

IUFRO Annual Report 2007



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



Photo: Don Koo Lee, IUFRO President
(W.S.Kim, Seoul National University)

Preface

*By Don Koo Lee,
IUFRO President*

In 2007 IUFRO was very active in organizing and hosting events to strengthen the cooperation in science. Outstanding examples include the IUFRO All Division 5 Conference in Taipei, the IUFRO All Division 6 Symposium in Finland, and the IUFRO European Congress in Poland. In this context I would like to thank all organizers of IUFRO meetings for their great efforts in continuing to make IUFRO such a lively organization. I also encouraged and supported the involvement of young scientists in IUFRO meetings to understand IUFRO's goals and create enthusiasm to contribute to IUFRO in the future.

IUFRO was also actively promoting the scientific knowledge provided through our network in the international forest policy context. As one example I would like to mention the IUFRO contribution to the Forest Day convened in December 2007, during the UN Climate Change Conference in Bali, Indonesia. I see a further increasing role for IUFRO to address challenges in international forest issues and am confident that IUFRO will continue to be effective in meeting these demands.

The strengthening of partnerships and collaborations remains an important facet of the IUFRO Strategy 2006-10. In this context the year 2007 boasts the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between IUFRO and ITTO and the re-amendment of the MoU between IUFRO and the Korea Forest Research Institute. IUFRO also continued to be the major player in leading the Global Forest Information Service (GFIS) and – together with international partners - established a new Initiative on Forest Science and Technology in the frame of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF).

The building of research capacities in developing countries has also been successfully continued through the IUFRO-Special Programme for Developing Countries (IUFRO-SPDC). Several training workshops have been convened in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Fundraising remains a priority for me and IUFRO. Therefore, together with the IUFRO Management Committee and the IUFRO Board, we are continuously working to find efficient ways to support the IUFRO long-term activities.

With all this, I would like to thank the IUFRO family - Member Organizations, Board members, Officeholders, International Council and other members of the IUFRO units including the Secretariat – for their great contribution and support in all IUFRO accomplishments.

I am very proud and honored to serve IUFRO and work with you in furthering its goals and mission.

Photo: Sap-flow measurements for the calculation of crown-level stomatal ozone flux in Norway spruce (provided by IUFRO RG 7.01.00)



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Photo: Poster session at the Forest Landscape Restoration meeting in Seoul, Korea (John Stanturf, IUFRO 1.01.00, 1.06.00)

Making Forest Research Relevant



Introduction

Research on forests and the goods and services that they provide has never been more important, and if forest research is to be used by those who could benefit from it, then there is a need to ensure that the research meets the needs of the end users. Forest research has a critical role to play in solving some of the world's most pressing problems, but it will only succeed in doing so if that research is relevant. Making it relevant requires a dialogue between researchers and the end-users of research.¹⁾

In this context, the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) has recognized the importance of improving also the interaction between research organizations and policy makers, and much of the research activity coordinated by IUFRO is directly related to the needs of forest policy makers in line with the three main goals set out in the IUFRO Strategy 2006-2010:

Goal 1

Strengthen Research for the Benefit of Forests and People

Goal 2

Expand Strategic Partnerships and Cooperation

Goal 3

Strengthen Communication and Links within the Scientific Community and with Students as well as with Policy Makers and Society at Large

At the IUFRO Directors' Forum in Washington D.C., USA, directors of forest research institutes and deans of forest faculties of universities confirmed the importance of these three goals. They observed, among other things, that the development of research agendas had become an increasingly strategic process for forest research institutions.

1) Source: Foreword, IUFRO Occasional Paper 18: 'Challenges and Opportunities of Forest Research in the Policy-Making Process'

Among the most important examples for research topics are the increasing demand for stakeholder involvement and opportunities for input, the introduction of "agendas of scale" such as agendas set on the basis of global demands and national needs as well as the growing emphasis placed on long-term planning, and the consideration of temporal research scales. All these factors inevitably make forest research both more timely and relevant.

Knowledge management is also becoming a more and more important element for the improvement of efficiency of forest research institutions. However, traditional research frameworks often separate researchers from the practitioners and decision makers. A professional communication of results to beneficiaries and guidelines for researchers who work at the science/policy interface are valuable mechanisms for making research more efficient and meaningful, especially for decision makers.

The Annual Report 2007 highlights many activities²⁾ that show the progress IUFRO is making in the pursuit of the strategic goals and demonstrate how timely and relevant IUFRO research agendas in the Divisions and Task Forces are. They also illustrate what IUFRO is doing to translate scientific findings into information that will enable both governmental and non-governmental policy makers to gain insight into particular issues from a reliable and unbiased source.

2) The activities described in this Annual Report are just a selection. A list of meetings per Division mentioning the Divisions (D), Research Groups (RG) and Working Parties (WP) involved follows the descriptions. For further details, please visit the IUFRO on-line meeting calendar or the web pages of the individual IUFRO Units.

Note:

The texts and photos in this Annual Report have all been provided by IUFRO officeholders, members and staff or are excerpts from information posted on the web sites of meetings co-sponsored by IUFRO. The authors of the texts will not be quoted individually.

Strengthen Research for the Benefit of Forests and People

Highlights

IUFRO European Congress

Forests and Rural Development

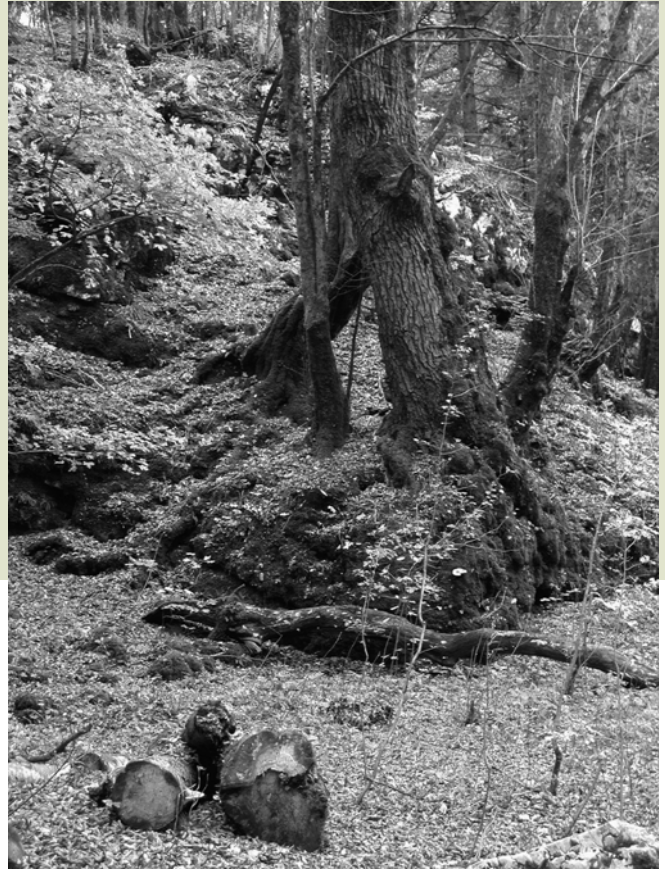
The IUFRO European Congress on **'Forests and Forestry in the Context of Rural Development'** was held on 6-7 September 2007 in Warsaw, Poland. It revealed that global issues and trends affect rural communities worldwide. Protecting significant forest resources for the success of rural areas requires an understanding of how these local areas are linked to global issues such as climate change, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and bioenergy.

In an example of potential links, policy makers in Europe are considering a bio-based economy approach to mitigate climate change. Increases in employment from such an economy could be relatively significant for rural areas. Rural communities are also feeling their links to global shifts in the forest industry.

Non-wood forest products also generate significant income for rural communities worldwide. At the Congress it was noted that non-wood products, environmental services, and social values were not sufficiently addressed by forest science.

The topic of stakeholder involvement was also discussed at the Congress. It was concluded that new ways to engage rural communities as stakeholders in research are needed.

About 225 researchers, policy makers, and other stakeholders attended the meeting that served as an IUFRO European Congress and the science portion of the EFI (European Forest Institute) annual meeting, sponsored by both these organizations and the Forestry Faculty of the Warsaw Agricultural University.



Division 1 - Silviculture

Mountain Forests - Afforestation - Agroforestry

In response to the need to continuously adapt the research agenda, two new Working Parties, namely 1.01.10 *Ecology and silviculture of pine*, and 1.02.09 *Ecology and silviculture of acacia* were included in Division 1 in 2007.

Challenges and opportunities for silviculture were discussed at the conference on **'Natural Disturbances and Natural Hazards in Mountain Forests'** in Italy. Depending on the location of forests and on current land use, disturbances can be seen positively as natural events that regenerate forests and maintain biodiversity or negatively as natural hazards that could injure people and damage industrial and residential infrastructure. Conference participants tried to identify opportunities to integrate natural forest dynamics into silvicultural practices such that both forest ecosystems and human infrastructure could be protected.

Arid and semi-arid zones also represent a challenge for silviculture. Leading representatives of the science and practice of afforestation and sustainable forest management in arid and semi-arid zones met at the conference on **'Afforestation and Sustainable Forest Management as a Means to Combat Desertification'** in Israel which provided a broad forum for the summary and synthesis of state-of-the-art afforestation practices.

Photo: Spruce forest in Austria
(Judith Stoeger, IUFRO Headquarters)



The **'Second International Symposium on Multi-Strata Agroforestry Systems with Perennial Crops'** in Costa Rica tried to stimulate the development and the adoption of sustainable agroforestry practices centered on the integration of trees and perennial crops into the tropical landscape.

IUFRO Division 1 meetings in 2007:

'Afforestation and Sustainable Forest Management as a Means to Combat Desertification': 16-19 April, Jerusalem, Israel, WP1.02.07

'IUFRO Interdivisional Conference on Forest Landscape Restoration': 14-19 May, Seoul, Korea, D 1,6 and 8 (see under D 8)

'IV Congreso Forestal de Cuba': 17-20 May, La Habana, Cuba, WP 1.02.02

'Complex Stand Structures and Associated Dynamics: Measurement Indices and Modeling Approaches': 29 July - 2 August, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada, RG 1.05.00 and WP 4.01.02

'Second International Symposium on Multi-Strata Agroforestry Systems with Perennial Crops': 17-21 September, Turrialba, Costa Rica, D 1

'Natural Disturbances and Natural Hazards in Mountain Forests: Challenges and Opportunities for Silviculture': 18-21 September, Trento, Italy, WP 1.01.05 and RG 1.05.00

'Plantation Certification Symposium 2007', 18-21 September, Stellenbosch, South Africa, D 1 and D 5

Division 2 - Physiology and Genetics

Provenances - Diversity - Genomics

The conference on **'Norway spruce provenances and breeding'** emphasized the urgent need to protect Norway spruce, one of the most important European forest tree species, as it is threatened by climate and other environmental changes. IUFRO in collaboration with EUFORGEN decided to set up an action program for the coming years, which will involve the conservation of forest genetic resources. In the light of the climate changes and predicted moving of provenances, the results of the IUFRO 1964/68 and IUFRO 1972 series of provenance experiments are extremely important. The provenance experiments spread all over Europe and North America are real *ex situ* gene banks preserving the genetic diversity of Norway spruce.

The conference on **'Eucalypts and diversity: balancing productivity and sustainability'** in South Africa, a joint initiative of IUFRO Divisions 2 and 7, provided a platform to impart and discuss the current global knowledge for the genetic improvement and sustainable growth of commercial *Eucalyptus* species. It also served as an opportunity of exposing the world forestry community to a dynamic and diverse plantation forestry environment.

The **'Eighth International Christmas Tree Research & Extension Conference'** in Denmark provided a forum for the exchange of scientific research results concerning the production and marketing of Christmas trees and greenery. Discussion topics included, among others, planting stock propagation and production, fertilization and nutrition, genetics and post-harvest quality.



Photo: 13th International Mountain Logging and Pacific Northwest Skyline Symposium, USA (Loren Kellogg, IUFRO 3.01.00)

Division 3 - Forest Operations Engineering and Management

Mountain Forest Harvesting - Sustainable Forest Operations

The genomics working party held an annual workshop in San Diego, USA, in the frame of the Plant and Animal Genome meeting. It focused on the application of the cutting-edge tools of genome analysis to develop a comprehensive picture of the genes and cellular processes involved in tree growth and development.

A publication on '**Climate Change and Forest Genetic Diversity**' and its implications for sustainable forest management in Europe with papers, summaries and recommendations from a workshop organized by IUFRO and Bioversity International in Paris, France (2006) was presented in 2007.

IUFRO Division 2 meetings in 2007:

'International PAG Forest Trees Workshop': 14 January, San Diego, United States, WP 2.04.10

'Joint Australasian Forest Genetics and IUFRO Southern Pine Working Party Conference': 11-14 April, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, WP 2.02.20

'Tree Biotechnology 2007': 3-8 June, Ponta Delgada, Portugal, WP 2.04.06

'Promotion and use of results from the International Trials of Mediterranean Conifers': 21-23 June, Arezzo, Italy, WP 2.02.13

'Eighth International Christmas Tree Research & Extension Conference': 12-18 August, Bogense, Denmark, WP 2.02.09

'Norway Spruce in the Conservation of Forest Ecosystems in Europe': 3-5 September, Warsaw, Poland, WP 2.02.11

'Fourth International Symposium on Dynamics of Physiological Processes in Roots of Woody Plants': 16-19 September, Bangor, United Kingdom, WP 2.01.13

'Larix 2007': 16-21 September, Quebec, Canada, 2.02.07

'Eucalypts and Diversity: Balancing Productivity and Sustainability': 22-26 October, Durban, South Africa, WP 2.08.03 and WP 7.02.07

One of the activities of the Division in 2007 focused on mountain forests as valuable resources providing wood, water, and wildlife habitat, a wide variety of non-timber products, recreation and scenic quality. Participants of the '**13th Int'l Mountain Logging and Pacific Northwest Skyline Symposium**' held in Corvallis, Oregon, USA, looked at sustainable approaches for mountain forest harvesting including technical, economic, environmental, and social issues with harvest planning, forest road management, and logging operations. Participants agreed that meeting society's demands for wood products while maintaining and enhancing those scenic, protective and productive values required skillful application of forest engineering operations and management knowledge.

The '**3rd Forest Engineering Conference**' with a focus on sustainable forest operations took place in Canada and did not only enable researchers, forest engineers, decision makers and other forest sector representatives to forge links and share their expertise, but also served as a forum for IUFRO's Division 3 mid-term meeting.

IUFRO Division 3 meetings in 2007:

'International Mountain Logging and 13th Pacific Northwest Skyline Symposium': 1-6 April, Corvallis, Oregon, United States, D 3

'Improving the Triple Bottom Line Returns from Small-scale Forestry': 17-21 June, Ormoc City, Leyte, Philippines, RG 3.08.00, WP 6.11.02

'Forest Growth and Timber Quality': 7-10 August, Portland, Oregon, United States, D 3, 4, 5, RG 5.12.00, WP 4.01.05

'3rd Forest Engineering Conference: Sustainable Forest Operations - The Future is Now': 1-4 October, Mont Tremblant, Canada, D 3

'Austro2007 - Meeting the Needs of Tomorrow's Forests: New Developments in Forest Engineering': 7-11 October, Vienna, Austria, D3



Photo: Study tour of IUFRO 4.04.07 in Poland (Renate Prueller, IUFRO Headquarters)

Division 4 - Forest Assessment, Modelling and Management

Complex Stands - Vegetation Simulation - Sustainability

At the conference on **'Measuring and Modelling Complex Stands'** in Canada, participants met to benchmark the current state of knowledge, share successes and compare various measurement and modelling approaches. Complex forest stands arising from paradigm shifts in forest management practices (e.g., variable retention silvicultural systems, natural disturbance pattern emulation, systematic/selection mechanized thinning treatments) represent an increasing proportion of the productive forest land base throughout many of the world's forested ecosystems. Characterized by structural heterogeneity, complex stands are intrinsically difficult to measure and model, particularly in terms of their structural attributes and temporal dynamics.

The **'Third Forest Vegetation Simulator (FVS) Conference'** in Colorado, USA, provided a forum to exchange ideas and analytical techniques for using FVS; share experiences and methods for incorporating forest vegetation simulation into project-level, landscape-level, strategic planning, and other applications; learn about current developments in FVS-related technology; and, identify gaps in knowledge, research priorities, and future system development needs.

The conference on **'Building Insights of Managerial Economics and Accounting towards Sustainable Forest Management'** in Ukraine focused on the discussion of recent research findings in the field of managerial economics and accounting for SFM, bringing together all stakeholders to highlight new questions and issues related to the managerial economics and accounting, and to deliver new knowledge to society to accelerate the implementation of SFM for the common benefits.

As demands by society on the forests increase, forest managers are asked to consider increasingly diverse and complex objectives. Around the globe, forest managers have turned to forest estate modelling as a tool used to provide insight into problems that are too complicated to be solved intuitively. The conference on **'Decisions for Sustainability: Forest Estate Models for the Future'** held in Canada offered an excellent opportunity to share knowledge on the use of forest estate models.

'ForestSat'07' took place in France and brought together remote sensing and geographic information specialists with foresters and other forest stakeholders to foster exchanges towards an operational and fruitful use of remote sensing techniques and products for forest applications. The recent years have seen the launch of new generations of satellites, with more being expected in the years to come.

IUFRO Division 4 meetings in 2007:

'Third Forest Vegetation Simulator Conference': 13-15 February, Fort Collins, Colorado, United States, D 4

'Building Insights of Managerial Economics and Accounting towards Sustainable Forest Management': 16-19 May, Lviv, Ukraine, RG 4.05.00 and WP 4.05.01, 4.05.02

'Decisions for Sustainability Conference': 12-14 June, Victoria, Canada, D 4 and RG 4.04.00

'Second International Nearest Neighbours Workshop': 5-7 July, Florence, Italy, D 4, WP 4.02.04 and 4.02.06

'International Forest Science Conference': 29 July - 2 August, Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, WP 4.01.02

'Complex Stand Structures and Associated Dynamics': 29 July - 2 August, Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, WP 4.01.02 and RG 1.05.00

'Forest Growth and Timber Quality: Crown Models and Simulation Methods for Sustainable Forest Management': 7-10 August, Portland, Oregon, United States, D 3, 4, 5, WP 4.01.05, RG 5.12.00

'ForestSat 07': 5-7 November, Montpellier, France, WP 4.02.08



Photo: Stack of timber, Austria
(Gerda Wolfrum, IUFRO Headquarters)

Division 5 - Forest Products

Multiple Benefits of Forests - Processing and Marketing - Plantation Certification

As a major highlight, an **'All Division 5 Conference'** was held from October 29th to November 3rd, 2007 in Taipei. It served as a forum for the exchange of knowledge and experience in forest products research at national and international levels. Participants discussed recent research progress, exchanged information, and collaborated on research related to the conference theme of 'Forest Products and Environment – A Productive Symbiosis'. Keynote Speakers were chosen to represent a mix of science and industry, all addressing different aspects of dealing with forests and wood products in our daily lives. The topical nature of the conference theme was underlined by presentations on technical issues around conservation values of the diminishing forest resource, and the need to maintain diversity in an increasingly industrialized world. The theme of the conference reflected the increasing awareness of the role of trees and forests in supporting human activities. It was concluded that forests provide a sustainable supply of the world's most important raw material, a message which needs to be relayed more clearly to politicians.

'Processing and Marketing of Teak Wood Products of Planted Forests' were discussed at the ITTO Regional Teak Wood Workshop in India co-sponsored by IUFRO. Knowledge of performance and behavior of teak wood products of planted forests/clonal trees of shorter rotation including the agroforestry and home garden forestry sectors is still inadequate in the context of sustainable tropical forest management (SFM). Timber trade and SFM are the two key components of globalization and sustainable development of the teakwood sector. The Workshop addressed the major challenges of 'new age eco-products' of teak that use innovative technologies for quicker production of quality timber and value addition

to the products together with a reduction of wood waste to overcome the limitations of new resources of small dimension.

The **'3rd International Symposium on Veneer Processing and Products'** (ISVPP) in China aimed at bringing together representatives from products, and equipment and resin suppliers, as well as researchers from around the world, to discuss key issues and opportunities for the plywood industry. The focus was on Chinese plywood products, related to technology and markets.

A successful International **'Plantation Certification Symposium'** co-sponsored by IUFRO Divisions 1 and 5 took place in South Africa in September 2007. The objective of the meeting was to establish the effect of forest certification on the sustainability of plantation operations. One of the conclusions of the meeting was that forestry is no longer just about trees, it is about people, their demands and needs; and the impact it all has on the biological and social environment. Approximately 109 million ha of plantations worldwide serve as important sources of wood and fibre for timber, pulp and paper processors. While these man-made resources contribute significantly to the global timber supply, they are often criticized for their impact on the environment. It is therefore within the realm of forestry certification that efforts are made to limit and bring into perspective the potential effects of timber plantations on sustainable development.

IUFRO Division 5 meetings in 2007:

'18th International Wood Machining Seminar': 7-9 May, Vancouver, Canada, WP 5.04.08

'9th International Conference on Wood and Biofiber Plastic Composites': 21-23 May, Madison, Wisconsin, United States, WP 5.05.00

'Pan-American IAWA Regional Group Meeting': 16-20 July, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, RG 5.01.00

'Forest Growth and Timber Quality': 7-10 August, Portland, Oregon, United States, D 5, 4, 3, RG 5.12.00 and WP 4.01.05



Photo: Delegates of the Plantation Certification Symposium of Divisions 1 and 5 visiting harvesting operations in the Jonkershoek plantation of MTO Forestry outside Stellenbosch, South Africa (Cori Ham, meeting organizer)

'10th International IUFRO Wood Drying Conference': 26-31 August, Orono, Maine United States, WP 5.04.06

'Conference on Hardwood Research and Utilisation in Europe': 3-4 September, Sopron, Hungary, D 5

'Plantation Certification Symposium 2007': 18-21 September, Stellenbosch, South Africa, D 1 and 5

'International Symposium of Identification of Tree Species and Origin of Timber in Southeast Asia': 25-26 September, Tokyo, Japan, D 5 and WP 5.01.06

'Regional Teak Wood Workshop': 25-28 September, Peechi, India, WP 5.06.02

'3rd International Symposium on Veneer Processing and Products': 23-24 October, Shanghai, China, RG 5.05.00

'All Division 5 Conference': 29 October - 2 November, Taipei, China-Taipei

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

Research Management - Integrative Science - Culture and Law

The ultimate goal of research is to improve the wellbeing of society. However, globalization has changed the framework conditions and nature of forest research. Societal questions around forests and forestry are increasingly complex. At the same time budgets are declining. This condition is requiring research organizations to use their financial and human capital resources more efficiently. Consequently, the role of managers in forest research has become even more important as they will have to make sound policy choices for the future of forest research.

Against this background, the **'IUFRO Directors' Forum'** had its second meeting in Washington D.C., USA on **'Forest Research Management in an Era of Globalization'**. The forum serves as a global platform for directors of forest research institutes and deans of forest faculties of universities to exchange views, share experiences and discuss strategies for the future.

At the IUFRO **'All Division 6 Symposium'**, entitled 'Integrative Science for Integrative Management' in Finland the focus was placed on science conducted across the many different dimensions of integration and how such science relates to integrated land management. Integration occurs across many boundaries, including geographic, administrative, ownership, time, and academic disciplines. Issues of research administration, educational and scientific outreach, policy, recreation/tourism/nature conservation, forest and environmental history, gender studies, environmental economics, forest terminology, social and community studies, natural resource governance, and economic development were all addressed in this Symposium.

The conference on **'Woodland Cultures in Time and Space'** in Greece highlighted the importance of incorporating cultural values in forest management as these can help to improve diversification and therefore competitiveness of often marginal rural economies, improve the ecological status and appearance of the countryside, and eventually contribute to a higher quality of life for local communities. The conclusions of the conference are in line with the "Guidelines for the Implementation of Social and Cultural Values in Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)" presented at the 5th Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE) in Poland in early November 2007. The guidelines were elaborated by IUFRO to serve as a scientific basis for the pan-European implementation of "Vienna Resolution 3" that was adopted in 2003 and constitutes a decisive step toward the inclusion of social and cultural values in sustainable forest management. They were published as **IUFRO Occasional Paper 19**.

The **'VI Congreso Latinoamericano de Derecho Forestal y Ambiental'** with the theme "The contribution of the forest sector and forest legislation to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals" took place in Quito, Ecuador. One of the major achievements of the Congress was that the network of forest law experts



Photo: Study tour during IUFRO All Division 6 Conference in Finland, hiking to Kiilopää (Jouni Hyvärinen, Metla)

could be extended considerably to other countries, particularly in North and Central America.

The 9th International Symposium on '**Legal Aspects of European Forest Sustainable Development**' was held in Armenia. Emphasis was placed on recent developments in Central and Eastern European as well as Caucasian countries.

IUFRO Division 6 meetings in 2007:

'International Workshop on National Forest Programmes': 20-21 February, Zagreb, Croatia, RG 6.12.00

'Forest Research Management in an Era of Globalisation': 18-19 April, Washington D.C. United States, RG 6.06.00

'IUFRO Interdivisional Conference on Forest Landscape Restoration': 14-19 May, Seoul, Korea, D 1, 6, and 8

'10th European Forum on Urban Forestry': 16-19 May, Gelsenkirchen, Germany, RG 6.14.00

'Improving the Triple Bottom Line - Returns from Small-Scale Forestry': 17-21 June, Ormoc City, Leyte, Philippines, WP 6.11.02 and RG 3.08.00

'9th International Symposium on Legal Aspects of European Forest Sustainable Development': 19-23 June, Zikatar, Armenia, RG 6.13.00

'Methods of Assessing Urban Forest Structure': 31 July, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, RG 6.14.00

'IUFRO All Division 6 Symposium': 14-20 August, Saariselkä, Finland

'Conference on Scientific Framework of Environmental and Forest Governance': 27-28 August, Göttingen, Germany, WP 6.12.02

'VI Congreso Latinoamericano de Derecho Forestal y Ambiental': 28 August - 1 September, Quito, Ecuador, WP 6.13.01

'Woodland Cultures in Time and Space: Tales from the past, messages for the future': 3-8 September, Thessaloniki, Greece, RG 6.07.00 and WP 6.07.04

'The History, Ecology and Archaeology of Medieval Parks and Parklands': 17-19 September, Sheffield, United Kingdom, WP 6.07.02

Reunión Nacional de Derecho Forestal': 29 September, Veracruz, Mexico, WP 6.13.01

'International Regime, Avoided Deforestation': 22-23 November, Paris, France, WP 6.12.05

Division 7 - Forest Health

Ozone Research - Invasive Species - Dynamics of Forest Insects

In 2007, the IUFRO Research Group on '**Impacts of air pollutants and climate change on forest ecosystems**' strengthened research and communication by cooperating with several Institutions (COST, ICP Forests, Sylva-World, APGC, other IUFRO Units) in organizing meetings, publishing proceedings, and circulating information by web and email. Challenging issues for research and communication were defined. In addition, a new Working Party on '**Social and political aspects**' was established under this Research Group to help strengthening the links between environmental science and policy, in particular in developing countries.

A special focus of research was on ozone. The emerging research needs about air pollution and climate change impacts on forests suggest that tropospheric or ground-level ozone remains the main phytotoxic air pollutant and is also recognized as a significant greenhouse gas. Efforts were made to define the major challenges to the development of an air quality standard for ozone that has both biological significance and practicality in usage.

The '**Int'l Workshop on Biological Control of Invasive Species of Forests in the U.S. and the P.R. of China**' was the first of its kind. The intent of the meeting was to create a forum for presentations to exchange information and to foster discussions of issues affecting the use of natural enemies for control of invasive species of forests.

The conference on '**Forest Insects, Bark Beetles and their Natural Enemies: from Individual to Populations**' in Vienna, Austria addressed the ecology and dynamics of forest insects, natural enemies, changing climate, monitoring and management of forest pests and their impacts, modelling and prevention.



Photo: Eddy-correlation tower for measuring canopy-level ozone flux in a Mediterranean forest (provided by IUFRO RG 7.01.00)

IUFRO Division 7 meetings in 2007:

'Foliage, Shoot and Stem Diseases': 21-27 May, Sopron, Hungary, WP 7.02.02

'12th International Meeting on Root and Butt Rots of Forest Trees': 12-19 August, Berkeley, California, United States, WP 7.02.01

'4th International Meeting on Phytophthoras in Forests and Natural Ecosystems': 26-31 August, Monterrey, California, United States, WP 7.02.09

'Natural Enemies and other Multi-scale Influences on Forest Insects': 9-14 September, Vienna, Austria, WP 7.03.05, 7.03.06, 7.03.07

'International Workshop on Biological Control of Invasive Species of Forests in the U.S. and the P.R. of China': 20-25 September, WP 7.03.08

'Workshop on Complex Diseases': 22-25 September, Brno, Czech Republic, WP 7.02.06

'Eucalypts and Diversity': 22-26 September, Durban, South Africa, WP 7.02.07, 2.08.03

Division 8 - Forest Environment

Water Management - Landscape Restoration

Among the main objectives of the workshop on **'Water Management through Forest Management – contributions towards securing water resources and mitigation of floods'** in Beijing, China, were to promote the integrated management of forest and water for overcoming the existing sectoral views on forest/water management in complex landscapes; to promote mutual information exchange by presenting research findings and evaluating case studies in forest eco-hydrology on international/continental level; and to understand the

complex ecohydrological processes, by comparing the research results between different sites, species, forest types, forest management regimes, spatial scales and regions.

The conference on **'Forest Landscape Restoration'** in Korea was held under the auspices of IUFRO Divisions 1, 6 and 8 and IUFRO-Korea in cooperation with the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration and member organizations, the World Conservation Union (IUCN) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and the Society for Ecological Restoration. The objective of the Conference was to examine the scientific basis for forest landscape restoration and its linkages to practice and policy. Presentations focused on contributions from ecological and social sciences, including models to integrate the approaches and case studies to illustrate restoration practices.

IUFRO Division 8 meetings in 2007:

'IUFRO Interdivisional Conference on Forest Landscape Restoration': 14-19 May, Seoul, Korea, D 1, 6, 8

'Humus and Soil Biodiversity': 20-24 June, Cagliari, Italy, WP 8.02.03

'Wind and Trees': 5-9 August, Vancouver, Canada, WP 8.01.11

'Forest Soils and Ecosystem Health: Linking Local Management to Global Change Challenges': 19-23 August, Sunshine Coast, Queensland, Australia, WP 8.01.03

'International Workshop on Water Management through Forest Management': 12-16 November, Beijing, China, WP 8.01.04



Photo: Water Management through Forest Management (Boris Vrbek, 8.01.04)

IUFRO Task Force

Illegal Logging and FLEG(T)-Processes

In 2007 the Task Force concentrated on the development of a state of the art report focusing on peer reviewed research of relevance to the different aspects of the illegal logging debate. Following the Task Force structure, this included a review of work on: research into types and causes of illegal activities; development and evaluation of methods to identify the extent of illegal activities; research into consequences of illegal logging; research into countermeasures and improvements.

The forest research community has valuable contributions to offer in the international debate on illegal logging and the related intergovernmental processes. Available results thus far have contributed to highlighting underlying causalities and identifying the multi-faceted nature of the problem. The review results noted an increasing level in peer reviewed publications.

As regards the major question of quantification of the problem, though, there was still a scarcity of peer-reviewed work, contrasted by an abundance of information published in other media.

IUFRO Task Force

Forests and Carbon Sequestration

Forests and forest management have the potential to make substantial contributions to national and global mitigation portfolios designed to reduce the rate of carbon dioxide (CO₂) increases in the global atmosphere. In developing appropriate management strategies involving forests, managers are increasingly expected to con-

sider a wide range of issues and indicators, including the impacts of their actions on the greenhouse gas balance. The IUFRO Task Force on Forests and Carbon Sequestration addresses issues related to the potential role of forests in carbon sequestration and prepares readily accessible synthesis information, including a series of newsletters or e-Notes. The first four issues addressed the role of forests in the global carbon cycle, the impacts of disturbance regimes on forest carbon storage, the economics of forest management, and forest management options to increase carbon storage. The fifth issue was published in 2007. Its final chapter on Future Prospects and Policy Options shows that balancing biodiversity and climate concerns may result in both win-win strategies and some potential conflicts in need of political compromises. IUFRO can contribute scientific support to this dialogue.

IUFRO Task Force

Forests and Genetically Modified Trees

In 2007 significant progress has been made towards the completion of the Task Force Report. The original plan is to develop 14 chapters covering: genetic modification as a component of forest biotechnology; biotechnology (GMO) techniques; target traits for GMO; advances in reproductive control/containment; integrating genetically modified traits into tree improvement programs; China's pilot deployment of genetically modified trees; theoretical and practical considerations of gene flow; 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 transgenic trees; justification of genetically modified trees; forest biotechnology: more than wood production; and an undergraduate's view and opinion on genetically modified trees.



Photo: IUFRO-SPDC Training Workshop in Nairobi (Michael Kleine, IUFRO-SPDC)

IUFRO-SPDC

Training on Science - Policy Interfacing

Over the past three years, IUFRO's Special Programme for Developing Countries has regularly organized science-policy training workshops for forest scientists from developing countries. In 2007, three such events titled '**Working effectively at the interface of forest science and forest policy**' were held in Malaysia, Ecuador and Kenya.

The overall objective of the training workshops was to provide concepts and methods to researchers 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. Towards this end, the training workshops specifically aimed at improving the understanding of policy- and decision-making processes and the roles scientists can play in informing such processes.

Best practices for science-policy interactions have been developed and published by the **IUFRO Task Force on the Forest Science-Policy Interface** and were explained in the workshops against various backgrounds and contexts. These included (a) international policy processes, (b) national forest programs; and (c) pro-poor policies at the local level. The participants also analyzed specific policies and research projects on the basis of the recommendations in the best practices guide.

The Ecuador workshop, for example, indicated that in many Latin American countries the framework for forest and environmental policy is changing for the better but there are serious problems in its application. Therefore participants suggested that researchers should be aware of the different needs of policy makers during different phases in the policy process (formulation, application, monitoring and evaluation), considering applicability, timing and reliability of the results. In addition, researchers

should aim at increasing political willingness to invest in the forest sector, by showing the value of forests for society as well as their contribution to better decision-making.

In Africa a shift in research priorities from bio-physical to environmental and social research with the main focus on poverty reduction, livelihood and climate change issues has taken place in recent years. This has been accompanied by attempts to establish systems of closer interaction between the science community and relevant policy makers and stakeholders. However, effectively reaching policy makers has remained difficult because of constraints related to governance structures, timing of the information provided, communication skills and resources for professional staff of science institutions such as science communicators and policy specialists.

All in all, the science-policy training workshops have attracted keen interest by the forest science-community in developing countries. More such workshops will be offered, in order to further contribute to reaching IUFRO's strategic goals.

Scientific Publication Project 'Keep Asia Green'

This 5-year project aims at providing state-of-the-art information about the forests in the Asia-Pacific region and the status and causes of their degradation as well as past and current rehabilitation efforts and achievements. The work also involves an assessment of national capacities in forest rehabilitation and existing education programs and critically analyzes the need for further strengthening forest landscape restoration efforts in the region. The first volume on Southeast Asia was published in 2007 as IUFRO World Series No 20-I.

Photo (from left to right): Yvo de Boer (UNFCCC), Don K Lee (IUFRO), Emmanuel Ze Mekka (ITTO), Boen Purnama (Indonesian Ministry of Forestry) during the Closing Plenary of the Forest Day (www.iisd.ca/climate/cop13/fd)



Expanding Strategic Partnerships and Cooperation

Highlights

IUFRO at the MCPFE

5th Ministerial Conference

The Fifth Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe under the theme: 'Forests for Quality of Life' was held from 5 – 7 November 2007, in Warsaw, Poland. At the conference, IUFRO was part of the Stakeholder Group Science (together with EFI, IIASA, UNU and Bioversity International), which had the possibility to give a group statement at the beginning of the Conference in the Multi-stakeholder Dialogue. Furthermore, the IUFRO fact sheets on culture, water and fire issues related to forests as well as the IUFRO Occasional Paper No.19 'Guidelines for the Implementation of Social and Cultural Values in Sustainable Forest Management' were promoted as direct scientific contributions to the implementation of MCPFE commitments.

IUFRO at the UNCCC

"Forest Day", Bali

The United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bali, Indonesia, was held from 3-15 December 2007. The conference involved a series of events that were attended by a total of about 10,800 participants from various nations. In parallel with the UN Climate Change Conference, a "Forest Day" was organized by CIFOR and co-hosted by CPF partner organizations including IUFRO. The Forest Day was convened in order to reinforce the momentum and inform the discussions related to forests under negotiation at the Bali Climate Conference. It was attended by more than 800 participants, comprising both forest and climate experts. IUFRO contributed to the Forest Day in three ways: it served as an official co-host of the Forest Day; it organized a side event on "Linking decision-making with knowledge about forest adaptation to climate change – the contribution of the

Joint CPF Initiative on Forest Science and Technology; and it was formally represented in the high-level closing plenary by the IUFRO President.

Joint Initiative

Forest Science and Technology

Major developments of global and regional scale offer opportunities for the forest sector, but also pose serious threats to forests and the quality of life of forest-dependent people. Scientific knowledge is needed to fully understand these developments, and to inform policy makers, practitioners, and stakeholders and thus support decision-making.

Against this background, the Joint Initiative on Forest Science and Technology was launched in April 2007. It is an activity of the CPF (Collaborative Partnership on Forests) led by IUFRO, and has been designed to support forest-related intergovernmental processes and conventions by assessing available scientific information in a comprehensive, interdisciplinary, objective, open and transparent way and by producing reports on forest-related issues of high concern, including emerging issues.

The assessment reports are prepared by thematic Expert Panels consisting of internationally recognized scientific experts in their field. In October 2007, the Steering Committee agreed to establish an Expert Panel on Adaptation of Forests to Climate Change.

IUFRO Occasional Paper 18

'Challenges and Opportunities of Forest Research in the Policy-Making Process'

Proceedings from a symposium organized jointly by the International Union of Forest Research Organizations and the Chinese Academy of Forestry in Beijing, China, on 29 May 2007.



Photo: WFSE/CATIE workshop
in Turrialba, Costa Rica
(Gerardo Mery, IUFRO-WFSE)

WFSE

IUFRO's Special Project on World Forests, Society and Environment

In 2007 IUFRO-WFSE continued to produce publications and documents, participated in international events and meetings, 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.

Furthermore, WFSE researchers collaborated for producing the *Policy Brief on Europe: Making European Forests Work for People and Nature*. An agreement was established between WFSE and its European partner organizations EFI, Metla, BFH-HU for producing this Policy Brief in 2007. The manuscript was reviewed by eight specialists and was presented and discussed at the IUFRO European Congress in September in Warsaw. The Policy Brief was published by EFI (number 1 in EFI's new Policy Brief series) and was launched at the MCPFE Conference of Europe in November 2007 in Poland.

The *Policy Brief on Latin America: Bosques de América Latina que benefician a la gente y sustentan la naturaleza* was further elaborated in 2007. It will be produced by WFSE and CATIE and launched in 2008.

IUFRO Task Force

Forests and Human Health

The Task Force on Forests and Human Health - *ForHealth* - was launched at the Enlarged Board meeting of IUFRO in Beijing on 13 June 2007. The main purpose of the Task Force is to increase and enhance the dialogue between scientists, professionals and policy-makers in order to maximize the health benefits of forests and to manage the health-related risks. Within the first six months a strong emphasis was put on identifying and reaching the major networks and actors operating in the field and on persuading them to participate in the ForHealth activities.

The kick-off meeting and the first Steering Committee meeting of the Task Force were held in connection with the IUFRO Division 6 Symposium in August 2008 in Saariselkä, Finland. That symposium, 'Integrative Science for Integrative Management', offered an excellent starting point for ForHealth as both the symposium and the Task Force deal with similar issues.

In addition to building a solid management structure for the *ForHealth*, the awareness of the new Task Force was strengthened and the knowledge spread through presentations, posters and brochures in several seminars and other occasions all over the world. Far-going preparations were made to create an internet-based portal for the dialogue of all interest groups including the general public.

During the first six months of the existence of the *ForHealth* Task Force it had already become obvious that there was an intensive global interest in it, as well as a big demand for the topics it covers.

Photo: Conference attendees at the Zixishan Nature Reserve, Yunnan Province, China (John Parrotta; Task Force on Traditional Forest Knowledge)



IUFRO Task Force

Traditional Forest Knowledge

In a rapidly changing, increasingly globalized and culturally homogenized world, what is the role of traditional forest knowledge and practices? Can this fast-disappearing wisdom contribute to poverty alleviation and sustainable forest management? These were among the questions explored during the conference **'Sustainable Forest Management and Poverty Alleviation: Roles of Traditional Forest-related Knowledge'**, held in Kunming, China.

At the conference on **'Sharing Indigenous Wisdom'** in Wisconsin, USA, over one hundred participants discussed issues surrounding the incorporation of indigenous wisdom in the Menominee model of sustainable development. The Menominee model focuses attention on sustainability and its relationship to land and sovereignty; economics; technology and science; institutions; human perception, activity and behavior; and natural environment. The conference provided a forum for indigenous people's voices on traditional wisdom, knowledge and values, problem-solving and research in support of sustainable indigenous communities.

These conferences represented further steps in IUFRO's efforts to expand its dialogue with organizations and individuals beyond the forest science community towards collaboration aimed at addressing the increasingly important issue of traditional forest knowledge and its application to sustainable forest management worldwide, and to help raise the profile of this topic among forest policy-makers at national, regional and international levels.

IUFRO Task Force

Improving the Lives of People in Forests

The Task Force focused on two activities: the publication of books and manuals that contribute to its goals and the development of a website.

The books include, among others, Irene Guijt's (2007) **'Negotiated Learning: Collaborative Monitoring in Forest Resource Management'** and Carol Colfer's **'Simple Rules for Catalyzing Collective Action in Natural Resource Management Contexts'** (2007, CIFOR, Bogor), as well as **'Adaptive Collaborative Management of Community Forests in Asia: Experiences from Nepal, Indonesia and the Philippines'** by Fisher, R. J., R. Prabhu, and Cynthia McDougall, eds. (2007). The latter pulls together summary analyses from each of the three countries and provides a readable and understandable introduction to the concepts of ACM. Significant progress was made toward the publication of a book about ACM experience in Cameroon.



Strengthening Communication

Highlights

Task Force

Communicating Forest Science

People influence the many facets of the forests that members of IUFRO study. And through decisions about resource allocations, people determine whether forests will or will not be studied. How information about forest science is communicated makes a difference in both instances.

The Communicating Forest Science Task Force is working to strengthen IUFRO communications so that forest science information is more effectively used and people making decisions related to forest science are well informed. In 2007, the task force finalized and began to implement a plan to improve the internal and external communication of IUFRO.

As part of this planning effort, the group created formats and a process for developing press releases and fact sheets on topics important to IUFRO. The fact sheets support the communication of information generated by other task forces and divisions. In 2007, topics were wildfire impacts, forest influences on water, and the role of culture in sustaining forests. These were shared with the participants of the IUFRO European Congress in Warsaw, Poland, and the Fifth Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, and also are posted on-line. The Task Force is assisting IUFRO Headquarters communications by promoting secondments with member organizations. In 2007, the U.S. Forest Service provided a communications specialist to Headquarters for six weeks.

GFIS

The Global Forest Information Service

IUFRO in co-operation with the other core partners (FAO, CIFOR, the UNFF Secretariat and USGS/BIO) launched the upgraded GFIS gateway at www.gfis.net in January 2007. The gateway offers a search tool to global forest information resources and, in addition, also direct access to latest news, upcoming events, recent publications and job opportunities on the entry page. The interface of the gateway is available in English, Spanish, French and German. A calendar function was added to the gateway in October 2007. Users can find over 100 upcoming forest events through the GFIS calendar provided, among others, by APAFRI, CBD, CIFOR, EFI, FAO, FRIM, IUFRO and Metla.

The upgraded version of GFIS also gives more visibility to the information providers and partners of GFIS. The GFIS coordination unit and the regional coordinator put lots of efforts into getting more new information providers as partners into GFIS in 2007. At the end of 2007 GFIS had a total of 80 information providing partners.

In order to further expand GFIS all over the world the GFIS gateway and the partnership concept were introduced to potential partners in several global and regional seminars and workshops by the Coordinator and the Regional Coordinator for Asia and Russia. A GFIS training workshop for Latin American partners was held at the CATIE in Costa Rica in March 2007.



Photo: John Innes,
IUFRO Vice President Policy
(Peter Blaser)

Outlook

*By John Innes,
IUFRO Vice President Policy*

It can always be said that forest research is in a time of major change. Science is a continuous process, and the mass of knowledge is always accumulating. However, the speed of change seems to be accelerating, and forest researchers may sometimes be ill-equipped to cope with these changes. There is an urgent need for forest researchers to keep abreast of not only what is happening in their own fields, but also what is happening in related fields. In addition, now more than ever, they need to be informed of what is happening in the global forest policy arena, as this can strongly influence the research priorities set by countries and funding institutions and through this, the research undertaken by individual scientists.

The changes are having far-reaching implications. Traditional research institutes are seeing their mandates expand and new areas of scientific endeavour are being identified continuously. For example, the whole area of biomass energy was previously relegated to studies of firewood, often seen as a by-product over timber production, but has recently become significant as countries search for alternative sources of energy to fossil fuels. The many different uses that lignin can be put to are only now being explored in detail, and the combination of wood products and advanced biochemical and engineering products offers great potential.

This expansion of forest research brings it in potential competition with allied sciences. Forestry is often seen as an integrative science that brings both biophysical and social sciences together. However, there are increasing pressures to become ever more specialized. We have seen this particularly in fields such as biotechnology. Forest science is often seen as the “poor relation” of some of the biophysical sciences, perhaps because of its integrative nature. However, in the world of tomorrow, this integrative nature is actually the strength of forest science. Forest scientists understand the links between natural and human systems, understand the links between atmospheric and terrestrial systems and can link natural processes such as photosynthesis and carbon sequestration to the final

products being used by consumers. Wood is one of the world’s most sustainable products, yet we have not been very successful at championing its use.

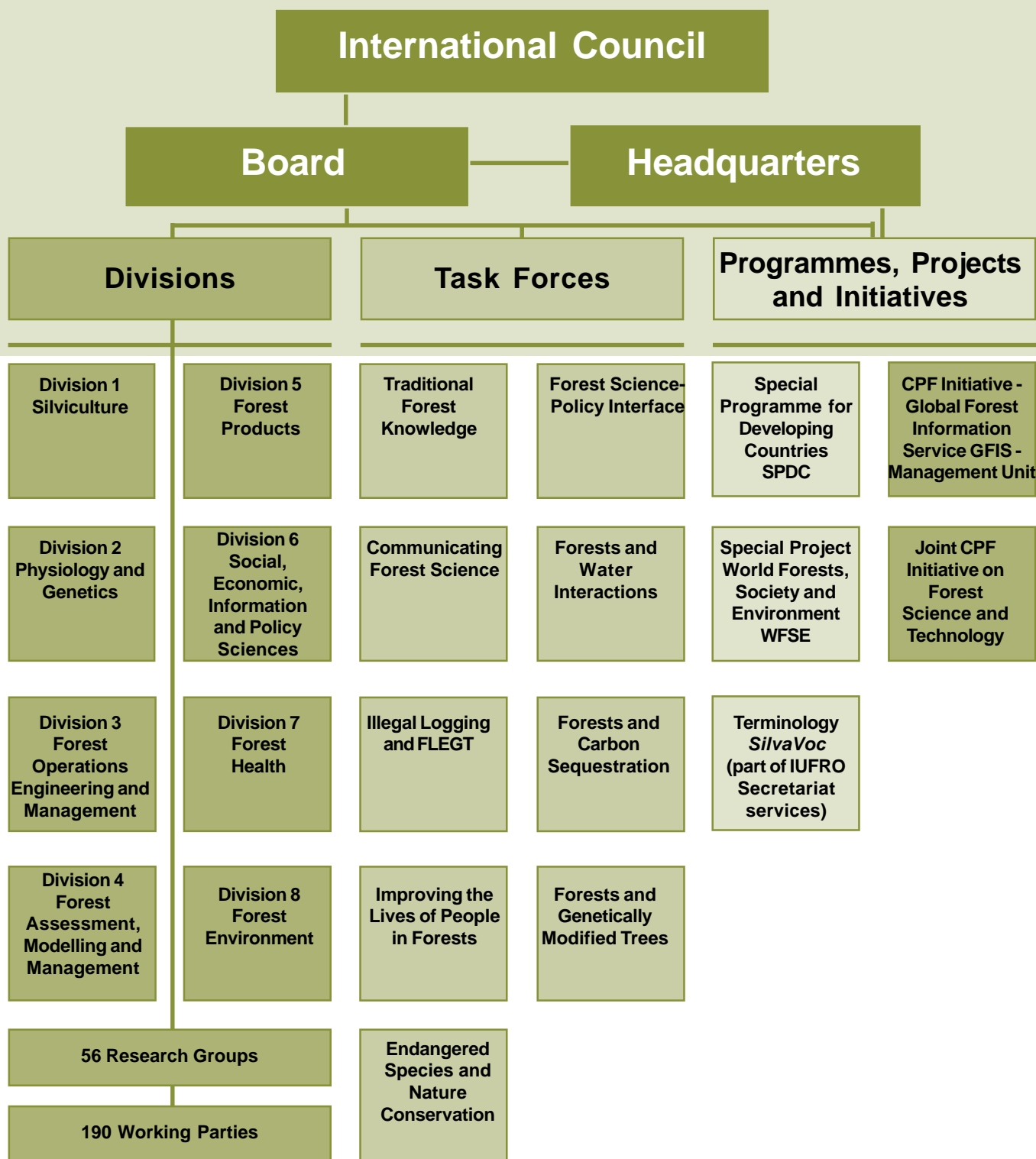
Traditional subjects such as forest economics are having to be rethought; some of the fundamental principles are being revised as new products and values are identified and the means to place an economic value on them developed. In the market place, some companies are developing innovative ways to ensure that ecosystem services are properly valued and combining these with investment opportunities, whereas other companies are developing technologies (including silvicultural solutions) to combat global warming. Both of these examples are based on sound scientific research, and there are many other examples.

Researchers and research institutions are also seeing their value being questioned. Increasingly, governments are demanding that all publicly-funded scientists demonstrate their value to society. This may involve massive research evaluation exercises, as has happened in the United Kingdom and is currently underway in Australia, or it may involve the regular review of research institutions and researchers by groups of external scientists. Such exercises can be difficult, particularly for individuals and institutions that are not keeping up with changing societal expectations.

Researchers themselves are seeing the ways in which scientific information is communicated changing rapidly. The recent surge in open access journals is one manifestation of this, whereas the increasing popularity of tools such as Wikipedia illustrates the desire of the general public for trustworthy information. Such information sources are a potential threat to the traditional peer-reviewed scientific process, a problem that we need to solve, quickly.

IUFRO will try to facilitate the adaptation of the forest research community to these changes, but it will require a concerted effort by us all if we are to be successful.

IUFRO Organizational Chart and Statistics



Geographical Distribution of IUFRO Officeholders, Member Organizations (MOs) and Meetings				Number of Research Groups (RG) and Working Parties (WP) per Division (D)		
Region	Officeholders	MOs	Meetings	D	RG	WP
Europe	278	233	26	D1	7	22
Northern America	174	147	19	D2	5	28
Latin America	42	61	5	D3	8	13
Africa	25	57	1	D4	5	24
Asia	123	131	13	D5	11	24
Western Pacific	51	41	2	D6	14	28
Total	693	670	66	D7	3	30
				D8	3	21
				Total	56	190

Finances

IUFRO Balance as per 31 December 2007 in Euro

ASSETS			EQUITY and LIABILITIES		
A. Fixed assets		TOTAL	A. Equity		TOTAL
I. Intangible property	0.35		Capital as per		
II. Tangible assets	8,241.97		31/12/2006	620,236.36	
III. Financial assets	<u>404,071.45</u>		Profit 2007	<u>36,173.25</u>	
<i>Total</i>		412,313.77	<i>Total</i>		656,409.61
B. Current assets			B. Accruals		57,310.00
I. Accounts receivable	38,033.10		C. Liabilities from contributions		
II. Other receivables	75,023.30		not yet used		194,300.27
III. Cash on hand and in banks	<u>467,449.40</u>		D. Liabilities		87,489.92
<i>Total</i>		593,393.73	E. Deferred Income		2,940.00
C. Prepaid expenses		5,630.23	TOTAL LIABILITIES		998,449.80
TOTAL ASSETS		998,449.80			

IUFRO International Union of Forest Research Organizations: Profit and Loss - Overview 31 December 2007 in Euro

Capital 31 December 2006 **620,236**

INCOME 2007:

Membership Fees	251,105	
Contribution Austrian Government	312,610	
Contribution Korea Forest Research Institute (KFRI)	293,232	
Contribution Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland	79,300	
Contribution GTZ - Germany	45,617	
Contribution USDA Forest Service	34,032	
Sponsorship/Others	103,128	
Publications	1,600	
		1,120,624

EXPENDITURE 2007

Salaries and contracts	-470,881	
KFRI donations for third organization	-231,910	
Office equipment and maintenance	-38,608	
Travel	-178,080	
Printing, postage and PR activities	-52,834	
Organization of Meetings	-6,115	
Bank charges, currency differences	-23,710	
Others	-82,312	
		-1,084,450

Profit/Loss for the year 2007 36,173




Capital 31 December 2007 **656.410**

Grants, Sponsorships and In-kind Contributions to IUFRO in 2007



IUFRO is most grateful to all donors for their generous contributions !

Sponsorship categories:

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

DONORS	SPDC*	GFIS*	WFSE*	STI*	Secretariat	²⁾ Other activities	TOTAL
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Austrian Government	45,000	59,500	0	0	335,940	0	440,440
Korea Forest Research Institute (KFRI)	29,323	73,308	0	0	187,970	102,630	293,232
Finnish Forest Research Institute (METLA)	0	50,000	116,816	0	0	0	166,816
Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland	31,000	0	32,000	37,000	0	0	100,000
BMZ/GTZ (Germany)	45,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	95,000
USDA Forest Service	33,971	0	0	0	21,590	0	55,561
Yuhan Kimberly (Korea Rep)	20,383	0	0	0	0	0	20,383
SIDA (Sweden)	16,230	0	0	0	0	0	16,230
Austrian National Bank	0	0	0	0	14,000	0	14,000
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	0	12,113	0	0	0	0	12,113
European Union (final payment NEFIS project)	0	0	0	0	7,759	0	7,759
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	0	0	0	0	0	7,177	7,177

1) IUFRO President's Office

2) Support for IUFRO conferences, Task Forces or Regional Chapters

*) IUFRO Special Programme for Developing Countries (SPDC)
Global Forest Information Service (GFIS)
World Forests, Society and Environment Research Project (WFSE)
Joint CPF Initiative on Forest Science and Technology (STI)

Welcoming New Members in 2007



Member Organizations

Austria, Membership No. 931.00.00
Joanneum Research Institut für digitale
Bildverarbeitung
Wastiangasse 6
8010 Graz

Austria, Membership No. 928.00.00
Österreichische Bundesforste AG
Pummergeasse 10-12
3002 Purkersdorf

Congo, Dem. Rep.
Membership No. 927.00.00
Conservation de la Nature et Protection
del'Environnement (SAFIA-ONGD)
No. 37 / A. Quartier Banunu,
Commune de Matete
Kinshasa

Finland, Membership No. 934.00.00
Metsätalouden kehittämisskeskus Tapio
Soidinkuja 4
00700 Helsinki

Germany, Membership No. 936.00.00
Fachhochschule Eberswalde
Fachbereich für Wald und Umwelt
Alfred-Möller-Str. 1
16225 Eberswalde

Ghana, Membership No. 933.00.00
Faculty of Forest Resources Technology
PO Box 214
Sunyani

India, Membership No. 929.00.00
Bhartiya van Sarvekshan
Kaulagarh Road / PO - I.P.E.
Dehra Dun 248 195

Mongolia, Membership No. 932.00.00
Green Gobi Center N.G.O
Rokmon Building, Level 4/409
Constitution St-24, Bayangol District / PO Box 2238
Ulaanbaatar 211213

Myanmar, Membership No. 930.00.00

Forest Research Institute
Yezin

Sri Lanka, Membership No. 935.00.00
South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme
No. 10, Anderson Road, Off Dickman's Road
Colombo 05

United States, Membership No. 857.00.00
(reinstatement)
Iowa State University
Department of Natural Resource Ecology and
Management
339 Science II
Ames, Iowa 50011-3221

Associated Members

Bangladesh, Membership No. 697

Jahan M. Sarwar
Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial
Research
Pulp and Paper Research Division
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Dhaka 1205

Ecuador, Membership No. 696
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Quito

Greece, Membership No. 704
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India, Membership No. 700
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Tamil Nadu Agricultural University
Forest College and Research Institute
Mettupalayam
Coimbatore, Tamilnadu 641301

Honours and Awards

IUFRO Certificates of Appreciation 2007

The following people were presented IUFRO Certificates of Appreciation for their valuable contributions to IUFRO activities in 2007.

Bartuska, Ann	Paschalis-Jakubowicz, Piotr
Bedkowski, Krzysztof	Shiau, Susan
Bildstein, Taylor	Sievänen, Tuija
Biro, Yves	Sobral Filho, Manoel
Cardenas, Carla	Stanturf, John
Chen, Tsai-Yung	Syuqiyah, Abdul Hamid
Chen, Yujie	Toma, Takeshi
Choh, Sim Heok	Tomusiak, Robert
Dawson, Bernie	Tsogtbaatar, Jamsran
Jinlong, Liu	Tuck, David
Johnson, James E.	Turunen, Ari
Lin, Sheau-Hong	Von Teuffel, Konstantin
Liu, Shirong	Weng, Hsiu-Hwei
Lu, Wenming	Wong, Andrew
Marciszewska, Katarzyna	Yali, Gu
Nakashizuka, Thoru	Yuhang, Ge
Olenderek, Heronim	Zajackowski, Jacek
Parrotta, John	Zasada, Michael
	Zhao, Lixia

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Gorgan, Golestan

Iran, Membership No. 698

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Malaysia, Membership No. 703

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Km 10, Kota Sentosa, Old Airport Road
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Nepal, Membership No. 702

Acharya Keshav
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Makwanpur

Nigeria, Membership No. 701

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Engineering
Faculty of Technology
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Nong Lam University
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Faculty of Forestry
Hochiminh City



Photo: IUFRO Management Committee Meeting 2007 in Japan (Alexander Buck, IUFRO Headquarters)

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

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IUFRO Board in 2007

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Our Mission is ...

is to promote global cooperation in forest-related research and to enhance the understanding of the ecological, economic and social aspects of forests and trees; as well as to disseminate scientific knowledge to stakeholders and decision-makers and to contribute to forest policy and on-the-ground forest management.

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