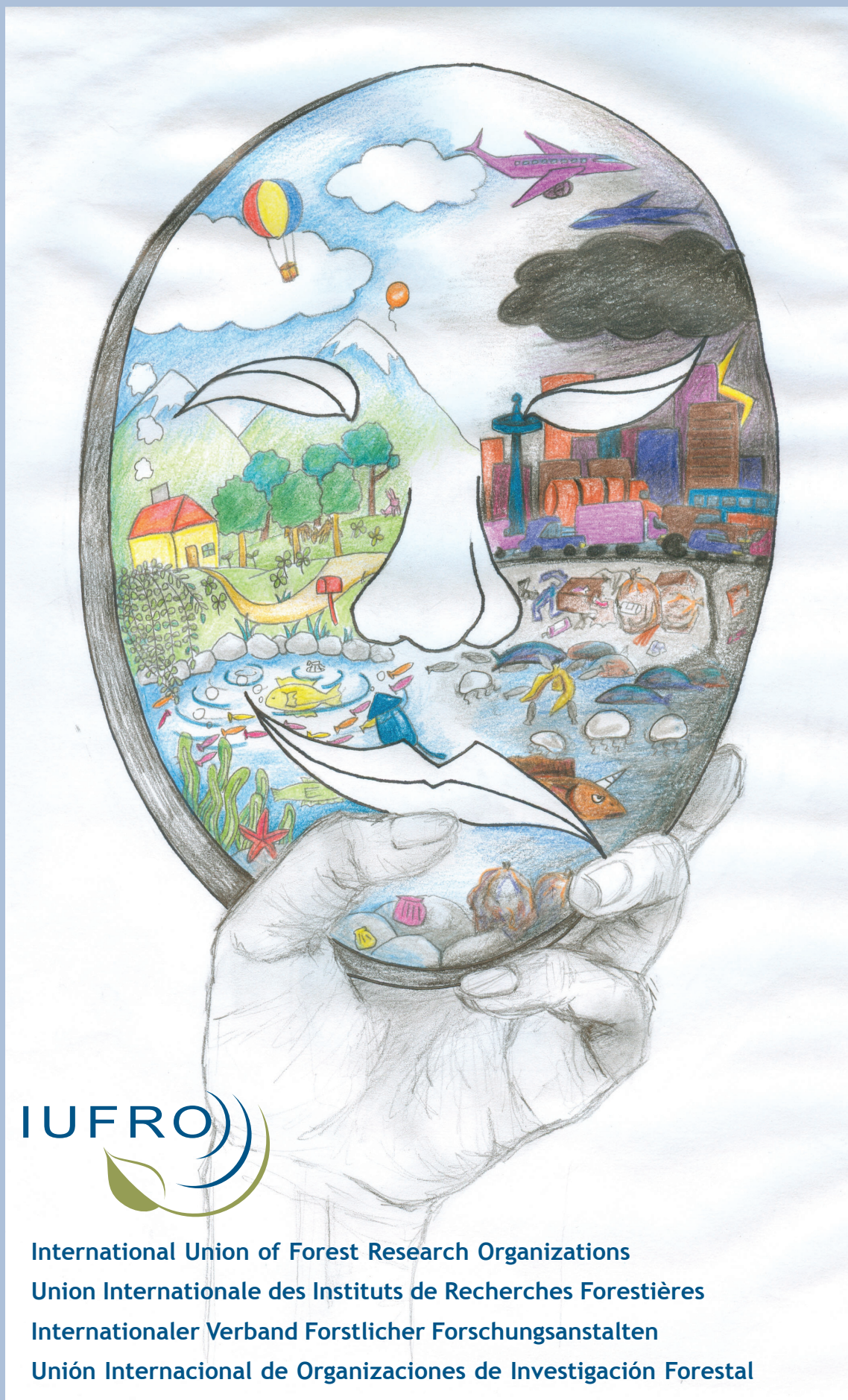


# IUFRO Annual Report 2008



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

The Global Network for Forest Science Cooperation

## Preface

by Don K. Lee, IUFRO President

I am pleased to highlight IUFRO's work in 2008 in this Annual Report. Apart from the IUFRO Board and Management Committee Meetings, more than 60 events were organized and/or (co-) hosted by IUFRO Units throughout the year to promote increased forest science and interdisciplinary cooperation. Among these events there were the IUFRO Division 3 Conference in Japan, the International Conference on Adaptation of Forests and Forest Management to Changing Climate in Sweden, the Seminar on Forests and Human Health in Morocco, and the Conference on Traditional Forest-Related Knowledge and Sustainable Forest Management in Ghana, to mention but a few. I would like to express my appreciation to all the organizers of IUFRO meetings for their dedicated efforts and the outstanding job they are doing in coordinating such events. Let me also mention the increasing enthusiasm shown by young scientists and students, particularly from IFSA, in most of the IUFRO activities.

Furthermore, let me emphasize the continued activities of IUFRO in promoting the scientific knowledge of our network to international forest policy. In this context IUFRO, *inter alia*, co-hosted the "Forest Day 2" convened in December 2008, during the UN Climate Change Conference in Poznan, Poland. Moreover, in furthering interdisciplinary activities of IUFRO, as stated in the IUFRO Strategy 2006-2010, partnership with international organizations and processes such as FAO, ITTO, UNFF and CBD was further strengthened.

In this context IUFRO continued to be a very active member of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF). In the framework of the IUFRO-led CPF Initiative "Global Forest Information Service" (GFIS), we were able to implement a number of workshops and training activities, e.g. in Austria, Korea, Vietnam, Indonesia and Thailand. This has significantly increased the number of information providers to GFIS.

The IUFRO-led CPF initiative "Global Forest Expert Panels" (GFEP) constitutes a new global mechanism for supporting forest-related intergovernmental policy processes by providing independent scientific assessments and producing reports on issues of high concern. A first assessment report on adaptation of forests and people to climate change will be available in the first half of 2009.

I believe that, in the light of these examples, the importance of IUFRO as potentially trend-setting research organization that deals with emerging issues relevant for the future of forests and trees should be sustained.

Nevertheless, there is a continued need to further improve equity in IUFRO in all aspects, including gender, age and regional representation. Enhancing activities in Africa, Asia and Latin America and mobilizing additional support for participation of scientists from these regions is necessary. Therefore, I am pleased about the fact that IUFRO very successfully conducts training courses in



*IUFRO President Don K. Lee, Seoul National University, Rep. of Korea*

these regions through its Special Programme for Developing Countries (IUFRO-SPDC). Moreover, the work on regional policy briefs by the WFSE (World Forests, Society and Environment) Project in Latin America, Africa and Europe has also helped to strengthen IUFRO's regional activities.

In fall 2008, a survey about the effectiveness of services and benefits offered by IUFRO was conducted among the IUFRO Members and Officeholders. The survey delivered many positive results and showed also that internal communication within IUFRO Units was seen as the biggest challenge. Therefore, IUFRO is in the process of identifying requirements for better communication within Units and across disciplines and of selecting appropriate tools for this purpose. The full results of this survey, which are available on the IUFRO website at [www.iufro.org](http://www.iufro.org), also serve as a stimulus for discussions on future orientation and priority setting for the external IUFRO Review 2008/09 chaired by Mr. Jan Heino, Assistant Director General of FAO. The report of the Review Panel will provide an important guideline for the development of the IUFRO Strategy 2011-2014.

Regarding the preparations for the 23<sup>rd</sup> IUFRO World Congress to be convened from 23-28 August, 2010, in Seoul, Republic of Korea, I would like to commend the organizing committee and the scientific committee for the excellent progress they have already achieved during the year 2008.

Last but not least, fundraising remains a priority of IUFRO to support its long-term activities. In this context, I would like to thank all donors – as listed in the section on IUFRO finances - for their generous support and substantial financial contributions to IUFRO in 2008.

It is my pleasure to extend my thanks to the IUFRO family - Member Organizations, Board members, Officeholders, International Council and other members of the IUFRO Units and especially the Secretariat – whose dedication has made the past year stimulating and productive.



Photo by Alexander Buck, IUFRO Headquarters, Austria:  
IUFRO Management Committee members during their 2008  
meeting in Bogor, Indonesia

## XXIII IUFRO World Congress *Forests for the Future: Sustaining Society and the Environment*

**23-28 August 2010  
Seoul, Republic of Korea**

### **Make your plans now to come to Seoul in 2010!**

The Congress Organizing Committee will do everything to ensure that you will not only participate in an outstanding Congress, but also experience a Korean adventure that will last a lifetime! We look forward to saying *An Nyeong Ha Se Yo* (that means *Hello* in Korean) to you in Seoul. **Visit: [www.iufro2010.com](http://www.iufro2010.com)**

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## International Conference - Forest Adaptation 2008

### *Adaptation of Forests and Forest Management to Changing Climate with Emphasis on Forest Health: A Review of Science, Policies and Practices*

Umeå, Sweden  
25-28 August 2008

Organized by:  
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU),  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and  
International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO)

In August 2008, about 330 forest researchers, managers and decision makers from over 50 countries met in Umeå to present and discuss ideas, facts and figures relating to the adaptation of forests and forestry to climate change. The conference focussed on the current impacts of climate change on the world's forests, and on the implications of these changes for forest management and conservation, and for livelihoods. Presentations and discussions emphasised current and projected impacts, as well as research, policies and practices that are needed to manage healthy, productive forests in order to meet future needs for the full range of forest goods and services.

In summary, there are a few take-home messages that emerged most strongly from this conference.

- Forest health and forest ecosystems are already being impacted by climate change, and this impact will likely accelerate, with local and global negative consequences. Adaptation is possible, but we have to plan and act rapidly.

- Adaptation needs and capacity differ dramatically between developed and developing countries. In developed countries, issues are of a more technical nature, and address concerns raised with respect to the forest and the forest industry. In developing countries, issues are often more immediate, at the community level, and are fuelled by conflicts between environmental and economic objectives. Supporting community forestry appears of high importance.



Photo by Geoff Roberts, DAFF, Australia: Young birch leaves

- Reducing deforestation in developing countries is now on the global climate change agenda, but this is not clear how internationally-negotiated programmes will affect the people whose livelihoods depend totally or partially on these lands and forests. Successful mitigation programs must ensure that local poverty is not exacerbated, and should support adaptation.

- Adaptation and mitigation can be co-managed into win-win solutions, as mitigation programs can promote sustainable forestry which, in turn, should decrease the vulnerability of local populations to climate change.

- There will never be enough information to bring certainty to decision making. In order to be relevant to the challenge at hand, science must therefore learn to move from "finding exact solutions to approximate problems" towards a greater capacity to "provide approximate solutions to exact problems".

#### Note:

All texts in this Annual Report have been provided by IUFRO officeholders or have been taken from IUFRO conference information websites or reports.



Photo by Kevin O'Hara, University of California, USA:  
At the workshop on "Uneven-aged silviculture",  
Mr. Yamamoto, who is a famous tree-climber in Japan,  
did a pruning demonstration.

## Silviculture - Division 1

Most prominent and well documented research topics in Division 1 during 2008:

Research on **the adaptation of forests and forestry to climate change** put a focus on a needed move from non-intervention or reactive adaptation to planned adaptation characterized by monitoring for impact and risk assessments, and on the inclusion of uncertainty considerations in stand and landscape approaches.

The declining capacity to **manage forests in Africa** was addressed by supporting initiatives to pursue a continent-wide dialogue on issues of sustainable forest management to find and document African solutions to African problems.

Research from several long-term experimental sites in temperate and boreal regions allowed an **outline of ecologically based silviculture in old-growth forests** managed for wood production and an understanding of the disturbance events that trigger forest regeneration. New silvicultural systems, including alternatives to clearfelling, can make both wood production and biodiversity management possible.

During 2008 Division 1 supported successful efforts to strengthen the scientific basis for **biodiversity management in forest landscapes**.

Another pursued goal was to **document new knowledge in the ecology and silviculture of beech**, especially regarding similarities and

differences in the management of a much wider range of *Fagus* species than earlier reported.

Progress was also made in presenting and documenting new knowledge on the **feasibility of silviculture for complex stand structures**. This is in line with an expanding international interest in introducing more uneven structures in spacing and age classes, to lower risks associated with a changing climate, and for multiple ecological services.

Important documentation from the Division also included advances in research on **sustainable management of mountain forests and the role of academic education**. In these advances, livelihoods and social significance for mountain people were highlighted.

## Activities

February 17-21, Hobart, Australia

**Old Forests, New Management: Conservation and use of old-growth forests in the 21st century**  
IUFRO 1.05.00, 4.00.00, 8.01.01

April 2-4, Vienna, Austria,

**Mountain Forests in a Changing World - Advances in research on sustainable management and the role of academic education.**  
IUFRO 1.01.05

August 5-8, Kamloops, BC, Canada

**Biodiversity in Forest Ecosystems and Landscapes**  
IUFRO 8.00.00, 8.02.00, 8.02.02, 1.01.05

August 25-28, Umeå, Sweden

**Interdivisional conference: "Adaptation of Forests and Forest Management to Climate Change with Emphasis on Forest Health – Review of Science, Policies, and Practices".** All-IUFRO

September 8-12, Nanae, Japan

**8th IUFRO International Beech Symposium & Field Tour**  
IUFRO 1.01.07

October 24-27, Shizuoka, Japan

**6th IUFRO Workshop on Uneven-aged Silviculture**  
IUFRO 1.05.00.

November 3-7, Stellenbosch, South Africa

**Sustainable Forest Management in Africa, African Solutions to African Problems in Natural Forest**  
IUFRO 1.02.00.

November 17-20 Bangkok, Thailand

**Tropical Forestry Change in a Changing World (FORTROP II)**  
IUFRO 1.02.00

For further details on events and publications, please, visit the Division 1 web pages at:

<http://www.iufro.org/science/divisions/division-1/>

## Physiology and Genetics - Division 2

In 2008 activities in Division 2 focused, among other things, on the following topics:

In view of the threat that the species group of **five-needle pines** is facing from climate change and disease such as white pine blister rust, in particular, quantitative and molecular genetics, resistance to diseases and pests, hybridization, selection and improvement, genecology and conservation genetics in all five-needle pines were discussed.

In the research on **adventitious root formation and function**, remarkable progress has recently been made in the understanding of the mechanisms that regulate rooting through the application of the cutting-edge tools of genome and proteome analysis. Adventitious rooting is an essential step in the vegetative propagation of economically important species, ranging from the field to the physiological, molecular and the cellular level. The knowledge obtained in these studies points the way forward for strategies aimed at enhancing the quantity and quality of roots for desired end-uses. The current challenge is to ensure that the investment that has been made in basic research truly adds value to economically important species.

**Forest and tree genomics research** has flourished to the point that several tangible applications in tree breeding and gene conservation can be expected in the near future. At the same time, the tree breeding and gene conservation community is facing unprecedented challenges with the predicted pace of environmental change. The convergence of these paths suggests a key role for genomics to assist in evaluating adaptation and economical traits.

**Productivity of Tropical Plantations:** Tropical plantations contribute increasingly to the world's wood and fibre supply. Recent advances in the understanding of the mechanisms that control plantation productivity were studied, including effects of silvicultural practices on productivity and the question as to how age, fertility, water availability, and stand structure alter production and carbon allocation.



*Photo by Gaston Laflamme, Laurentian Forestry Centre, Canadian Forest Service, Lake David, Maniwaki, Québec Province, Canada: White pine plantation pruned to prevent white pine blister rust*

### Activities

*June 16-20, Madrid, Spain*

**5th International Symposium on Adventitious Root Formation**  
IUFRO 2.01.17

*August 25-28, Quebec, Canada*

**IUFRO-CTIA 2008 Joint Meeting: Adaptation, Breeding and Conservation in the Era of Forest Tree Genomics and Environmental Change**  
IUFRO 2.04.01 and 2.04.10

*August 25-28 Umeå, Sweden*

**All-IUFRO Division Conference: Adaptation of Forests and Forest Management to Climate Change with Emphasis on Forest Health – Review of Science, Policies, and Practices**  
All-IUFRO

*September 22-25, Brighton, UK*

**Tree Seeds 2008: Trees, Seeds and a Changing Climate**  
IUFRO 2.09.03

*September 22-26, Yangyang, Korea*

**The Breeding and Genetic Resources of Five-Needle Pines**  
IUFRO 2.02.15

*November 10-14, Porto Seguro, Bahia State, Brazil*

**Productivity of Tropical Plantations**  
IUFRO 2.01.12

For further details on events and publications, please, visit the Division 2 web pages at:  
<http://www.iufro.org/science/divisions/division-2/>



Photo by of Hans Heinimann, ETH Zurich, Switzerland:  
Tree planting machine, Furano area, Hokkaido

## Forest Operations Engineering and Management - Division 3

The forest operations engineering and management community has been facing the challenge to direct its thoughts and energies towards the “big questions out there”, and to concentrate its research efforts on key issues. We have been entering a phase of development that can be characterized by “network paradigm” that bridges traditional organizational boundaries of ownership, of administration, and of operational units with a network structure, usually called a “supply network”.

At the first IUFRO All-D3 Conference, held in 2008 in Japan, the Division explored (1) the *perspectives of forest operations*, (2) the vision of a *digital supply network*, and (3) the *future of the man-machine interface*. Scientifically, the development may be characterized by network science, which is based on systems analysis and engineering, control theory, mathematical optimization techniques, and organizational systems that tackle the problem of socially distributed cognition and cooperation. Participants proposed four issues that require joint efforts: supply chain conflagration, supply chain performance, technology management, and summer schools to strengthen international capacity building of scientists at an early stage of their career.

Adaptation to climate change has been identified as one of the *emerging issues* that requires strong

engineering input in several technology areas, such as land-use engineering (including forestry), energy engineering, or bio-process engineering (biorefineries). Those are all fields in which forest operations engineering and management have a responsibility to contribute. *Precision land-use management* (precision agriculture, precision forestry) is an engineering approach to understand and control the dynamic behaviour of complex systems under uncertainty. The joint IUFRO-FAO conference on adaptation, held in Sweden in 2008, laid out a nucleus to foster *cross-disciplinary work* which is essential for an environmentally sound natural resource use.

In 2008, The Division also presented recent advances and new approaches and technologies concerning *forest data collection, processing and presentation*. Issues discussed included categorizing forest owner collectives, different data collection methods, the survey of multidimensional data as well as examples from the application of monitoring data analyses for documentation, forecasts and political agendas.

*The role of local knowledge in managing small-scale rural forests* was also studied. Forest activities are often carried out by the rural population on collective lands and by individual farmers on agroforestry or farm forestry plots. However, forest management is also influenced by ‘global’ policies that may propose means and mechanisms which are not fitting to the real issues faced by rural communities in managing their forests.

### Activities

May 26-30, Brno and Prague, Czech Republic  
**Forest Technology and the Environment**  
(3rd FORTECHENVI Conference)  
IUFRO 3.05.00

June 15-20, Sapporo, Japan  
**IUFRO All Division 3 Conference Pathways to Environmentally Sound Technologies for Natural Resource Use**  
IUFRO 3.00.00

June 23-27, Gérardmer, France  
**Small-scale Rural Forest Use and Management: Global Policies versus Local Knowledge**  
IUFRO 3.08.00, 6.12.01, Task Force on Traditional Forest Knowledge

November 12-14, Curitiba, Brazil  
**XV Seminar on Harvesting and Wood Transportation**  
IUFRO 3.00.00

November 24-26, Freiburg, Germany  
**International Workshop Figures for Forests**  
IUFRO 3.08.00

For further details on events and publications, please, visit the Division 3 web pages at:  
<http://www.iufro.org/science/divisions/division-3/>

## Forest Assessment, Modelling and Management - Division 4

Some of the findings and conclusions presented by Division 4 in 2008 are listed below:

The **conservation and use of old growth forests** in the 21st century and the importance of the application of three Rs of modern management of old forests, namely retention, restoration and reservation need to be supported.

In view of the global climate change and its impacts on biodiversity, a multi-purpose and long-term outlook is required for forest management. The Division discussed the establishment of **multi-purpose and long-term forest management plans**.

Current methods of **forest management optimization**, sustainability assurance, risk modelling, applications of remote sensing, and up-to-date collection of terrestrial data shall contribute to achieving aligned, decision-oriented inventory and management practices.

In the context of **emerging needs of the global society from forest ecosystems**, an analysis of the issues related to sustainable forest management is considered important and should focus on the managerial, social and environmental economics and accounting of these issues.

The Division also joined in the deliberations on forests, **bioenergy and climate change** with particular emphasis on energy and bioenergy consumption, as well as on the role of forests in the mitigation of global warming, through carbon sequestration. A special focus was placed on bio-responses to address new climate and energy challenges particularly in Europe.

### Activities

February 17-21, Hobart, Australia  
**Old Forests, New Management; Conservation and Use of Old-growth Forests in the 21st Century**  
IUFRO 1.05.00, 4.00.00, 8.01.01

March 8-9, Tohoku, Japan  
**Forest Resource Management and Mathematical Modeling (FORMATH, 8th Symposium)**  
IUFRO 4.02.02

March 25-26, Casablanca, Morocco  
**Forests, Bioenergy and Climate Change**  
IUFRO 4.02.01, 7.01.00, 8.00.00

April 1-4, Freising, Germany  
**Linking Forest Inventory and Optimization**  
IUFRO 4.02.00 and 4.04.00



Photo by Fettah: Opening ceremony of Forests, Bioenergy and Climate Change conference in Casablanca, Morocco

May 22-24, Ljubljana, Slovenia  
**Emerging Needs of Society from Forest Ecosystems: Towards the Opportunities and Dilemmas in Forest Managerial Economics and Accounting**  
IUFRO 4.05.00, 4.05.01, 4.05.02

August 26-30, Tsuruoka, Japan  
**Toward the Establishment of the Multi-purpose and Long-term Forest Management Plans**  
IUFRO 4.02.02

September 18-20, Orvieto, Italy  
**4.02.00 Internal Session at EFI Annual Conference 2008**  
IUFRO 4.02.00

October 7-9, Curitiba, Brazil  
**8th Seminar on Remote Sensing and GIS Applications in Forest Engineering**  
IUFRO 4.02.05

October 13-17, Chuncheon / Gangwon Province, Korea  
**Advances in Forest Management and Inventory**  
IUFRO 4.01.00, 4.02.00, 4.04.00

November 6-8, Nancy, France  
**The European Forest-Based Sector: Bio-Responses to Address New Climate and Energy Challenges?**  
IUFRO 4.05.00, and IUFRO Task Force on Forests and Carbon Sequestration

November 24-25, Copenhagen, Denmark  
**MCPFE Technical Meeting on European Forest Types**  
IUFRO 4.02.00 and 8.02.00

For further details on events and publications, please, visit the Division 4 web pages at:  
<http://www.iufro.org/science/divisions/division-4/>





Photo by Margaret Devall, USDA-FS Southern Research Station, USA: Reproductions of ancient tools (Eurodendro 2008)

## Forest Products - Division 5

Here are some of the topics and findings of Division 5 research work in 2008:

Local, regional, and global issues regarding **sustainably produced forest products** were dealt with in a series of papers published in several issues of *Forest Ecology and Management*. One paper explored a potential carbon banking system that could allow small forest owners to participate in carbon markets; another one discussed the natural pesticidal properties of eucalyptus oil; and one examined the effectiveness of carbon registries, cap and trade systems, and taxes in monetizing the reduction of carbon emissions. All the papers focused on management implications for forest owners, and looked ahead toward alternative practices and policies that could generate awareness of the contribution ecosystem services make to human civilization.

**Dendrochronology** was another major topic focussing on the history of forest and wood utilization; dendroclimatology; forest growth, dynamics and protection against mass movements; and wood formation and wood anatomy.

**Innovative biocomposite technologies** including environmental solutions for wood-based products as well as latest developments in the fields of adhesives, fibre reinforced plastics, volatile organic compounds and reconstituted panel products were also on the Division's agenda.

Furthermore, the Division studied the **connection between forest resources and wood quality** and presented modelling approaches and simulation software.

### Activities

May 28-June 1, Hallstatt, Austria  
**Eurodendro 2008 - The Long History of Wood Utilization**  
 IUFRO 5.01.07, 6.07.00

June 8-14, Koli National Park, Joensuu, Finland  
**6th Workshop on Connection between Forest Resources and Wood Quality: Modelling Approaches and Simulation Software**  
 IUFRO 5.01.04

June 18-19, Kassel, Germany  
**7th Global WPC and Natural Fibre Composites Congress and Exhibition**  
 IUFRO 5.05.00

September 15-18, Lin'an City, China  
**International Symposium on Integrated Sustainable Livelihood Development**  
 IUFRO 5.11.05

October 29-30, Delft, Netherlands  
**COST Action E53 Conference: End user's needs for wood material and products**  
 IUFRO 5.00.00

November 5-8, Rotorua, New Zealand  
**9th Pacific Rim Bio-Based Composites Symposium**  
 IUFRO 5.00.00, 5.05.00

November 10-12, Concepción, Chile  
**2008 SWST 51st Annual Convention**  
 IUFRO 5.00.00

November 20-December 2, Guanacaste, Costa Rica  
**International Research Group on Wood Protection, Americas Regional Meeting**  
 IUFRO 5.03.00

For further details on events and publications, please, visit the Division 5 web pages at:  
<http://www.iufro.org/science/divisions/division-5/>

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

The Division's activities in 2008 led, among other things, to the following conclusions:

The issue of adaptation of forest and forest management to changes in climate conditions is complex. By adding a **gender perspective**, the complexity will be even higher; yet, it may help illuminate important aspects of adaptation not otherwise considered. A focus on gender will sharpen the research questions formulated and the results and solutions presented. In addition, there is a need for improved gender awareness and education at all levels of organizations that implement forestry policies – from the grassroots to the international agencies.

Forest communities desire greater **participation in planning and decision-making about forest land use**. Consequently, there is an increased need for information and educational resources to enable local people to become engaged. Extension programs are helping to meet this demand and are working to help build the capacity for incorporating local knowledge into plans and management actions.

The science of **landscape ecology** is a rapidly evolving academic field with an emphasis on studying large-scale spatial heterogeneity created by natural influences and human activities. These advances have important implications for managing and conserving natural resources.

### Activities

May 7-9, 2008, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina  
**10th International Symposium on Legal Aspects of European Sustainable Development**  
 IUFRO 6.13.00

May 14, 2008, Sheffield, United Kingdom  
**Woodland Indicators Workshop**  
 IUFRO 6.07.02

May 28-31, 2008, Hämeenlinna, Finland  
**11th European Forum on Urban Forestry**  
 IUFRO 6.14.00

May 28-June 1, 2008, Hallstatt, Austria  
**Eurodendro 2008 Meeting "The long history of wood utilization"**  
 IUFRO 5.01.07 and 6.07.00

June 23-27, 2008, Gérardmer, France  
**Small-scale Rural Forest Use and Management: Global Policies versus Local Knowledge**  
 IUFRO 3.08.00 and 6.12.01, IUFRO Traditional Forest Knowledge

August 11, 2008, Curitiba, Brazil  
**VII Latin American Forest and Environmental Law Congress**, IUFRO 6.13.01



Photo by Siegfried Lewark, University of Freiburg, Germany: Dr Anil Joshi talking about the Himalayan Environmental Studies and Conservation Organization (HESCO) near Dehradun, India

August 28, 2008, Umeå, Sweden  
**Asking the right questions of society-forest system adaptation - How can a gender perspective help?**  
 IUFRO 6.08.01

September 2-4, 2008, Iquitos, Peru  
**III Encuentro Andino Amazónico de Derecho Forestal Ambiental - Bosques y Biodiversidad**  
 IUFRO 6.13.01

September 8-10, 2008, Sheffield, United Kingdom  
**Conference on Orchards and Groves: Their History, Ecology, Culture and Archaeology**  
 IUFRO 6.07.02

September 16-18, 2008, Chengdu, China  
**Landscape Ecology and Forest Management: Challenges and Solutions**  
 IUFRO 6.14.00, 8.01.02, and Task Force on Forests and Water Interactions

September 21-26, 2008, Mattawa and Ottawa, Canada  
**9th Extension Working Party Symposium: Evolving Challenges and Changing Expectations for Forestry Extension**  
 IUFRO 6.06.02 and 6.06.01

September 28-October 2, 2008, Estes Park, United States  
**Pathways to Success: Integrating Human Dimensions into Fisheries and Wildlife Management**  
 IUFRO 6.00.00

November 12-14, 2008, Santa Cruz, Bolivia  
**Technology Transfer, Rural Extension, Endogenous Development and Networking**  
 IUFRO 6.06.01

November 16-19, 2008, Dehradun, India  
**Gender Issues in Natural Resources Management – Perception and Experiences in Different Parts of the World**, IUFRO 6.08.02

For further details on events and publications, please, visit the Division 6 web pages at:  
<http://www.iufro.org/science/divisions/division-6/>



Photo by Markus Schaub, WSL Switzerland:  
Pfyn Forest, Valais Nature Park, during the 23<sup>rd</sup> RG 7.01.00  
conference in Switzerland.

## Forest Health - Division 7

This Division includes research on physiological and genetic interactions between trees and harmful biotic impacts; environment/pathogen interactions in forest decline; the biology and control of forest tree insects; and impacts of air pollution on forest trees and forest ecosystems.

In the field of *air pollution and climate change effects on forest ecosystems*, the focus of forest science has moved from forest decline to a holistic framework of forest health, and from the effects on forest production to the ecosystem services provided by forest ecosystems. Hence, future research should focus on the interacting impacts and resulting antagonistic and synergistic responses of forest trees and ecosystems. The synergistic effects of air pollution and climatic changes, in particular elevated ozone, and altered nitrogen, carbon and water availability, will be key issues for future research.

Many of the most pressing problems facing *forest entomology* involve global change. This includes challenging research on the effects of climate change on the interaction of forest insects with forest ecosystems, but also the study of the ever increasing problem of biological invasions by forest pests. Both sources of global change are creating situations where insect species that previously were not problematic are now threatening the sustainability of both natural and plantation forest ecosystems.

In 2008, a new working party, 7.03.13 "*Biological control of forest insects and pathogens*" was formed with coordinators Marc Kenis (Switzerland) and Vincent D'Amico (USA).

### Activities

March 11-13, Istanbul, Turkey

**COST Strategic Workshop on Forest Ecosystems in a Changing Environment**

IUFRO 7.01.00

March 25-26, 2008, Casablanca, Morocco

**Forests, Bioenergy and Climate Change**

IUFRO 7.01.00, 4.02.00, 8.00.00, IUFRO Task Force on Forests and Carbon Sequestration

April 29-May 5, 2008, Oeiras/Sintra, Portugal

**Entomological Research in Mediterranean Forest Ecosystems**

IUFRO 7.03.00

May 5-9, 2008, Estoril, Portugal

**2nd MEDINSECT Symposium**

IUFRO 7.03.00

May 26-30, 2008, Shepherdstown, United States

**Alien Invasive Species and International Trade**

IUFRO 7.03.12

July 1-6, 2008, Pretoria, South Africa

**Recent Advances in Forest Insect Science**

IUFRO 7.03.00

September 7-12, 2008, Murten, Switzerland

**23rd IUFRO Conference for Specialists in Air Pollution and Climate Change Effects on Forest Ecosystems**

IUFRO 7.01.00

September 15-19, 2008, Strbske Pleso, Slovakia

**Methodology of Forest Insect and Disease Survey in Central Europe**

IUFRO 7.03.10

December 7-11, 2008, Creswick, Victoria, Australia

**Plant Functioning in a Changing Global Environment**

IUFRO 7.01.00

In 2008, IUFRO **7.02.00 forest pathologists** participated in the 9th International Congress of Plant Pathology (ICPP 2008), August 24-29, 2008, Torino, Italy, and also in the 7.03.10 meeting on Methodology of Forest Insect and Disease Survey in Central Europe: Workshop on Insects and Fungi in Storm Areas, September 15-19, 2008, Strbske Pleso, Slovakia.

For further details on events and publications, please, visit the Division 7 web pages at:

<http://www.iufro.org/science/divisions/division-7/>

## Forest Environment - Division 8

Some of the themes and conclusions of the Division in 2008 are mentioned below:

The ongoing global change concerns the whole world, bringing both positive and negative effects. **Mountain regions are particularly sensitive to global change.** Comprehensive monitoring systems can help to elaborate strategies which may lead to regional sustainable developments in the mountains. Long-term ecological research projects should include strong socio-economic components and should be based on harmonized international strategies. Future research activities should rest on the pillars: research + monitoring + education.

**Old-growth forests in temperate and boreal regions** are places of great beauty and importance to people. These forests are often managed for conservation and biodiversity value and as an important resource for timber production, so their management has inevitably become subject to a range of societal pressures. Current management practices for old-growth forests are increasingly informed by an understanding of the disturbance events that trigger forest regeneration. Research from several long-term experimental sites now allows a fresh look at ecologically based silviculture in forests managed for wood production.

The Division also discussed a wide range of **forest biodiversity and conservation issues** such as monitoring of forest biodiversity at different spatial scales, biodiversity and forest ecosystem functioning, forest management impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem goods and services, to name but a few.

### Activities

February 17-21, 2008, Hobart, Australia  
**Old Forests, New Management: Conservation and use of old-growth forests in the 21st century**  
IUFRO 4.00.00, 1.05.00, 8.01.01

February 25-29, 2008, Panama City, Panama  
**Climate Change and Biodiversity in the Americas**  
IUFRO 8.02.05

March 25-26, 2008, Casablanca, Morocco  
**Forests, Bioenergy and Climate Change**  
IUFRO 7.01.00, 4.02.00, 8.00.00, IUFRO Task Force on Forests and Carbon Sequestration

April 7-9, 2008, Innsbruck, Austria  
**COST Strategic Workshop "Global Change and Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions"**  
IUFRO 8.00.00, Task Force on Forests and Carbon Sequestration

July 14-18, 2008, Beijing, China  
**2nd International Conference on Ground Bio- and Eco-engineering. The Use of Vegetation to Improve Slope Stability**, IUFRO 8.03.00



Photo by Rich Guldin, USDA Forest Service  
Research & Development, USA: Trembling aspen, Utah, USA

August 4-9, 2008, Kamloops, Canada  
**Biodiversity in Forest Ecosystems and Landscapes**  
IUFRO 8.00.00, 8.02.00, 8.02.02, 1.01.05

August 25-28, 2008, Umeå, Sweden  
**Adaptation of Forests and Forest Management to Climate Change with Emphasis on Forest Health – Review of Science, Policies, and Practice**  
IUFRO 1.00.00 - 8.00.00, Task Force on Traditional Forest Knowledge, Task Force on Science Policy Interface

August 27, 2008, Vienna, Austria  
**Workshop: Greenhouse gas budget of soils – hotspots of emissions / COST 639 (within Eurosoil 2008)**  
IUFRO 8.00.00, Task Force on Forests and Carbon Sequestration

August 27, 2008, Vienna, Austria  
**Workshop: Humus as an Ecological Indicator (within EUROSOIL 2008)**  
IUFRO 8.02.03

September 16-18, 2008, Chengdu, China  
**Landscape Ecology and Forest Management: Challenges and Solutions**  
IUFRO 6.14.00, 8.01.02, Task Force on Forests and Water Interactions

September 22-29, 2008, Pyatigorsk, Russia  
**International Conference on Debris Flows: Disaster, Risk, Forecast, Protection**  
IUFRO 8.03.00

November 24-25, 2008, Copenhagen, Denmark  
**MCPFE Technical Meeting on European Forest Types**  
IUFRO 4.02.00, 8.02.00

For further details on events and publications, please, visit the Division 8 web pages at:  
<http://www.iufro.org/science/divisions/division-8/>



Photo by Alexander Buck, IUFRO Headquarters, Austria:  
Wooden masks offered on Marrakesh market, Morocco  
(IUFRO Board Meeting 2008)

## Improving the Lives of People in Forests - Task Force

The principal accomplishments of the Task Force in 2008 were the publication of a number of books related to improving the lives of people in and around forests. The Task Force has also maintained a website, with various members adding to it over the year, linked to the IUFRO website; and it produced and began to distribute an InfoBrief (in English, French and Indonesian), focused on a large set of its published materials on adaptive collaborative management of forests (ACM) and their links to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The Task Force presented its progress and activities during the IUFRO Board Meeting 2008 in Marrakesh, Morocco.

For information on all IUFRO Task Forces, please, visit the Task Force web pages at:  
<http://www.iufro.org/science/task-forces/>

## Traditional Forest Knowledge - Task Force

During 2008 the Task Force made significant progress towards its objectives of increasing dialogue and encouraging greater research among forest scientists on issues related to traditional forest knowledge by continuing its series of international conferences on traditional forest knowledge, publishing the outcomes of earlier regional conferences, and initiating work on a state-of-knowledge report.

Three conferences, organized in cooperation with other IUFRO units, IUFRO-SPDC, and other partners, were held in France (Gérardmer), Ghana (Accra), and Korea (Seoul). IUFRO's Special Programme for Developing Countries, working with the Task Force, was awarded a grant from The Christensen Fund to facilitate the preparation of the Task Force's state-of-knowledge report. This volume, entitled "Traditional Forest Knowledge: Sustaining Communities, Ecosystems and Biocultural Diversity", will include a series of regional chapters as well as chapters on a number of relevant cross-cutting issues by Task Force members and numerous contributing authors. Scheduled for completion in 2009, it will be published by Springer in its World Forests series in 2010.

### Activities

June 23-27, 2008, Gérardmer, France  
**Symposium: Small-scale Forest Use and Management: Global Policies versus Local Knowledge**  
Co-sponsored by IUFRO Units 3.08.00, 6.12.01, IUFRO Task Force on Traditional Forest Knowledge, European Forestry Institute and AgroParisTech-ENGRAP (France).

October 5-10, 2008, Seoul, Korea  
**First International Conference on Forest Related Traditional Knowledge and Culture in Asia**  
Organized jointly by Korea Forest Research Institute, Seoul National University, the Society for Forest and Culture; sponsored by United Nations University and IUFRO Task Force on Traditional Forest Knowledge.

October 15-17, 2008, Accra, Ghana  
**Int'l Conference on Traditional Forest Knowledge and Sustainable Forest Management in Africa**  
In cooperation with IUFRO-SPDC, University of Ghana and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR-Ghana).

Parrotta, J.A., Liu, J. & Sim, H-C. (Eds.) 2008. **Sustainable Forest Management and Poverty Alleviation: Roles of Traditional Forest-related Knowledge**. *IUFRO World Series Vol. 21*. Vienna, Austria: International Union of Forest Research Organizations. 224 p.

Agnoletti, M., Anderson, S., Johann, E., Kulvik, M., Kushlin, A.V., Mayer, P., Montiel Molina, C., Parrotta, J., Rotherham, I.D., Saratsi, E. 2008. **The introduction of cultural values in the sustainable management of European forests**. *Global Environment*, 2: 172-199.

## Forests and Human Health - Task Force

In a seminar on Forests and Human Health held on 30 April 2008 in Marrakesh, Morocco, the IUFRO Task Force on Forests and Human Health, ForHealth, together with its partners and other actors in this field, explored possibilities of cooperation between scientists and policy makers working with forest and human health issues.

There is evidence that **forests have positive effects on human health**. Walks in the forest enhance the human immune system and can thus, for example, help to fight diseases like cancer. A great diversity of scientific studies and international initiatives are currently focusing on these important findings.

In the scientific seminar presentations, the interdependency of forests and human health was strongly emphasized. For example, data were presented on how forest visits can strengthen the human immune system. According to these data, spending time in the forest increases the activity of natural killer (NK) cells in human beings. Since NK cells can kill tumor cells by releasing anti-cancer proteins, forest visits may have a preventive effect on cancer generation and development. In addition, visiting the forest also has relaxing effects. It significantly reduces the concentration of salivary cortisol, a stress hormone, and lowers the blood pressure and pulse rate.

The **influence of the biodiversity of tropical forests on human health and wellbeing** was also stressed. Stakeholders from the environment, health and nutrition, agriculture, forestry, economic development, culture and education sectors should jointly formulate and implement strategies that enhance forest conservation especially in tropical regions.

The Task Force suggested to join forces with already established initiatives such as COHAB (Co-Operation on Health And Biodiversity), and strengthen the forestry perspective in them. The COHAB Initiative is an international program established to respond to the gaps in awareness and existing policies on issues linking biodiversity with human health and well-being.

At the European Forest Week in Rome, Italy, in October 2008, the Task Force held an information event on "Forests - promoting or harming human health?" in collaboration with the COHAB Initiative. **Interdisciplinary perspectives** on the various links between forests and human health, including zoonotic diseases, HIV/Aids and therapeutic effects were presented.



*Photo by Michal Orzechowski, Szkoła Główna Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego, Warsaw, Poland: A walk in the forest, near Warsaw, Poland*

## Communicating Forest Science - Task Force

Communicating with the public and in particular with the media is increasingly important in a world of limited research funding especially for legitimizing research in the eyes of society. Thus, the main mission of the Task Force for 2008 was to gain more knowledge about the **communication behaviour of forest scientists concerning the public and the media** in order to find out about opportunities and restrictions in this field. Therefore, an online survey targeting scientists working on forests all over the world was conducted. Even though the total of 340 valid answers from scientists is hardly representative, the results serve as an indicator for the individual and institutional communication behavior of forest scientists. Two main conclusions could be drawn:

- Forest scientists concentrate mainly on their research work. Communication with the general public beyond peers and students is quite low. This is not only due to the restricted time available to the researchers but also to the unawareness of the benefits of talking to the public.

- On the organizational level the importance of communicating with the public is well acknowledged. The majority of research organizations assign financial resources to public relation activities, like PR units or media officers.

Publication: IUFRO Occasional Paper 20 *Communicating Forest Science: A Daily Task*, proceedings from Task Force meeting in Freiburg, Germany, 2006.



Photo by Mark Primavera, NRCan: Quiet pond

## Forests and Water Interactions - Task Force

The Task Force recognizes that the role of forests in relation to the sustainable management of water resources remains a contentious issue in many parts of the world. It aims to develop a consensus amongst the forest hydrology community on key forest and water interactions, whilst recognizing and making explicit gaps in our knowledge, so that authoritative briefs can be produced to guide forest and water resource managers.

In 2008, the Task Force has supported key events in communicating and disseminating knowledge in different regions of the world:

In China, particularly, there was much activity. A special edition of papers outlining forest hydrology research in China, presented at the IUFRO Beijing 2006 meeting on **Forest and water interactions in a changing environment**, was published in Vol 44 of the journal of The American Water Resources Association. Bearing in mind that China has the largest plantation forests (53 million ha) in the world, and its annual growth in man-made forests accounts for over half of the global total it can be well understood that the Chinese Government has a critical interest in forest and water interactions.

On Sep 16-19 2008, an IUFRO symposium on the **Cumulative Effects of Forest Management and Climate Change on Hydrologic and Sediment Balances at the Watershed Landscape Scale** was organized in Chengdu, China. The presentations addressed questions on the effects of forest based restoration on streamflow, peakflow, erosion and water quality, and what will happen under global warming. Although the goal of some of the papers was to quantify how changes in vegetation affected watershed or basin runoff since the 1950s, it was recognized that poor quality control of data, incompleteness of landuse and climate records and poor watershed experimental design has often made it difficult to separate the different effects of climate and landuse. The need was identified for further efforts to evaluate the true effects of afforestation on watershed hydrology under a changing climate and to explore the effects of forest and water interaction at different spatial levels.

The International Conference on **Water and Forests: a convenient truth?** October 2008, convened by the European Forest Institute and IUFRO had a more European and Mediterranean focus. It arrived at clear and policy relevant conclusions which, in general, support the IUFRO brief. These include:

- Forests use more water than shorter types of vegetation. Mediterranean forests can transpire up to 80-90% of rainfall. Forest management practices could be adjusted to reach desired impacts on water by using a mix of different tree species and of varying ages, or by designing forest structure and open areas (e.g. from harvesting).
- Forests can mitigate small and local floods but do not appear to have an effect on either severe floods or those at the large catchments scale. One possible exception to this is the reduction of downstream flooding by floodplain forest.
- Natural forests and well managed plantations generally provide high quality drinking water supplies. However, trees exposed to high levels of air pollution capture sulphide and nitrogen and can increase catchment acidification.

The Task Force also supported the CPF Global Forest Expert Panel on Adaptation of Forests to Climate Change.

## Global Forest Expert Panels (GFEP)- Initiative of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF)

In autumn 2007, IUFRO took the lead in launching the Global Forest Expert Panels (GFEP), a new joint initiative of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. GFEP provides objective and independent scientific assessments of key forest-related issues in order to support more informed decision-making at the global level. The assessments are carried out by thematic Global Forest Expert Panels uniting leading scientists from around the world.

As consultations with policy makers identified **adaptation of forests and people to climate change** as an issue of high concern, a **first thematic Expert Panel on this particular topic was set up in autumn 2007**. Chaired by the Immediate Past President of IUFRO, Professor Risto Seppälä, this Expert Panel on Adaptation of Forests to Climate Change – a group of 35 scientists from different forest-related disciplines and different parts of the world – provided the first global assessment to date of the impacts of climate change on forests and people, and the options for adaptation. An even bigger number of scientists contributed to the assessment as expert reviewers.

The Panel completed its assessment as scheduled at the end of 2008. The comprehensive assessment report entitled **Adaptation of Forests and People to Climate Change** was published in the IUFRO World Series and can be downloaded from the IUFRO webpage.

The assessment report as well as the policy brief entitled **Making forests fit for climate change** were formally presented at the 8<sup>th</sup> session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) and influenced the discussion by the Forum on climate change. Several key messages of the assessment are reflected in the resolution on “Forests in a changing environment” adopted by the Forum. The Forum also invited the Global Forest Expert Panels initiative to continue to provide science-based information relevant to the themes of future UNFF sessions.

The main findings of the assessment report have also been taken up by news media from around the world and have given unprecedented public visibility to IUFRO. Highlights of the media coverage included Nature Magazine, BBC News, Reuters, Agence France Presse, Canwest News Service (Canada), Deutsche Presse-Agentur (Germany), Europa Press (Spain), Radio Canada, Radio France Internationale,



*Photo by Alexander Buck, IUFRO Headquarters: members of the Global Forest Expert Panel on Adaptation of Forests to Climate Change at a meeting in Costa Rica*

Deutsche Welle Radio, Globe & Mail (Canada), Le Monde (France), Politiken (Denmark), Die Presse (Austria), Il Sole 24 Ore (Italy). Overall, coverage of the report ran in 16 languages, including Chinese (Mandarin), Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Hebrew, Hungarian, Italian, Korean, Norwegian, Portuguese, Romanian, Spanish, and Thai.

Following the success of this first thematic assessment, preparations are underway towards the establishment of a next thematic Global Forest Expert Panel in the autumn of 2009.





Photo provided by Gerardo Mery, METLA, Finland:  
WFSE participants of Editorial Workshop for "Future of  
Forests - Responding to Global Changes" Helsinki, Finland

## Global Forest Information Service (GFIS)

GFIS is a CPF joint initiative led by IUFRO, in collaboration with FAO, CIFOR, the UNFF Secretariat, and the Biological Informatics Office of the United States Geological Survey. As an internet gateway it provides a single entry point to disseminate and share a wide range of forest-related data and information. It developed common information exchange standards and is building capacity and enhancing partnerships among providers and users of forestry information.

At the end of 2008 the GFIS gateway had over 120 information provider partners from around the world. The gateway is being developed constantly in order to improve information provider partners' possibilities to promote their information resources. For the moment the gateway includes a search tool and browsing capability for the latest news, events, publications and job opportunities. The Finnish Forest Research Institute (Metla) is responsible for the technical development and maintenance of the GFIS gateway.

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 GFIS Coordinator and the Regional Coordinator for Asia and Russia. GFIS training workshops for Asian partners were held in Vietnam, Indonesia and Thailand and for European partners in Austria in 2008.

## IUFRO's Special Project on World Forests, Society and Environment (WFSE)

In 2008 the Special Project IUFRO-WFSE produced publications and documents, participated in international events, planned and coordinated the activities of the core network of 10 partner institutions associated to the project, developed collaboration with other IUFRO working parties, promoted discussions on topics related to international processes and carried out capacity building activities.

### Strengthen research and communications

WFSE researchers collaborated in producing and preparing the following publications and documents:

Composition of the book *Future of Forests – Responding to Global Changes*

Policy Brief on Latin America *Bosques de América Latina que benefician a la gente y sustentan la naturaleza*

Policy Brief on Africa *Making Sub-Saharan African Forests Work for People and Nature* has been developed as a joint activity of WFSE, ICRAF and CIFOR.

Scientific presentations: Gerardo Mery was a keynote speaker at the Latin American Forestry Congress (COFLAT) organized at the University of Mérida in April 2008, in Mérida, Venezuela. The lecture was entitled *La interfaz de ciencia y política forestal en el contexto de un mundo cambiante*.

A new WFSE brochure was printed and distributed at the beginning of 2008.

### Expanding strategic partnership and cooperation

A round of discussions with the core partner organizations for reinforcing the collaboration of the project network were carried out in 2008. A meeting with vTI (von Thünen Institute of Hamburg) was organized in January, with CIFOR in February, with ICRAF in February, with NRC Canada in March, with METLA in March, with CATIE in April and November, and with CIRAD in September.

## IUFRO Special Programme for Developing Countries (IUFRO-SPDC)

### Combining training and conference participation

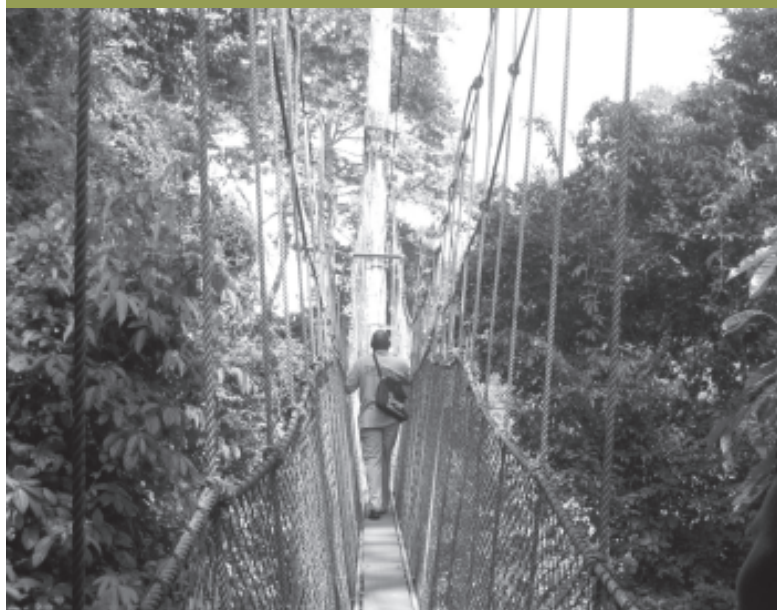
Training and capacity building of forest scientists from developing countries as well as assisting them in their efforts to participate in scientific conferences sponsored or co-sponsored by IUFRO continued to be the main focus of IUFRO-SPDC.

The combination of these two key program activities of IUFRO-SPDC was especially successful in 2008. Besides the funds secured by IUFRO-SPDC, additional resources mobilized by conference organizers could be used to support developing country forest scientists to join both IUFRO-SPDC training workshops and IUFRO meetings. In total, 97 scientists from developing countries in Africa (37 participants), Asia (48 participants) and Latin America (12 participants) were sponsored or partially sponsored to benefit from taking part in five IUFRO-SPDC training workshops on different themes in science-policy interfacing. Another 25 early-career scientists participated in a training workshop on preparing and writing research proposals organized at the Forest Science Institute, Vietnam.

IUFRO-SPDC through its donors and partners mobilized support for participation of a total of 118 scientists in 7 IUFRO sponsored conferences held in Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Ghana, Sweden, Thailand and Vietnam. The IUFRO-SPDC Unit managed the SAP programmes for 5 events including travel arrangements, administration and organization for the training workshops and scientific meetings. Thus, synergies between the conferences and IUFRO-SPDC workshops were further enhanced.

### Research Networking

The scientific book publication project *Keep Asia Green* aims at elaborating state of knowledge reports on forest rehabilitation in various regions of Asia. After completion of Volume I and II on Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia, the work concentrated on South Asia. Two meetings were organized in 2008 for the authors of Volume III. Besides coordinating project activities and preparing two meetings in cooperation with AKECOP, IUFRO-SPDC was also in charge of content and language editing of the papers prepared by the country authors as well as drafting a synthesis paper as introductory section of the book.



*Photo by Michael Kleine, IUFRO-SPDC: canopy walk, Accra workshop excursion, Ghana*

### Support to Regional Research Networks

IUFRO through IUFRO-SPDC has been a long-term supporter of FORNESSA (Forestry Research Network of Sub-Saharan Africa). After a period of low activities between 2005 and 2007, FORNESSA has started a reform process to revitalize the network. This process was supported by IUFRO-SPDC in 2008 by providing the resources for a FORNESSA Steering Committee Meeting and organization of a science-policy interfacing training workshop.

IUFRO-SPDC's partners in the regions are the Asia Pacific Network of Forest Research Institutions (APAFRI) and CATIE, the Tropical Agriculture Research and Higher Education Center in Costa Rica. Both networks assist in coordinating IUFRO-SPDC activities in Asia and Latin America.

### IUFRO-SPDC Training Workshops 2008

*Mountain Forestry Development: Working Effectively at the Interface of Forest Science and Forest Policy*, in Vienna, Austria

*Adaptation of Forests to Climate Change: Working effectively at the Interface of Forest Science and Forest Policy*, in Umeå, Sweden

*Enhancing Contributions of Forest Science and Traditional Forest-related Knowledge (TFRK) to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Forest Resources in Africa*, in Accra, Ghana

IUFRO Event at the FAO Asia Pacific Forestry Week: *Disseminating Scientific Information for Policy and Management*, in Hanoi, Vietnam

TroFCCA Pre-Conference Training: *Working Effectively at the Interface of Forest Science and Forest Policy*, at CATIE, Costa Rica



Photo by courtesy of ENB: Peter Mayer at UNFF 8

## Outlook

by Peter Mayer,  
IUFRO Executive Director

The year 2009 will be decisive for shaping the future of IUFRO. At the Board meeting in October 2009 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, the Board Members will be invited to cast their votes on the composition of the future Board, including the future President, Vice-Presidents, Division Coordinators and President's Nominees. Their recommendation will be put forward to the International Council for final decision. The Board will also be invited to recommend to the International Council the venue of the IUFRO World Congress 2014.

In 2010 the XXIII IUFRO Congress will be held in Seoul, Republic of Korea. The Congress Scientific Committee under the leadership of Dr. John Parrotta, the Congress Organizing Committee under the leadership of Dr. Jung-Hwan Park, and IUFRO Headquarters are already working at full speed to provide an attractive programme for all of you.

In 2009, the corner stones of the future IUFRO Strategy 2011-14 will be defined. Building on the current strategy of *Global Science Cooperation for the Benefit of Forests and People* and on the results of a high level Review Panel chaired by the FAO Assistant Director-General, Mr. Jan Heino, a draft version of the strategy will already be presented to the Board at its meeting in Argentina. Important input for the strategy will also be derived from a questionnaire on the benefits of IUFRO that was distributed to all IUFRO office holders and members in 2008. Many thanks again for all your responses, which are essential for improving IUFRO!

2009 is also the year when the CPF Global Forest Expert Panels (GFEP), a new IUFRO-led initiative organized in the framework of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), will present its first report on Adaptation of Forests and People to Climate Change. The work of GFEP has already given high visibility to IUFRO among the scientific community, policy makers and the news media worldwide.

The special project on *World Forests, Society and Environment* (WFSE) will continue its successful activities at the science-policy interface and has already started to draft a new publication on the "Future of Forests – Responding to Global Change". That book will be launched at the IUFRO World Congress in 2010.

GFIS, the *Google for forestry*, has launched a new, user-friendly interface in 2008 and attracted numerous additional international and national partners last year. It will continue to do so in 2009 through a series of training and partnership development projects.

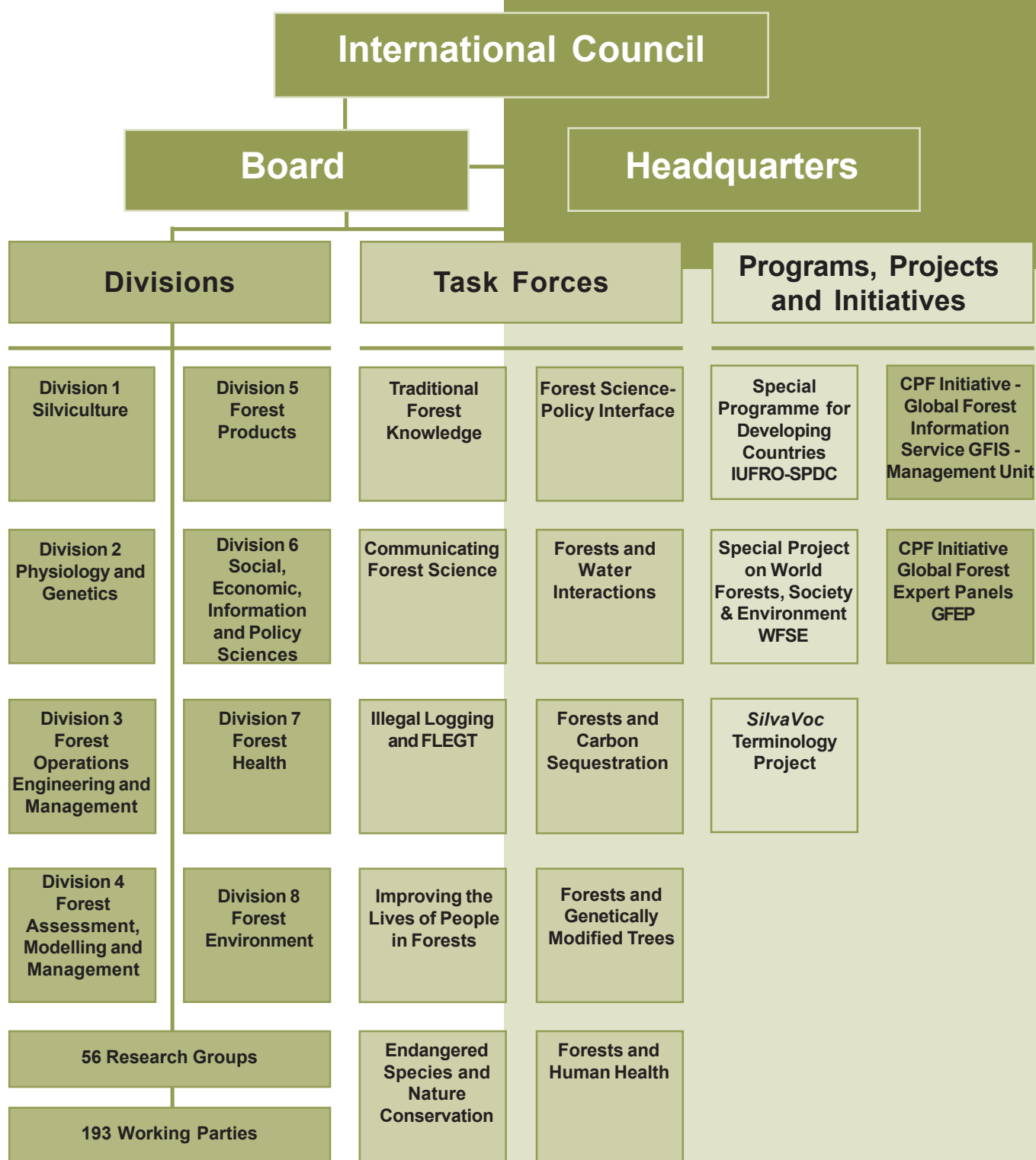
The IUFRO Special Programme for Developing Countries significantly expanded its activities in 2008 as well, and the prospects for 2009 are even better. More than 100 scientists from developing countries were supported to attend meetings and training courses in 2008, and the requests for trainings in 2009 already exceed this number by far. In 2009 a special focus will be put on capacity development in Africa.

In the context of these activities it needs to be highlighted that more donors than ever before have supported the work of IUFRO. We are very grateful for all contributions - as listed in detail in the section on finance of this report - and wish to thank all those who have pledged to support us also in 2009.

Finally, one of the main challenges for IUFRO in the coming years will be effective communication – both within and outside IUFRO. I am pleased to inform you that we have secured professional support for improving the communication with our external target groups. Our communication efforts will focus on the main topics of the IUFRO World Congress 2010 and will build on the collective scientific knowledge available within the IUFRO network.

In the questionnaire sent to the members and officeholders in 2008, the lack of internal communication among researchers in IUFRO was particularly criticized as one of the biggest shortcomings of IUFRO. That is why we would like to do better in 2009 - and beyond. Therefore, we count on the support and enthusiasm of all IUFRO officeholders, and also of the 15,000 scientists who are in contact through IUFRO worldwide. I am convinced that together we can make IUFRO an even more attractive network for the benefit of science, forests and people.

## IUFRO Organizational Information, Structure and Statistics



## Geographical Distribution of IUFRO Officeholders, Member Organizations, Meetings:

Region	Officeholders	Member Organizations	Meetings
Europe	292	233	32
North America	182	145	6
Latin America	44	55	9
Africa	25	54	5
Asia	124	115	14
Western Pacific	52	42	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>68</b>

## IUFRO Balance - as per 31 December 2008 in Euro

<b>ASSETS</b>			<b>EQUITY and LIABILITIES</b>		
		<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>A. Fixed assets</b>			<b>A. Equity</b>		
I. Tangible assets	7,177		Capital as per 31/12/2007	656,410	
II. Financial assets	<u>345,568</u>		Loss 2008	<u>-11,789</u>	
<i>Total</i>		352,745	<i>Total</i>		644,621
<b>B. Current assets</b>			<b>B. Accruals</b>		74,034
I. Accounts receivable	42,309		<b>C. Liabilities from contributions not yet used</b>		360,512
II. Other receivables	149,207		<b>D. Liabilities</b>		38,280
III. Cash on hand and in banks	<u>569,354</u>		<b>E. Deferred Income</b>		2,514
<i>Total</i>		760,870	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>1,119,961</b>
<b>C. Prepaid expenses</b>		6,346			
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>1,119,961</b>			

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




IUFRO International Union of Forest Research Organizations - UNION  
Profit and Loss - Overview 31 December 2008 in EURO

<b>Capital 31 December 2007</b>		<b>656,410</b>
<b>INCOME 2008:</b>		
Membership Fees	237,913	
Publications	2,457	
Donations for budget year 2008	995,756	
Other income / refunds	19,827	
Interest (bank)	15,082	
		1,271,034
<b>EXPENDITURE 2008</b>		
Salaries and contracts	-512,531	
Contributions for third organizations	-134,643	
Office equipment and maintenance	-23,717	
Printing, postage and PR activities	-61,093	
Travel	-80,155	
Organization of Meetings, travel support, SAP	-319,688	
Legal expenses, accounting	-38,790	
Equipment, rent utilities, insurances	-22,104	
Annual result of financial assets	-58,311	
Bank charges, currency differences	-8,587	
Others	-23,202	
		-1,282,822
<b>Profit/Loss for the year 2008</b>		<b>-11,789</b>
<b>Capital 31 December 2008</b>		<b>644,621</b>

## Sponsorships (Grants and In-kind Contributions to IUFRO in 2008)

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

### Sponsor categories:

	<b>GOLD</b> -	more than EUR 100,000
	<b>SILVER</b> -	from EUR 50,000 to 100,000
	<b>BRONZE</b> -	from EUR 25,000 to 49,999

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



Photo by Judith Stoeger, IUFRO Headquarters, Austria:  
Rain Forest Aerial Tram Guápiles, Costa Rica

DONORS	SPDC	GFIS	WFSE	GFEP	Secretariat	Other activities <sup>2</sup>	In-kind contribut.	TOTAL
Austrian Government	22,370	37,000	0	0	271,600	0	123,000	<b>453,970</b>
Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland	60,000	0	140,000	100,000	0	0		<b>300,000</b>
Korea Forest Research Institute (KFRI)	101,500	38,050	0	0	82,500 <sup>1</sup>	38,050		<b>260,100</b>
Finnish Forest Research Institute (METLA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	188,190	<b>188,190</b>
Swedish Int'l Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)	15,810	0	0	85,000	0	0		<b>100,810</b>
UK Dept. for International Development (DFID)	0	0	0	70,000	0	0		<b>70,000</b>
Swedish Ministry of Environment	48,000	0	0	0	0	0		<b>48,000</b>
USDA Forest Service (USA)	41,620	0	0	3,500	0	0		<b>45,120</b>
Yuhan Kimberly (Korea Rep.)	23,080	0	0	0	0	0	7,690	<b>30,770</b>
Asia Pacific Network of Global Change Research	22,300	0	0	0	0	0		<b>22,300</b>
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation & Development of the Fed. Rep. of Germany (BMZ) / German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	<b>10,000</b>
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	7,940	0	0	0	0	0		<b>7,940</b>

<sup>1</sup> IUFRO President's Office, Korea

<sup>2</sup> Support for conferences, Task Forces or Regional Chapters

## New Members

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1010 Wien

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(ENCODEV)  
BP 7444  
Yaounde

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Socapalm Village 1-kribi, BP 411 Douala  
Kribi 00237

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955 Oliver Road  
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Leuschnerstrasse 9  
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Gunung Batu Street / PO Box 141  
Bogor, West Java 16610

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Studentu 11  
Kaunas 53361

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Newton Rigg, Penrith CA11 0AH

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75 Montrose  
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PO Box 1688  
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Danish Concrete Technology (DCT)  
Roemersgade 20  
1362 Koebenhavn K

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Kell Thomas  
Danish Concrete Technology (DCT)  
Roemersgade 20  
1362 Koebenhavn K

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University of Agriculture  
Department of Forestry & Wildlife Management  
P.M.B. 2240  
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**Nigeria, Membership number 712**  
Okorie Fidelis  
Imo State University  
Department of Geography and Environmental Management  
Owerri



Photo by Martín Sánchez Acosta, INTA Concordia, Entre Rios Argentina: Improved trees (*Eucalyptus grandis*)

## Honours & Awards

### IUFRO Certificate of Appreciation

The following people were presented IUFRO Certificates of Appreciation in 2008 for their valuable contributions to IUFRO activities:

Bernier, Pierre  
Brooks, Robert T.  
Carle, Jim  
Christersson, Lars  
Ellatifi, Mohammed  
Hallsby, Göran  
Hånell, Björn  
Heinimann, Hans  
Karjalainen, Eeva  
Montero Gonzalez, Gregorio  
Owari, Toshiaki  
Palo, Ivar  
Persson, Camilla  
Raitio, Hannu  
Rogers, Robert  
Sakai, Hideo  
Sakurai, Rin  
Sasaki, Shozo  
Seymour, Frances  
Sinclair, Fergus  
Suzuki, Hidenori  
Szaro, Robert C.  
Vanclay, Jerry  
Watanabe, Ichiro  
Yapi, Atse M.





Photo by Geoff Roberts, DAFF, Australia:  
Tropical plantation, Australia

## IUFRO Headquarters Publications - 2008

### **IUFRO World Series 20-III:**

Keep Asia Green "South Asia"

### **IUFRO World Series 21:**

Sustainable Forest Management and Poverty Alleviation:  
Roles of Traditional Forest-related Knowledge

### **IUFRO Occasional Paper 20:**

Communicating Forest Science: A Daily Task. Proceedings of  
the International Meeting "Communicating through the media –  
why and how"

### **IUFRO Occasional Paper 21:**

Adaptations of Forests to Climate Change:  
A Multidisciplinary Review

### **IUFRO Occasional Paper 22:**

Policies and Instruments for the Adaptation of Forests and the  
Forest Sector to Impacts of Climate Change as Indicated in United  
Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change National  
Reports

**IUFRO News** issues 1 – 11/12 (2008)

**Noticias de IUFRO** – 2 issues

**12 Scientific Summaries**

**IUFRO Annual Report 2007**

## Editorial:

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Title: *What is your choice? It's in your hand.*

The illustration shows two sides of a human face (healthy  
ecosystem on the right and polluted ecosystem on the left)

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*Communicating Forest Science:*

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*Improving the Lives of People in Forests:*

Carol Colfer, Indonesia

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*Endangered Species and Nature Conservation:*

Robert Szaro, USA

*Forests and Human Health:* Hannu Raitio, Finland

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*Special Programme for Developing Countries (SPDC):*

Michael Kleine, Austria

*SilvaVoc Terminology Project:*

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*World Forests, Society and Environment (WFSE):*

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*Global Forest Information Service (GFIS):*

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*Global Forest Expert Panels (GFEP):*

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

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