmental aspects call for action in the following fields: shift from biophysical to comprehensive sustainability indicators; modelling, and better interaction between modellers and users such as practitioners and policy makers.

In the light of these research needs, the conference on **“Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in Cultivated Forests”** in Portugal aimed at updating the tools and methods available for monitoring sustainable forest management. After all, indicators for sustainable forest management are considered to be key tools for the implementation of regional, national, and international forest policies, but scientists identified many weaknesses in the monitoring of criteria and indicators as assessed by the stakeholders. Therefore, the meeting underlined the need to compile all the scientific work carried out all over the world to improve indicator definitions and assessment tools and to identify a more appropriate scale for each type of indicator.

At the conference on **“Sustainable Forest Management with Fast Growing Plantations”** held in the USA the rate of increase of the world’s industrial wood production supplied from fast growing plantations and research that is improving volume productivity and profitability were highlighted. In the discussions, the potential adverse effects of large scale exotic plantations and the research being carried out to improve their social and environmental benefits, in addition to improvements due to tree breeding, silviculture and management, were duly considered.



Eucalypt plantation, photo taken at the conference on Ecosystem Goods and Services from Planted Forests, Spain. Photo by Juergen Bauhus (Silviculture Institute, Freiburg University, Germany)

The **“Ecosystem Goods and Services from Planted Forests”** conference in Bilbao, Spain, involving also scientists from IUFRO Division 8, considered how far plantations can substitute or augment ecosystem goods and services from native forests and how plantations can be managed to optimize the provision of such ecosystem goods and services as habitat, clean water and non-timber forest products. The development of an assessment framework for assessing the cost/benefits of forestry schemes in relation to timber production, biodiversity, societal, environmental and water resource factors must be addressed through linkage with ongoing projects which are addressing these issues.

Division 5 - Forest Products

The major goals for research work in Division 5 include the use of forests for bio-engineering and bio-refining, the effects of climate change on biodiversity and wood products, and a better integration of research with industry. In 2006 most research activities were related to preparing for the all-Division 5 conference in 2007.

A major treatise on **“Using wood composites as a tool for sustainable forestry”** was published in collaboration with the USDA Forest Service and explores the potential of using wood composites technologies to create value-added commodities and new innovative bio-based composite products. Better understanding the relationships between materials, process, and composite performance properties will permit the use of biocomposite technologies as a tool to help forest and land managers restore damaged ecosystems and promote sustainable forest management practices.

Energy and Chemicals from Wood was acknowledged as a weak area in a time when the research field is very topical internationally. Preparations to highlight this topic at the all-Division 5 conference in 2007 and investigations into the possibility of including nanotechnology were made.

Division 6 - Social, Economic, Information, and Policy Sciences

Whereas the other Divisions basically deal with biophysical sciences, Division 6 has a focus on social sciences and deals with cross-cutting issues that touch on all other Divisions. The activities in this Division reflect the changing priorities of forest research institutions towards a stronger emphasis on social, economic and policy aspects recognizing the complex links between environment and society.

This became evident in the **“Urban Forestry”** conference held in Italy in May 2006, for example. Urban forestry is a multidisciplinary domain aimed towards the optimal planning, design, and management of forests and other tree-dominated vegetation in interaction with urban societies. But urban forestry very often looks beyond the urban forest and requires inputs or contributes to a wide range of domains in human and ecological sciences and approaches.

The **“Gender and Forestry Seminar”** in Sweden in June 2006 studied the changes of the gender situation in forestry and aimed at raising gender awareness. Gender invisibility has many forms: Statistics, for example, do not inform sufficiently on the involvement of women and men in the forestry sector. Information on women’s involvement in family forestry, both as part of the workforce and as owners, is scarce. The seminar concluded, among other things, that especially the differences between women and men in the relationship to, and the uses and management methods of natural resources, need to be studied more closely.

Forests for recreation.
Photo by Ulrike Proebstl (Coordinator
of IUFRO Research Group 6.01.00)



Division 7 - Forest Health

The driving forces in forest health are the threats of alien invasive pests, pathogens to natural forests, and the threats of climate change and air pollution. Therefore, three Research Groups address the broad areas of air pollution and climate change, forest pathogens and forest insects. While specific studies on climate change represent a key component of the Division, the effect of climate change on the impact of pests and diseases in forests and plantations is also very relevant. There is indeed growing evidence that climate change events are having a very significant effect on pest and disease outbreaks in various parts of the world. The meeting on **“Forests under Anthropogenic Pressure- Effects of Air Pollution, Climate Change and Urban Development”** in California provided key research results in the field of pollution and climate change. More details are provided on page 5 under “Forests and Climate Change”.

Division 8 - Forest Environment

Division 8 spreads its activities over three major fields, namely forest ecosystem functions and processes, biodiversity conservation and natural disasters. It strives at providing a sound ecological basis for management and conservation practices relying on biological sciences and at a deeper understanding of hazards and disturbances which could affect forest dynamics, such as fire, climate change, pollution and winds.

Scientists of this Division were involved, among other things, in a meeting of the **Wildland Fire Working Group** of the International Boreal Forest Research Association in Sweden that aimed at furthering a global understanding of fire needed for addressing problems associated with enhancing carbon storage and forest sustainability, and for minimizing any negative impacts of fire on environment and ecosystem health.

In connection with this event, the conference on **“New Challenges in Management of Boreal Forests”** focused on ecological factors which contribute to sustainability of boreal forests.

Participants of the meeting on **“Patterns and Processes in Forest Landscapes: Consequences of Human Management”** held in September in Italy focused on forest landscapes as multi-functional systems, and the influence of natural and cultural patterns on their ecological functions important for managing forest landscapes.

IUFRO Task Forces

Task Forces work across Divisions and are set up for a limited period of time. The Task Forces established or continued in 2006 with “hot topics” include, among others, forest biotechnology, forest and carbon, forest and water, forest law enforcement, governance and trade, and traditional forest knowledge. In 2006 there were altogether nine approved Task Forces some of which are highlighted below.

Task Force - Traditional Forest Knowledge

The meeting entitled **“Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Forest Management: the Role of Traditional Knowledge”** in Italy was jointly sponsored by the IUFRO Task Force on Traditional Forest Knowledge and the IUFRO Research Group on Forest History. The theme of the conference reflected the significant overlap of interests between the holders and users of traditional forest knowledge and a number of policy and planning issues and initiatives within the European Union, the broader European region, and the global forest policy community. The conference represented a further step in the implementation of the Vienna declaration no. 3 of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe concerning “Preserving and enhancing the cultural dimension of sustainable forest management in Europe”.

At the Jiuzhaigou world heritage site on the Tibetan plateau.
Photo by Ian R Calder (Coordinator of IUFRO Task Force on Forest and Water Interactions)



Task Force - Forest and Water Interactions

In this Task Force IUFRO scientists are working both to improve the understanding of forest and water interactions and to convey this information to policy makers. The challenge of maximizing benefits from the world's natural and planted forests whilst taking into account possible negative water impacts were addressed at the **"Forest and Water in a Changing Environment"** symposium in Beijing. There the issue of watershed degradation and its implications to water resources and ecosystem sustainability was discussed. The goal of the symposium, to provide a forum for experts on eco-hydrology, restoration ecology, forest ecology, watershed management and global change sciences from around the world to share knowledge and research experiences and develop long-term international collaborations on watershed research, was very successfully achieved and also led to agreement on the objectives of the new IUFRO Task Force on Forest and Water Interactions.

Task Force - Forests and Genetically Modified Trees

The Task Force dedicated most of its activities in 2006 to the development of a "state-of-the-art" report that shall include, among others, chapters on genetic modification as a component of biotechnology; advances in reproductive control; advances in wood attribute modification; integrating genetically modified traits into tree improvement programs; China's pilot deployment of genetically modified trees; ethical considerations of genetically modified trees; biosafety and risk assessment and genetically modified trees; genetically modified trees and environmental concerns; social, legal and regulatory issues related to genetically modified trees; potential and future of genetically modified trees; and an Undergraduate's view and opinion on genetically modified trees.

IUFRO and IUCN - signing the memorandum of understanding at the IUFRO Board meeting in Vienna; from left to right: Victor K. Teplyakov, Coordinator, IUCN Global T&B FP and General Member of the IUFRO Board; Don K Lee, IUFRO President; and Peter Mayer, IUFRO Executive Director. Photo by Karel Vanucura (DC of Division 2)

Expand strategic partnerships and cooperation



IUFRO is constantly aiming at further strengthening its relationships and strategic alliances with the broader NGO community and at working with networks and organizations to deal swiftly with emerging international, regional and national issues and priorities. One example in this respect is the establishment of a **Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)** with the World Conservation Union (IUCN) in 2006.

IUFRO Special Project on World Forests, Society and Environment (IUFRO - WFSE)

In 2006, IUFRO-WFSE activities and products had a strong focus on supporting the participation of regions in global processes and on capacity development. By placing increased emphasis on policy formulation, the project also took a more active role in on-going international processes.

WFSE continued to produce publications and documents, participated in international events, planned the future activities of the network of 10 partner institutions, developed collaboration with other IUFRO working parties, actively promoted discussions on topics related to international processes and carried out capacity building activities.

The Project was actively engaged in the organization of the Second Latin America IUFRO Congress in La Serena, Chile and reinforced its collaborative network of researchers in the region.

Examples of regional cooperation initiatives

Second IUFRO Latin American Congress

One of the major IUFRO events of 2006 was certainly the Second IUFRO Latin American Congress dedicated to **"Forest Research in the Region of Latin America**

and the Caribbean: Supporting Forests and People through Networking" organized by INFOR, Chile, in La Serena. In their final declaration the participants recognized the benefits of increased networking, capacity building and a better information flow in research. They confirmed that, in order to both provide cutting edge research and ensure a sustainable future for research, a stable financial framework and the integration of young scientists were indispensable. Initiatives that would help establish an appropriate environment for research activities and networking in the region and measures that were targeted at involving young scientists would therefore be most welcome.

At the Congress, the IUFRO **Task Force on The Forest Science-Policy Interface** and the **IUFRO Special Programme for Developing Countries (IUFRO-SPDC)** worked together to organize and present a **training course** for attendees at the IUFROLAT II meeting in La Serena, Chile. The objective of the training session was to prepare researchers to interact more effectively with policy makers. Funding for the course was generously provided by the USDA Forest Service and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland. The training course content was based on IUFRO Occasional Paper No. 17, which the Task Force released in 2005 at the IUFRO World Congress in Brisbane. The course was co-organized by CATIE (Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza), after a new cooperation had been initiated for the establishment of an **IUFRO-SPDC Regional Coordinator for Latin America** and the Caribbean to promote and facilitate IUFRO-SPDC's research capacity building activities and projects in the region.

In 2006, IUFRO-SPDC also published a Spanish edition of the proposal writing handbook under the title "Manual para la Preparación y Redacción de Propuestas de Investigación". The English edition written by Dr. C.P. Patrick Reid was for the first time published in early 2000. The handbook has been extensively used in training

Participants of the 2nd IUFROLAT in Chile; from left to right: Osvaldo Encinas (Venezuela), Analive Espinosa (Costa Rica), Irene Costas (Brazil), Rafael Ortiz (Colombia).

Photo by Norberto Parra (INFOR, Chile)



courses for scientists in Africa and Asia. In 2002 IUFRO-SPDC, in partnership with FORAFRI, a joint project in Africa of the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and Cirad-Forêt, published the French edition.

ICSU Science Initiative in Africa

In 2006, The International Council for Science (ICSU) initiated a multi-disciplinary research programme for Africa intended to address issues related to four broad themes that are important for the development of Africa: health and human well-being; sustainable energy; hazards and disasters; and global change. As a full member of ICSU, IUFRO through IUFRO-SPDC continued helping African forest research institutions and forest scientists of the FORNESSA network to participate in the planning for these multi-disciplinary research projects under the umbrella of ICSU. As ICSU will put great emphasis on human resources development, there will also be opportunities for IUFRO-SPDC to contribute its expertise in research capacity building to the project designs and subsequently be involved in the implementation of these ICSU-funded projects.

Scientific Publishing Project “Keep Asia Green”

This project aims at presenting and critically analysing past and ongoing forest rehabilitation and restoration efforts in the Asia Pacific region. Towards this end, the project will bring together forest scientists from the various regions in Asia Pacific, to jointly produce a series of publications dealing with forest rehabilitation in each sub-region. The publications are intended as a source of sound information for investors, policy-makers and the general public who are interested in the rehabilitation and restoration of forest ecosystems in the region. The project is led by IUFRO President Don Koo Lee.

Global Forest Information Service (GFIS) - Russia Project

Based on financial support from the Swiss Agency for

the Environment, Forests and Landscape (SAEFL), IUFRO, together with the Moscow State Forest University (MSFU), launched a GFIS-Russia project with the following aims:

- To provide access to forest related information resources available on the internet in order to support sustainable forest management in Russia;
- To facilitate exchange of knowledge and experience among the forest community; universities, state forest research institutes, Russian Academy of Sciences, NGOs;
- To promote information about forest-related sciences and education in Russia;
- To create networks and partnerships between Russia and other countries and international organizations.

Examples of cooperative efforts in the IUFRO Divisions

All Divisions actively expanded their cooperation networks inside and outside of IUFRO in awareness of the need for joint interdivisional or interdisciplinary approaches and the clear trend that “non-forest-science” communities are increasingly tackling problems related to forests and forestry.

Division 3, for example, started to establish links to scientific “umbrella-communities” such as INFORMS (Institute for Operations Research and the Management Sciences), SAFR (Systems Analysis in Forest Resources), and SETAC (Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry). Division 3 also made an effort to bundle its scientific events in order to become more effective and visible. Important partners are the Council on Forest Engineering COFE (USA), and the 3rd Forest Engineering Conference FEC.

The **Division 4** seminar on the “*Role of Forests and Forestry in Integrated Environmental Assessments*”

First Iberoamerican Congress on Wood Protection.
 Photo by courtesy of Osvaldo Encinas
 (Los Andes University, Mérida, Venezuela)



in Europe” in the Netherlands showed that forestry and forest management have to be considered in a wider context and other sectors and issues are increasingly carrying out assessments at the European scale that encompass forests, but that hardly involve the forestry sector. A strict sectoral approach to forest management may thus be unable to cope with the variety of demands on forests, and a more integrated view on land use is required.

In *Division 5*, the “*First Iberoamerican Wood Protection Congress*” in Venezuela brought together producers, suppliers, wood processing companies, engineers and architects as well as researchers from all Ibero-america to discuss new perspectives of wood protection aiming also at increasing the service life and safety of wood products.

In *Division 6*, the Working Party on *Iberoamerican forest- and environmental law* organized a series of workshops in several countries of the region to analyze and evaluate the role of forest and environmental legislation in Latin America. In the European context,

the 8th International Symposium on “*Legal Aspects of European Forest Sustainable Development*” in Turkey brought together researchers and practitioners active in forest law and environmental legislation in Eastern and Central European countries.

IUFRO as a global platform for forest research coordination was represented at the “*2nd Meeting of Directors of European Forest Research Institutes*” in Latvia. The directors, whose institutes, to a large extent, are IUFRO members, primarily discussed matters relevant in the context of the European Union.

In *Division 7*, the new Working Party on “*Alien Invasive Species and International Trade*”, which held its inaugural meeting in Poland in 2006, provides significant interaction between groups working on both insect pests and pathogens. It also provides opportunities for linkage to IUFRO Division 8 “*Ecology of Alien Invasives*”. The new working party on “*Risk assessment and modeling*” will promote integration of cellular, stand and ecosystem research between working parties in the field of climate change to a landscape scale.

Geographical Distribution of IUFRO Officeholders, Member Organizations and Meetings

| Region | Officeholders | Member Organizations | Meetings |
|------------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Europe | 276 | 229 | 35 |
| Northern America | 172 | 148 | 14 |
| Latin America | 41 | 61 | 13 |
| Africa | 27 | 53 | 2 |
| Asia | 119 | 131 | 12 |
| Western Pacific | 48 | 43 | 1 |
| Total | 683 | 665 | 77 |

Delegates at the IUFRO Board Meeting in Vienna. Photo by Karel Vanucura (DC of Division 2)



Strengthen communication

Strengthen communication and links within the scientific community, students, policy makers and society at large

Communication with potential users of scientific information and the public is an increasingly important aspect of forest science. In the IUFRO Strategy, IUFRO confirms its commitment to enhancing communication within the broader scientific community and with students as well as with policy and decision makers and the public at large. In late January 2006 the IUFRO Management Committee at its meeting in Egypt invited communications experts to develop a proposal for a IUFRO Communications and Public Relations Action Plan that shall consider the possibilities and most suitable instruments for communication activities in IUFRO.

The IUFRO Web site at www.iufro.org is certainly a most prominent and actively evolving platform of communication for an efficient exchange of information in IUFRO and allows the Divisions, Task Forces, Projects and Programmes to present and disseminate their research activities and results. IUFRO News, and Noticias de IUFRO as well as the scientific summaries successfully round off the general information offer from IUFRO Headquarters.

IUFRO and UNFF

At the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF-6) a Resolution was adopted unanimously which recognized the added value of an increased role of science in supporting decision-making. In particular, the policy makers welcomed a joint initiative of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) that aims to support the UNFF by assessing available scientific information and producing reports on issues of high concern. Throughout 2006, IUFRO and its partners were strongly involved in developing the proposed initiative in more concrete terms for presentation at the next UNFF meeting in 2007.

The new GFIS gateway

The new gateway of the Global Forest Information Service, a CPF initiative led by IUFRO, was developed in 2006 to be launched in early 2007. It provides access to forest-related information through a single entry point at www.gfis.net. The upgraded gateway offers a search tool to global forest information resources and also windows to latest news, upcoming events, recent publications and job opportunities on the front page.

All information made available through GFIS is supplied by partner institutions from around the world that are concerned with forest information. The main goal is to gather the forest information and serve as a tool to explore this information. To make this possible GFIS needs partners who provide information feeds about different types of forest information. GFIS partnership development is implemented through a series of GFIS training workshops which took place for Russian partners in Moscow and for Asian partners in Beijing in 2006. The training workshops were sponsored by the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), the Korean Forest Research Institute (KFRI) and the Swiss Confederation, Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN). The development of GFIS is sponsored by the Finnish Forest Research Institute (METLA) and the Republic of Austria.

Task Force - Communicating Forest Science

At the Task Force meeting in Germany the participants gave positive examples from around the world that showed that forest science has a potential to become part of the communication between stakeholders, the media and the public. However, success means that

International Precision Forestry Symposium, South Africa.
Photo by Pierre Ackerman (Department of Forest and Wood Science, Stellenbosch University, South Africa)



communication must become a daily task for forest science institutions and IUFRO. In media relations, for example, forest scientists must learn how to link their findings better to the problems of society in order to attract attention. The main challenge for IUFRO here is to integrate forest science into the discourse about global problems such as biodiversity, forest fires and global warming. It is important to tell the story of global forestry in a simple yet thrilling and relevant way. Training forest scientists by journalists, for instance, can be a very effective and efficient strategy to make forest science more visible in the media.

The “*forestXchange*” meeting involving IUFRO Division 6 that followed the Task Force meeting in Freiburg, Germany, looked out for new ways of communication between scientists and practitioners: Community building, new technologies, web-based knowledge exchange, peer-to-peer communication, new possibilities of integrating experts into knowledge management, and a new perception of the notion of “knowledge” and “expertise” open up the evolving field of knowledge management in forestry. *forestXchange* was seen as a platform for discussing new approaches to the valuation of and the exposure to knowledge in the field of forestry. Implications for the practical management of knowledge assets were presented, and established ways of knowledge management were critically examined.

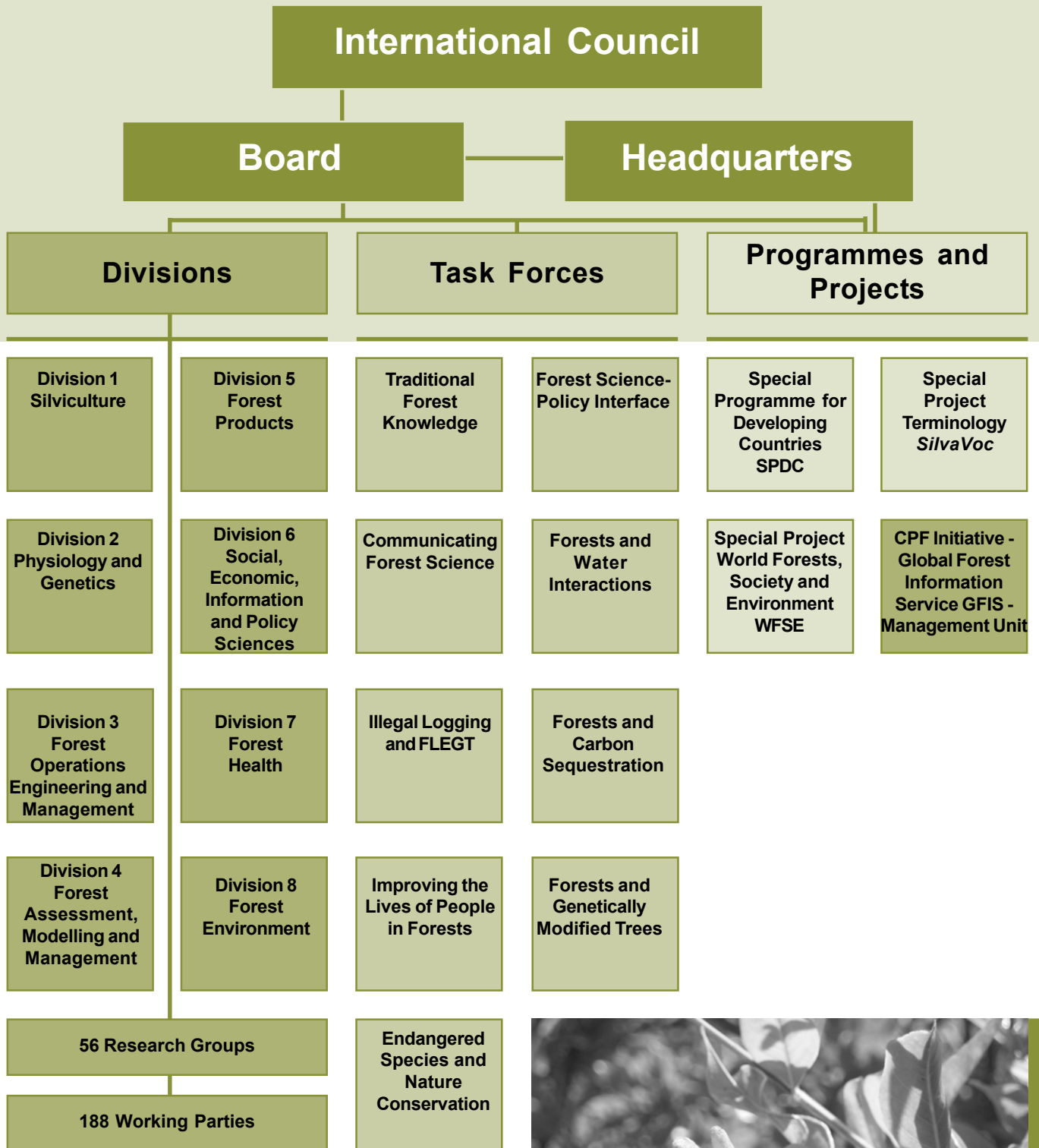
IUFRO and Students

IUFRO also promoted the involvement of students in its activities on the basis of a memorandum of understanding with the International Forestry Students’ Association (IFSA). As part of the IFSA Exchange Program, for example, IUFRO offered traineeships for international forest students at the IUFRO Headquarters and three students from Indonesia, Hong Kong and Pakistan had seized that opportunity in 2006.

Global Forest Decimal Classification (GFDC) - IUFRO World Series 19

In 2006 an extensively updated bilingual full version of the English/German edition of the Global Forest Decimal Classification (GFDC) was published. The 400 page volume replaces the former Forest Decimal Classification (FDC) and Oxford System for Decimal Classification for Forestry (ODC). In addition to the 80 new numbers and 100 extensions of existing numbers it includes detailed schedules and comprehensive indexes in English and German, updated “place” tables and extensively revised insect tables.

IUFRO Organizational Chart



Pomegranate flower in Chile.
Photo by Judith Stoeger (IUFRO Headquarters)

Finances

IUFRO Balance as per 31 December 2006 in Euro

| ASSETS | | | EQUITY and LIABILITIES | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|------------------|-------------------|
| A. Fixed assets | | TOTAL | A. Equity | | TOTAL |
| I. Intangible property | 117.28 | | Capital as per 31/12/2005 | 551,617.27 | |
| II. Tangible assets | 6,480.79 | | Profit 2006 | <u>68,619.09</u> | |
| III. Financial assets | <u>394,436.31</u> | | <i>Total</i> | | 620,236.36 |
| <i>Total</i> | | 401,034.38 | B. Accruals | | 67,345.97 |
| B. Current assets | | | C. Liabilities from contributions not yet used | | 94,323.15 |
| I. Accounts receivable | 62,559.64 | | D. Liabilities | | 26,444.79 |
| II. Other receivables | 48,371.38 | | E. Deferred Income | | 1,034.70 |
| III. Cash on hand and in banks | <u>292,983.56</u> | | TOTAL LIABILITIES | | 809,384.97 |
| <i>Total</i> | | 403,914.58 | | | |
| C. Prepaid expenses | | 4,436.01 | | | |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 809,384.97 | | | |

IUFRO International Union of Forest Research Organizations: Profit and Loss - Overview 31 December 2006 in Euro

Capital 31 December 2005 **551,617**

INCOME 2006:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Membership Fees | 253,563 |
| Contribution Austrian Government | 238,394 |
| Contribution Korea Research Institute | 152,221 |
| Contribution Finnish Government | 100,000 |
| Other contributions / donations | 263,673 |
| Publications | 4,069 |

1,011,920

EXPENDITURE 2006

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Salaries and contracts | -506,166 |
| Office equipment and maintenance | -26,576 |
| Travel | -180,725 |
| Printing, postage and PR activities | -48,633 |
| Organization of Meetings | -107,606 |
| Other | -73,595 |

-943,301

Profit/Loss for the year 2006 68,619




Capital 31 December 2006 **620,236**

Meeting on Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Forest Management in Italy - study tour.
 Photo by Mauro Agnoletti (Coordinator of IUFRO Research Group 6.07.00)



Grants, Sponsorships and In-kind Contributions in 2006

Sponsor categories:

| | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|
|  | GOLD - | more than EUR 100,000 |
|  | SILVER - | from EUR 50,000 to 100,000 |
|  | BRONZE - | from EUR 25,000 to 49,999 |

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

| DONORS | SPDC* | GFIS* | Terminol.* | WFSE* | IUFRO | Total |
|---|--------|--------|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Austrian Government | 0 | 10,500 | 0 | 0 | 316,420 | 326,920 |
| Korea Forest Research Institute | 9,860 | 73,730 | 0 | 0 | 78,490 | 162,080 |
| Finnish Forest Research Institute (METLA) | 0 | 44,000 | 0 | 109,280 | 0 | 153,280 |
| Finnish Government | 74,430 | 0 | 0 | 18,500 | 7,070 | 100,000 |
| European Union (NEFIS Project) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26,770 | 26,770 |
| Yuhan Kimberly (Korea Rep.) | 25,020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25,020 |
| USDA Forest Service | 23,640 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23,640 |
| Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) | 11,700 | 0 | 5,770 | 0 | 0 | 17,470 |
| International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) | 0 | 14,850 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14,850 |
| Austrian National Bank | 0 | 0 | 7,340 | 0 | 0 | 7,340 |
| Mendel University, Brno (Czech Republic) | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Forestry and Game Management Research Institute, Praha (Czech Republic) | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 |

* IUFRO Special Programme for Developing Countries (SPDC); Global Forest Information Service (GFIS); Silvavoc Terminology Project; World Forests, Society and Environment Research Project (WFSE)

Welcoming New Members in 2006

Member Organizations

Cambodia, Membership No. 920.00.00

Forestry Administration
#40 Norodom Boulevard, Phnom Penh

China, Membership No. 921.00.00

Jiangxi Agricultural University, College of Forestry
Nanchang, Jiangxi Province 330045

China, Membership No. 0925.00.00

Guangdong Academy of Forestry
No. 233 Guangshan Road, Longdong
Guangzhou City 510520

France, Membership No. 918.00.00

Institut européen de la forêt cultivée
Site de recherches forêt-bois de Bordeaux-Pierroton
69, Route d'Arcachon 33612 Cestas, Cedex

Germany, Membership No. 017.04.00 (sub-member)

Nordwestdeutsche Forstliche Versuchsanstalt
(NW-FVA), Abteilung Umweltkontrolle
Grätzelstrasse 2, 37079 Göttingen

India, Membership No. 914.00.00

Wildlife Institute of India
PO Box 18, Chandrabani, Dehra Dun 248 001

India, Membership No. 910.00.00

Sri Kiran Biotech
Village-Gopalpuram, Mandal-Thirumalaypalem
Khammam, Andhra Pradesh 507 163

India, Membership No. 916.00.00

Woman's Organisation for Socio-Cultural Awareness
Mandua, Keonjhar, Orissa 758074

Italy, Membership No. 913.00.00

Università degli Studi di Firenze, Sezione Patologia
Vegetale
Dipartimento di Biotecnologie Agrarie
Piazzala delle Cascine 28, 50144 Firenze

Lao People's Dem. Rep., Membership No. 922.00.00

Soon Khon Khoua Pa Mai
Ka Souang Ka Si Kam Le Pa Mai
Sa Tha Ban Khon Khoua Ka Si Kam and Pa Mai
Heng Xad, Namsouang, Naxaithong / PO Box 7174
Vientiane Capital 856-21

Lao People's Dem. Rep., Membership No. 923.00.00

National University of Laos, Faculty of Forestry
PO Box 7322, Vientiane

Moldova, Republic of, Membership No. 909.00.00

Institutul de Cercetari si Amenajari Silzice
Str. Mircesti 42, 2049 Chrsinau

Nepal, Membership No. 911.00.00

Rural Reconstruction Nepal-RRN
Neel Saraswoti Marg 667, Lazimpat
PO Box 8130, Kathmandu

Nigeria, Membership No. 912.00.00

Federal University of Technology,

Department of Forestry & Wood Technology,
PMB 704, Akure

Poland, Membership No. 125.01.00 (sub-member)

Instytut Badawczy Lesnictwa, Zakład Gospodarki Lesnei
39 Fredry Street, 30 605 Krakow

Russian Federation, Membership No. 926.00.00

Institute of Biology and Soil Science
Far Eastern Branch of Russia Academy of Sciences
159, Stoletiya Prospekt, Vladivostok 690022

Sweden, Membership No. 917.00.00

Sveriges lantbruksuniversitet (SLU)
Fakulteten för naturresurser och lantbruksvetenskap
PO Box 7082, 750 07 Uppsala

Thailand, Membership No. 138.00.00 (reinstatement)

Royal Forest Department
61 Paholyothin Road, Chatuchak
Bangkok 10900

Turkey, Membership No. 365.00.00

Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi
Orman Fakültesi, 61080 Trabzon

Uganda, Membership No. 919.00.00

Ekitoncole Ekisomesa Eby'Obutonde Mu Uganda
PO Box 5658, Kampala

United Kingdom, Membership No. 915.00.00

Centre for Timber Engineering, Napier University
Merchiston Campus, 10 Colinton Road
Edinburgh, Scotland EH10 5DT

United States, Membership No. 924.00.00

ArborGen, LLC
PO Box 840001, Summerville, South Carolina 29484

Associated Members

Argentina, Membership No. A 690

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Photo by Alexander Buck
(IUFRO Headquarters)

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Development Center, Department of Entomology
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Environmental Science
Reno, Nevada 89557

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GreenWood Resources
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Honours and Awards

IUFRO Distinguished Service Award 2006

Dennis P. DYKSTRA, USA
Klaus von GADOW, Germany
Axel ROEDER, Germany
Jack R. SUTHERLAND, Canada

IUFRO Certificate of Appreciation 2006

For his continued efforts and support for IUFRO:
Hosny EL-LAKANY

*For their dedication and excellent services as IUFRO
Division Coordinators in the Board period 2001-05:*
Ladislav PAULE, Division 2
Cathy WANG, Division 5
Kazuo Suzuki, Division 7

*For their dedication and excellent services as IUFRO
General Board Members in the Board period 2001-05:*
Gordon MILLER
M A A RAZAK

*For his longstanding commitment to IUFRO as Working
Party Coordinator and Member of the International
Council for Denmark:*
Hans ROULUND

*For the organization of the II IUFRO Latin American
Congress in La Serena, Chile*
Marta ABALOS
Santiago BARROS
Susana BENEDETTI
Jean-Claude COUDERE
Norberto PARRA
Sandra PERRET
Juan Carlos PINILLA
Patricio ROJAS

Anniversary Certificate

100 YEARS - Seoul National University, College of Agri-
culture and Life Sciences, Dept. of Forest Sciences

Niels Elers Koch,
IUFRO Vice-President Science.
Photo by courtesy of N E Koch

Outlook

*By Niels Elers Koch
IUFRO Vice-President Science
2006-2010*

*Director of the Danish Centre for
Forest, Landscape and Planning*



The backbone of IUFRO is, in my opinion, the global scientific networking and exchange of ideas and knowledge which takes place in the eight Divisions and 244 Research Units. In 2006 alone there were 77 scientific IUFRO meetings and conferences all over the World. The IUFRO Board and the IUFRO Headquarters in Vienna are working hard to serve this global scientific networking and exchange of ideas and knowledge.

For the 26 IUFRO Board members, as for all other IUFRO officeholders, this work is all voluntary; and the members also have to find funding to cover their costs in connection with this work. Why are we doing so on top of our other important duties? The reason must be that we all believe strongly in the Vision and Mission of IUFRO, which is quoted below:

IUFRO's Vision

Science-based management, conservation and sustainable development of the world's forest resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

IUFRO's Mission:

IUFRO promotes global cooperation in forest-related research and enhances the understanding of the ecological, economic and social aspects of forests and trees. It disseminates scientific knowledge to stakeholders and decision-makers and contributes to forest policy and on-the-ground forest management.

For me personally, I also find that I wish to pay back IUFRO and forest researchers from all over the World for the benefits I have received from this global cooperation in IUFRO.

The work in the IUFRO Board is chaired by our President, Professor Don K. Lee, and divided into two committees: The Policy Committee headed by our Vice-President for Policy, Professor John Innes, and the Science Committee headed by me.

At the Board meeting in May 2006 in Vienna the Science Committee agreed that we should have a special responsibility for the following goals in the IUFRO Strategy 2006 – 2010:

- Goal 1.1: To address the changing research needs and priorities related to forests and trees.
- Goal 1.2: To promote quality research, improve equity, and strengthen scientific capacity.
- Goal 2.1: To enhance interdisciplinary cooperation within the scientific community.
- Goal 2.3: To strengthen cooperation within and between regions.
- Goal 3.2: To strengthen links between science and policy and provide scientific opinion and advice for international policy making.

At the same Board meeting, we began this work with the eight Division Coordinators giving presentations about what they perceive to be the most important scientific issues in their respective Divisions in the years 2006-2010. These very interesting presentations are summarized in the minutes from the Board meeting, which you may find on IUFRO's homepage. Climate change and bio-energy came up in several of the presentations, and IUFRO is therefore going to strengthen its work in these two areas in the coming years.

At the upcoming Board meeting in China at the end of May 2007 we will continue this work with the 9 General Board Members who will give presentations about what they perceive to be the most important scientific issues in their region of the World. Furthermore, the Science Committee will continue its work with the five goals listed above. By doing so we hope that we may serve you as a member of IUFRO even better in 2007 and the years to come, at a time when global networking and cooperation is going to be essential for success in your scientific work. I hope that you all will gain lots of benefits from your engagement with IUFRO:

The Global Science Cooperation for the Benefit of Forests and People.



At the IUFRO Management Committee Meeting in Egypt 2006:
Photo by Alexander Buck
(IUFRO Headquarters)

IUFRO Board in 2006

President: Don K. Lee, Korea (Rep)
Vice-President Policy: Niels Elers Koch, Denmark
Vice-President Science: John Innes, Canada
Immediate Past President: Risto Seppälä, Finland
Executive Director: Peter Mayer, Austria
Finance Officer: Hosny El-Lakany, Egypt

Division Coordinators:

Division 1: Björn Hånell, Sweden
Division 2: Bailian Li, USA
Division 3: Hans Rudolf Heinimann, Switzerland
Division 4: Margarida Tomé, Portugal
Division 5: David Cown, New Zealand
Division 6: Perry Brown, USA
Division 7: Mike Wingfield, South Africa
Division 8: Alex Mosseler, Canada

General Members:

Vitor Afonso Hoeflich, Brazil; Roberto H. Ipinza, Chile; Shirong Liu, China; Heinrich Spiecker, Germany; Tohru Nakashizuka, Japan; Su See Lee; Malaysia; Mohammed Ellatifi, Morocco; Piotr Paschalis-Jakubowicz, Poland; Victor K. Teplyakov, Russia

FAO Representative: Jan Heino, FAO

Congress Organizing Committee:

Jung-Hwan Park, Korea (Rep)
IUFRO Headquarters Host Country Representative:
 Gerhard Mannsberger, Austria

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 under *Membership* and also from:

IUFRO Headquarters
 c/o BFW Mariabrunn, Hauptstrasse 7
 1140 Vienna, Austria
 Phone: +43-1-877-0151-0
 Fax: +43-1-877-0151-50
 E-mail: office@iufro.org

Visit www.iufro.org !

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Cover illustration: "Tree for life" crayon drawing by Mina Lee (aged 14), Korea (Rep.)

The texts in this Annual Report have been kindly provided to the editor by IUFRO Officeholders or have been taken from the homepages of meetings involving IUFRO Units. More details about the individual activities described can also be found at www.iufro.org under Events 2006.

Readers are encouraged to copy and distribute this Annual Report or part of it indicating the citation:

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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.

www.iufro.org