

THE ONLINE INFORMATION BULLETIN OF THE GLOBAL FOREST SCIENCE NETWORK

Sustainable Management and Genetic Conservation of Teak Resources

Project Formulation Workshop on 26-27 May 2014, Bangkok, Thailand

Report by PK Thulasidas, TEAKNET Coordinator, Coordinator of IUFRO Working Party 5.06.02 Utilization of planted teak

In line with the outcome of the World Teak Conference 2013 held in Bangkok, it was decided to launch a teak conservation program in original teak-growing countries in an effort to prevent natural teak from disappearing completely.

Natural teak forests are estimated to cover ca. 29 million ha in India, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand. The available old-growth, high-quality teak resources are under constant threat due to overexploitation and conversion to other land-uses. However, most planted teak forests use germplasm that is based on a limited number of clones and hybrids and it is imperative to plan, organize and implement a program for the genetic conservation of teak resources on a global level in order to conserve the existing native teak resources and to widen the genetic resource base of planted teak forests in view of new challenges from climate change and extreme weather events.

In this context, a project planning workshop was jointly organized by the Plant Genetic Conservation Project under the Royal Initiative of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn (RSPG), Thailand, International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, and International Teak Information Network (TEAKNET), India during 26-27 May 2014 at RSPG premises, Bangkok. A total of 20 invited delegates from the selected 7 Asian countries participated in the two-day workshop hosted by RSPG. The workshop was formally inaugurated by Prof. Dr. Tira Sutabutra, Former Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives and Vice-President of RSPG Foundation, Thailand. The workshop was sponsored by IUFRO under the Special Programme for Development of Capacities (IUFRO-SPDC) and moderated by SPDC Coordinator, Dr. Michael Kleine of IUFRO Headquarters, Vienna.

A preliminary project logical framework was prepared in the workshop with the active inputs of the participating countries for a possible future collaboration on conservation of teak genetic resources at the regional and global scale and it is anticipated to develop it into a full-fledged project application document seeking international funding. The project aims at developing



Workshop Participants (photo provided by PK Thulasidas)

capacities for the sustainable management and genetic conservation of teak resources in participating nations that manage natural and planted teak forests.

FAO and IUFRO-SPDC agreed to jointly formulate the project proposal. Once realized, TEAKNET and RSPG will facilitate the implementation of the project in the respective countries in the region. Later, the project will be expanded to other teak growing countries the world over.

For further reading: [Teak Net Bulletin Vol. 7/ Issue 3](#)

Announcing The #IUFRO2014 Blog Competition Sustaining Forests, Sustaining People - The Role of Research

Ahead of the upcoming IUFRO World Congress this October we want to provide **a platform for you to showcase your work and enter for a chance to win a cash prize of \$500 USD.**



We know that there is a lot of interesting work being conducted around the world and that a lot of this work flies "under the radar". This is your chance to bring awareness to your research or project!

Visit the [IUFRO 2014 Blog](#) for more information!

Last date for submissions is September 30th.

Wilder by Design? - Managing Landscape Change and Future Ecologies

Summary of conference presentations and discussions by Ian Rotherham, Coordinator of IUFRO Working Party [9.03.01](#)

The excellent, high quality presentations at the 'Wilder by Design' conference held in Sheffield, UK, 15-16 May, covered a range of perspectives, as shown in the conference abstracts. This facilitated some interesting discussions, which raised issues and challenged thinking for both delegates and speakers alike. Fundamental questions were posed about our understanding of the concepts, the language that we use to discuss them and how this is represented and communicated to the wider world.

Creating and designing a 'wilder' landscape is not a simple or uniform concept. Whether on the small-scale, urban dimension talked about by Richard Scott (Landlife) and Anna Jorgensen (University of Sheffield) or on the larger rural scale of Charlie Burrell's Knepp Estate, there is a range of approaches and techniques to be applied. In the discussion of Oostvardeplassen by Jamie Lorimer (Oxford University), there were links to ideas presented by Nick MacGregor (Natural England) with a description of a research project reconnecting woodlands in a wider landscape. Both perceptions and approaches change over time and the 'wilder' concept has a deep-seated eco-cultural component. This needs to be recognized and used in future planning as both Jan Woudstra (University of Sheffield) and Ian Rotherham (Sheffield Hallam University) showed in their presentations. Peter Taylor (Ethos / Leeds Wildland Research Institute) touched on some key themes and added both a personal-human dimension discussing 'rewilding' ourselves, and a global multi-cultural perspective, championing its rich diversity.

Chris Thomas (University of York) also took a global perspective in discussing human influences effecting 'wilder' landscapes and species changes almost by default through decisions made in the global market place, often with unforeseen consequences. The movement of biological species and the ability of species to move and survive in altered circumstances and under human influence were discussed by Jonty Denton and Ted Green (Ancient Tree Forum). They championed the cause of invertebrates and fungi respectively both often overlooked groups but fundamental to high quality ecosystems. Some of these taxa can be heavily dependent on specific grazing regimes whilst inappropriate management adversely affects others. Paul Ardron (BaLHRI), who stepped in at the last minute for the absent Ken Smith, gave a short presentation about the fragility and vulnerability of the physical remains of cultural heritage. He spoke about historical peat cutting in the UK's Southern Pennine uplands and how the archaeological remains may easily be damaged. This is often inadvertent, through inappropriate habitat management and a lack of knowledge of the wider cultural context.

Lois Mansfield (University of Cumbria) gave a presentation on the role that upland hill farming could play in managing 'wilder' landscapes. She showed the rich cultural heritage underpinning farming in these areas. However, she raised the issue that without a real



Field visit to the Derbyshire Peak District with Professor Ian Rotherham leading the walk. (Photo by Chris Senior)

understanding of the functioning of these communities and robust planning for the future to address problems of an ageing and isolated population, all may easily be lost as declines in farming continue. This scenario resonates with similar communities in many countries, bringing into sharp focus the need to influence economic, social and political considerations. These provide the framework in which we operate. From the University of Leeds Wildland Research Institute, Steve Carver showed how developing digital mapping techniques could be a powerful tool to inform and influence policy and decision-making. He used an example from work in Scotland taking data from the local / individual-site scale through to setting the context on a global scale. Chris Thomas and Nick MacGregor also gave examples of the power of digital-age science, modelling, and mapping techniques.

The two-day meeting closed with a panel discussion that brought many of the issues together. However, there also was a more fundamental discussion about the values we place on 'wild' and 'design' and the pluralities of meaning which this generates. There was talk of how this should be represented along a continuum of experience. The lively debate raised pertinent philosophical and historical questions and called on the ideas to be placed in a context of transparent and open economic, political, and social dialogues. It was suggested that this could drive forward an agenda for change, which will enable everyone to sign up to a 'wilder' long-term future at least for the next 4,000 years!

A fuller summary of the meeting will be published later together with individual papers in various publications. Photographs from the conference, taken by Chris Senior, can be found at www.flickr.com/groups/syeconet. The conference was sponsored and supported by British Ecological Society, Sheffield Hallam University, JBA Consulting, Thorne & Hatfield Moors Conservation Forum, IUFRO, Landscape Conservation Forum, IPS, BANC, the Ancient Tree Forum, and the European Society of Environmental History. Visit www.ukeconet.org for information about the 2015 "Wilder By Design" conference.

(Report abridged by the editor; read the [full summary](#))

Linking Gender, Adaptation, Climate Change and Forestry/Resource Management

Report by Maureen G. Reed, University of Saskatchewan, Deputy Coordinator of [IUFRO Research Group 6.08.00](#)

The international forum on "Linking Gender, Adaptation, Climate Change and Forestry/Resource Management" was an invitation-only event held at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon, Canada May 27-29, 2014 and organized in cooperation with IUFRO Working Group 6.08.00 Gender and Forestry. We are grateful for funding received from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada and from the following institutions at the University of Saskatchewan - the International Centre for Northern Governance and Development, the School of Environment and Sustainability, and the Office of the Vice-President Research.

Planners and decision-makers at national, provincial and local levels are just beginning to systematically plan, manage, and adapt community practices to climate change affecting forestry communities. These efforts have yet to consider how differential capabilities within forest-based communities and landscapes based on social dynamics (such as gender, culture, and age) may affect the planning process and the adaptive capacity within communities.

We brought 18 academics and practitioners together from Canada and Sweden to share usable knowledge about how gender and adaptive capacity of forest-based communities and land users are related. All who participated were familiar with some, but not all, aspects of the workshop agenda. Some were experienced living and working in rural communities affected by climate change, others had conducted research about climate change adaptation or about gender. None was an expert in all fields.

Hence, our objectives were to pool our knowledge, identify key questions about how gender affects the capacity of forest-based communities to adapt to climate and other changes, suggest modifications to a guidebook designed to help communities plan for adaptation, and identify additional outlets for the results of our discussion and consider future collaborative research opportunities.

Key findings and recommendations from the forum include:

Forest-based communities share circumstances in common with other rural communities that rely on renewable resources for livelihoods. Lessons across communities and resource-types should be shared.

"Gender" differences in Canada may be difficult to explain or to justify where climate change and social planning concerns 'compete' with other, seemingly more pressing or more concrete challenges such as maintaining infrastructure in the face of dwindling financial and even human resources.

Improved understanding of gender might arise if it is considered within broader concerns for diversity and inclusion. Addressing diversity and inclusion in planning



Discussions during forum (Photo by Alyssa Scott)

processes may also broaden the agenda from its current focus on infrastructure planning to other social effects of climate change that will affect rural communities (e.g., effects on aging populations, socio-psychological effects that affect the well-being of residents, considerations for insurance and planning within and beyond households, raising awareness).

"Who" is included through all phases of planning for climate change adaptation will be important for determining "what" is included. Hence, attention at the earliest phases should be given to widening the list of interested or affected participants and stakeholders.

Follow-up

A specific publication from participants' presentations will be developed in 2014-15, either as a special issue journal or an edited book. A new module for the Indigenous Land Management Program at the University of Saskatchewan will be developed in 2014-15 to help Indigenous land managers identify appropriate procedures for climate change adaptation planning. New research collaborations with Model Forests in Sweden and Canada will be explored.

(Report abridged by the editor; [full report](#) at the IUFRO 6.08.00 webpages.)

WANGARI MAATHAI AWARD 2014

Deadline for nominations extended to 18 July 2014!

The Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) is awarding one extraordinary individual USD20,000 for improving our forests and the lives of people who depend on them. The award will be presented during the IUFRO World Congress in Salt Lake City.

Guidelines: <http://www.cpfweb.org/77034/en/>
Send nominations to: cpf@un.org

EFUF 2014: Green Cities – Urban Nature “Crossing Boundaries“

Report by Cecil C. Konijnendijk v.d. Bosch, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Deputy Coordinator of IUFRO Research Group 6.07.00 – Urban forestry

The European Forum on Urban Forestry (EFUF) is a network of experts in the science and practice of forestry, urban and regional planning, land-use management and landscape architecture. The network addresses issues concerning the management of urban forests and green spaces in order to improve quality of life.

Each year an international conference is organized at which the latest research results and practical experience are presented and, in workshops and field visits, further discussed. The Forum has existed since 1998. In 2014 its annual conference for the first time took place in Switzerland, namely in Lausanne from 3-7 June.

<http://www.efuf2014.org/>



Each topic was highlighted by at least 3 to 10 different oral presentations and also various posters, which were presented in a very successful poster session.

Although the theme for the 17th EFUF was ‘crossing boundaries’ much of the discussion had focused on ‘building bridges across boundaries’; this was exemplified by the emergence of the relationship between Green Infrastructure and Ecosystem Services and the relationship between Urban Forestry and Urban Design as forum themes.

Many European cities are growing rapidly and this presents challenges in respect of land supply and planning for housing and commerce. Incorporating Urban Forestry into new expansion areas means that

The following key questions were addressed:

- How to Define and Promote Urban Ecosystem Services?
- How to Integrate Urban Forests and Green Infrastructures in Urban Planning?
- How to Plan, Manage and Monitor Green Infrastructures and Urban Forests?
- How to Promote Social Goods in Urban Forests and Green Spaces?
- How to Manage Multi-Stakeholder Conflicts in Urban Forests and Green Spaces?
- How to Cross Boundaries: Green Cities – Urban Nature – Urban forests?

inter-disciplinary discussion with architects and urban planners is very crucial.

Urban Forest is being undervalued when compared with other public infrastructure. This can lead to under-investment in recreational infrastructure such as path surfaces, picnic places and interpretation.

Find a detailed scientific summary report by Clive Davies at: <http://www.iufro.org/science/divisions/division-6/60000/60700/activities/>

(Photo by Andreas Bernasconi, Pan Bern AG: Wild forests meet urban areas along the river Rhone in Geneva.)

Ozone and Plants

By Elena Paoletti, Deputy Coordinator of IUFRO Research Group 7.01.00

The *Ozone and Plants* conference was held on 18-21 May 2014 in Beijing, China. It was hosted by the Chinese Academy of Sciences, on behalf of the IUFRO Research Group 7.01.00 “Impacts of Air Pollution and Climate Change on Forest Ecosystems” and the ICP Vegetation (<http://icpvegetation.ceh.ac.uk>). In the course of the conference a special session was organized by the Task Force on Hemispheric Transport of Air Pollution on behalf of UNECE (<http://htap.org>). The conference was attended by 102 experts from 17 countries with a total of 48 oral presentations and 40 posters.

Welcoming addresses were delivered by the Ministry of Environmental Protection of China (Dr. Guangming Duan), the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Dr. Xiaonan Duan),

the Coordinator of IUFRO RG 7.01.00 (Dr. Andrzej Bytnerowicz), the ICP Vegetation (Dr. Harry Harmens) and the Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences (Prof. Yonglong Lu).

Five keynote speakers introduced ozone distribution and impacts in China (Zhaozhong Feng), ozone pollution in East Asia (Hajime Akimoto), micrometeorological measurements of ozone fluxes (Stanislaw Cieslik), signaling processes induced by ozone (Jaakko Kangasjärvi), and ozone risk assessment (Lisa Emberson). The conference was an important opportunity to summarize the most updated scientific knowledge about ozone atmospheric chemistry and exchanges with the biosphere; ozone monitoring, modeling and risk assessment; and plant and ecosystem responses to ozone exposure.

Ozone was confirmed to be a serious air pollution problem - particularly in Asia - adversely affecting crops,

forest trees and ecosystem health. A strong focus of the conference was on ozone effects on crop yield quality and quantity. Given the continuous and fast rise of the world population, pressure on food is expected to dramatically increase. Methods for assessing yield quality and approaches for improving yield quantity as a mitigation option in ozone-polluted environments were discussed, with an emphasis on breeding for more tolerant cultivars, especially for the two world's most important food crops, rice and wheat. Ozone toxicity mechanisms and dose-response relationships were presented and discussed.

Effects of ozone on ecosystem services, provided by forests and grasslands, such as carbon sequestration, control of the water cycle, and biodiversity conservation in the current and expected future climate were also addressed.

Many contributions reported results obtained in the field (e.g., by applying the antiozonant ethylenediurea, in ozone free-air fumigation (O3-FACE) experiments, in open-top chambers (OTCs), by micrometeorological approaches, and by epidemiological investigations), which is an important innovation relative to the prevalent laboratory studies of the past. These various approaches allow for investigating many different factors concurrently affected together with ozone. The tendency was to investigate mature plants in long-term experiments at ecosystem level, by focusing on the carbon, nitrogen and water cycles, and applying non-destructive techniques, such as sap-flow, eddy-covariance, and minirhizotron.

There is also an increased cross-disciplinary collaboration, involving experts with different backgrounds (ecophysicologists, biochemists, molecular biologists, atmospheric chemists, soil scientists, risk assessment experts, modelers, and statisticians).



Ozone and Plants conference participants
(Photo provided by Elena Paoletti)

The conference identified a need to:

Set-up coordinated surface ozone monitoring programs across the world to validate modeled surface ozone concentrations and deposition. Collate further existing field-based evidence for the impacts of ambient ozone on vegetation.

Establish more free-air ozone exposure facilities to quantify the adverse impact of ozone on vegetation under field conditions.

Further develop ozone dose-response relationships and critical levels for vegetation, in particular under Asian conditions and using Asian species and cultivars.

Include sensitivity for ozone in crop breeding programs to mitigate the threat of ozone pollution to food security.

Communicate to stakeholders - such as crop breeders, farmers and policy makers - the severity of the threat of ozone pollution to food security, carbon sequestration and other ecosystem services affecting human wellbeing.

Find a full report at: <http://www.iufro.org/science/divisions/division-7/70000/70100/activities/>

IV International Scientific and Practical Conference "Innovation and Technology in Forestry" (ITF-2014)

By Tatiana S. Koroleva, Deputy Director for International Activities, St. Petersburg Forestry Research Institute

On 27-28 of May, 2014, the Saint-Petersburg Forestry Research Institute (FBI "SPbFRI") with the support of the Federal Forestry Agency (Rosleskhoz) held the international scientific and practical conference "Innovation and Technology in Forestry" (ITF-2014). The event was dedicated to the 85th anniversary of the Institute.

265 people from 11 countries participated in the conference. Among them were leading scientists and

practitioners of forestry as well as young researches from leading forestry higher education institutions, and research institutes of Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Finland, Spain, Poland, Sweden, Poland, the USA, Germany, Vietnam and others.

Congratulatory addresses were received from the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO), leading organizations in the field of the forest sector of Russia and foreign countries (Kazakhstan, Belarus, Finland) on the occasion of the opening of the conference and 85th anniversary of the Institute.

The plenary meeting of the conference was opened by the deputy director of the Federal Forestry Agency, Aleksander V. Panfilov. On behalf of the management of Rosleskhoz he congratulated the staff of the Institute on the 85th anniversary and delivered a letter of congratulations from the head of Rosleskhoz, Vladimir

A. Lebedev, expressing gratitude to the staff of FBI "SPbFRI" for their dedication and devotion to the cause. A.V. Panfilov also made a point that the Russian forest science faced a serious task – the development of an efficient instrument for creation of economically available and high-quality wood resources and promotion of the development of the model of green economy in the country.

The participants and guests of the event got acquainted with the innovative developments of FBI "SPbFRI" at the exhibition "Implementation of innovative developments into the practice of forest management". Among those are systems of video monitoring of wildfires and video conferencing, a line for seedlings management and the unmanned aerial rotor-winged vehicle with function of automatic control of flight assignment created to aid those involved in wildfire suppression.

The conference was a large international scientific forum. It made it possible to exchange international experience; it joined efforts of specialists from different



Photo by Alexander Komarov,
St. Petersburg Forestry Research Institute

countries for settlement of current issues in the forest sector and promoted development of interstate cooperation. (Report abridged by the editor)

IUFRO President Niels Elers Koch at 3rd Forest Science Forum in China

On the occasion of the 3rd Forest Science Forum and 12th International Conference on Bio-Based Composites in the Pan-pacific Region held in Beijing, China (<http://www.gfsf2010.org/dct/page/1>) from 4-7 June, 2014, IUFRO President Niels Elers Koch gave a presentation on "Forests – Resources for the Future – Key Challenges". The event gathered about 200 participants from 11 countries.



Niels Elers Koch (left) and Shen Gui in Beijing

In the course of his visit to China, Niels Elers Koch had the opportunity to meet with a number of high-ranking forestry officials: Zhao Shucong, newly appointed President of the State Forestry Administration (SFA) and the Chinese Society of Forestry (CSF); Wu Zhimin, Executive Director General of the International Forestry Cooperation Center (IFCC), SFA; Zhi Wang, Deputy Division Director, Multilateral Affairs, IFCC-SFA; Shirong Liu and Lu Menming from the Chinese Academy of Forestry (CAF), Shen Gui and Cayung Feng from CSF, and Ray Yip from the Gates Foundation.

Second World Wood Day Celebration

held in Xianyou, Fujian Province, China

By Andrew H.H. Wong, Howard Rosen and Mike Hou

The International Wood Culture Society (IWCS, a member of IUFRO and also active in IUFRO Working Party 5.10.01 – Wood culture) conceived the idea of World Wood Day (WWD) to be held on March 21st each year, with the support of IUFRO, to celebrate the sustainable cultural use and appreciation of wooden artefacts and products in society around the world, that wood products helps sustain society as much as forests have.

Hence WWD intentionally coincided with the International Day of Forests reflecting society's dual needs for both wood and forests for a sustainable future. Following the successful inaugural World Wood Day celebration on 21st March 2013, in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, participants from more than 70 countries and regions participated in the second WWD event, on a grand scale, held at the China Classical Art International Expo city in Xian You (a premier wood furniture centre in China), Fujian Province. The theme of the 2014 WWD was "Wood in a Changing Culture".

Following the WWD celebrations, global wood culture tours will continually be held during the year along the theme "Wood in a Changing Culture". IWCS will be present at the 24th IUFRO World Congress in Salt Lake City, Utah, USA, to showcase its activities at the exhibition arena of the Palace Convention Center, while IUFRO unit 5.10.01 will run a much anticipated congress technical session (organizers: Howard Rosen and Woo Chun Young) entitled "Wood and forest culture: merging the past with the present". Further reports of 2014 WWD celebrations are found on www.iwcs.com

For a full report, please go to: <http://www.iufro.org/science/divisions/division-5/50000/activities/>

IFSA at the UN Forum on Forests - Old Challenges and New Opportunities

By Urs Dieterich, UNFF Focal Point for the Major Group Children and Youth

At the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF), IFSA students serve as "Focal Points" for the Major Group Children and Youth. In this position, IFSA's goal is to achieve meaningful consideration of youth-relevant issues in international forest policy processes. At a UNFF Ad-Hoc Expert Group meeting in Nairobi, Kenya in February 2014 (AHEG-1) two IFSA students both conquered new ground and discovered old challenges for IFSA. A highlight was a plenary discussion about possibly including IFSA as member of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) and a written statement in the final AHEG-1 report to consider this option.

Among the important topics for IFSA is forestry education, a field vital to ensure the long-term sustainability and implementation of forest policy decisions by a generation of responsible forest managers. IFSA's role as civil society organization, however, goes beyond this keystone topic. Since the beginning of IFSA's UNFF engagement an overarching question has been asked - and has remained partially unsolved: How can individual students, or small groups, speak for youths around the world? Can we live up to the claim to represent the varied perspectives young people have on forests? Grasping the full scope of issues and interdependencies is a wicked problem and full realization of this mammoth task is yet to be seen—anywhere in the world.

Particularly in light of the expected fundamental changes in the UNFF structure clarity about IFSA's mandate and its representatives is crucial. At the UNFF 11th Session in May 2015 the current UNFF will give way to a new UN facilitated forest policy forum as a result of the review of the International Arrangement on Forests (IAF). In Nairobi, first steps to organize an international youth workshop in February 2015 addressing IFSA's role in a new global forest policy regime were initiated. Finding the common interest, discovering synergies, and leveraging IFSA's opportunities for meaningful, equitable, and inclusive participation is a main objective of this workshop.

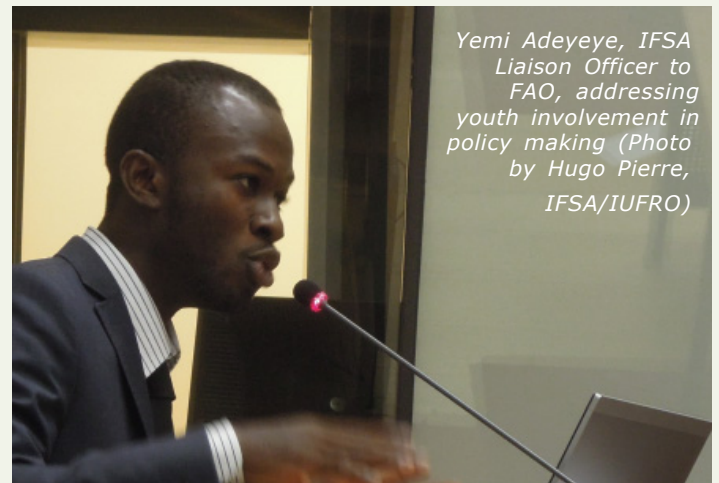
Whether or not IFSA can truly represent youth (and whether this is seen as desirable) depends on one's individual standpoint and on what indicators are applied; whether or not IFSA will embrace a potential CPF membership depends on the expectations of all stakeholders from such an engagement and the values it represents. While there is no certainty about the outcomes of youth participation at the UNFF, we aim to be as inclusive, transparent, and farsighted as possible, aware of the tremendous responsibility to potentially be making a difference in the every-day lives of youths around the world. Continuously working on communication between the local and global level, including vital feedback loops, as well as ensuring the legitimacy and accountability of IFSA representatives, is a major organizational challenge - and strong IFSA objective. Ultimately, IFSA's contribution is defined by empowering youths as basis for personal and

professional well-being, for intercultural understanding in a globalized world, and for the best possible future for our forests.

Youth and Education in a Changing Forest Sector: Their Role in Shaping the Future

Report from COFO 22 by Hugo Pierre, Junior Professional Officer – IUFRO/IFSA Joint Position

In recent years we have observed many changes in the forest sector, underpinned by changes in society as a whole. The demand for forest goods and services continues to rise, while the capacity to deliver them remains constant. Changes in climate further complicate the ability of current forestry institutions to deliver these goods and services. Addressing these challenges requires skills and capacities at both an institutional and an individual level. Yet, over the last decade, studies have shown that the overall capacity for forestry education and interest of youth to study forestry has been declining.



Yemi Adeyeye, IFSA Liaison Officer to FAO, addressing youth involvement in policy making (Photo by Hugo Pierre, IFSA/IUFRO)

Against this background, IFSA and IUFRO organized a joint side-event titled *Youth and Education in a changing Forest Sector: their role in shaping the future*, during the 22nd session of the UN FAO's Committee on Forestry, COFO22 in short, which took place at the FAO's Headquarters in Rome between June 23 and 27. It aimed to raise the participants' awareness of the crucial importance of forestry education for adequately preparing graduates to sustainably manage the world's resources in the future. Opening remarks were given by Eduardo Rojas-Briales, Assistant-Director General, FAO Forestry Department, before a panel of experts discussed with the numerous attendants key aspects of youth involvement in policy development, and challenges related to forestry education.

The side-event resulted in the drafting of a text for consideration by country delegates, highlighting the gap in addressing forestry education at the policy and investment level. Furthermore, it calls for the establishment of a mechanism for guiding and advising the work of FAO on forestry education, in close cooperation with international and regional partners.

Publications

Eucalyptus Genome Successfully Sequenced

IUFRO Spotlight # 23

<http://www.iufro.org/media/iufro-spotlights/>

IUFRO Proceedings

Find books of abstracts and proceedings of IUFRO meetings online at <http://www.iufro.org/publications/proceedings/>

International Symposium on Forest Soils

Proceedings from the conference on 17-20 September 2013 in Shenyang, China, IUFRO 8.01.03

<http://www.iufro.org/publications/proceedings/proceedings-meetings-2013/#c20387>

IUFRO Research Group 7.02.00 - Pathology Newsletter

<http://www.iufro.org/science/divisions/division-7/70000/70200/newsletters/>

Read, among other things, an article entitled "Effective Forest Protection is a Multifaceted Endeavour" by Tod Ramsfield, Rebecca Ganley, Lindsay Bulman, and Michael Ormsby.

ForHealth Newsletter 1/2014

Learn about the International Society of Nature and Forest Medicine (INFOM, <http://infom.org>), for example. INFOM was founded in January 2011 and has since then been a strong supporter of the progress and development of research involving Nature and Forest Medicine. <http://www.iufro.org/science/task-forces/forests-trees-humans/publications/>

The Call of the Wild - Perceptions, history, people and ecology in the emerging paradigms of wilding

This article by Ian D. Rotherham discusses some key issues of nature conservation and future landscapes in the context of achieving a more wild state of nature. The lessons are drawn from a programme of Sheffield-based research, seminars, conferences and debates extending over 20 years in Britain and linking to events across Europe. In terms of British and European ecology and biodiversity these are some of the most resonant contemporary debates.

Go to: <http://www.iufro.org/science/divisions/division-9/90000/90300/90301/publications/>

Handbook of Forest Resource Economics.

By Kant, S. and Alavalapati, J. A. (Eds) 2014. Earthscan from Routledge. 559 pp.

Details are available at <http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415623247/>

Post Faustman Forest Resource Economics

By Kant, S. (Ed). 2013.. Springer. 293 pp.

Details are available at: <http://www.springer.com/economics/book/978-94-007-5777-6>

Invasive Alien Plants in the Forests of Asia and the Pacific

By K.V. Sankaran and T.A. Suresh
FAO Nations Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok 2013

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3276e/i3276e00.htm>

Bois et Forêts des Tropiques

This is a quarterly magazine published by CIRAD, focusing on research and development, and entirely devoted to the various forest and forestry sciences and technologies in the world's hot regions. Articles are published in French, English and Spanish.

Visit: <http://bft.cirad.fr/en/index.php>

State of the World's Forests 2014: Enhancing the socioeconomic benefits from forests

Worldwide, forests and trees have a great potential to contribute to sustainable development and to a greener economy. Yet, clear evidence of this is needed to ensure that the benefits from forests are recognized in the post-2015 development agenda. This edition of *State of the World's Forests* published by FAO addresses this need and also suggests how information might be improved and policies adjusted, so that the socioeconomic benefits from forests can be enhanced in the future:

<http://www.fao.org/forestry/sofo/en/>

FAO Publishes First Global Study of Forest Genetic Resources

The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources — prepared under the guidance of FAO's intergovernmental Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture — calls for urgent action to better manage forests and their genetic resources to sure that rural people who depend on them for their nutrition, livelihoods and resilience will be able to rely on their benefits over the long term. See:

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/233303/icode/>

Positions & Announcements

Two ICSU Positions

The International Council for Science (ICSU) is seeking an **Executive Director**, to lead implementation of the strategic goals and plans of the organization, manage its Secretariat and oversee day-to-day operations, and a **Head of Science Programmes**, to develop and deliver ICSU's science initiatives. Location: Paris, France. Closing date: 11 August 2014 (midnight CET)

Professor of Practice in Biomaterials

School of Forest Resources and Environmental Science, Michigan Technological University, Main Campus; Houghton, MI, USA. Deadline: 1 August 2014

<https://www.jobs.mtu.edu/postings/1597>

Professor in Urban Vegetation

Department of Landscape Architecture, Planning and Management, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), Alnarp, Sweden. Deadline: 25 August 2014

<http://www.slu.se/sv/om-slu/fristaende-sidor/aktuellt/lediga-tjanster/las-mer/?eng=1&Pid=1480>

PhD Course at SLU

8 Sep–10 Oct 2014, Uppsala, Sweden
Gender, Development and Environmental Governance
Department of Urban and Rural Development, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)

<http://www.iufro.org/discover/noticeboard/#c14635>

IUFRO Meetings

Search our [online calendar](#) for a full list of meetings! Find non-IUFRO meetings on the [IUFRO Noticeboard](#)! Also search for forest-related events in GFIS at: <http://www.gfis.net>



13-15 Aug 2014
SILVA Network Annual Conference
Bern, Switzerland
IUFRO [6.09.00](#), [Task Force Education in Forest Science](#)
Contact: Siegfried Lewark, siegfried.lewark(at)fobawi.uni-freiburg.de

18-22 Aug 2014
CANCELLED: Traveling Workshop "Changing forest dynamics in harsh environments"
Quebec City – Baie-Comeau, Canada
IUFRO [8.01.06](#)

1-10 Sep 2014
3rd IUFRO Task Force Education in Forest Science Learning Initiative - Model Forests
Goluchow, Poland
IUFRO [Task Force on Education in Forest Science](#)
Contact: Krzysztof Sterenczak, krzysztof.sterenczak(at)wl.sggw.pl
<http://www.tf-efs.pl/en/home/future-events/3rd-iufro-learning-initiatives.html>

3-5 Sep 2014
In The Bog - The Ecology, Landscape, Archaeology and Heritage of Peatlands
Sheffield, UK
IUFRO [9.03.01](#), UKEconet and others
Contact: Christine Handley, christine(at)hallamec.plus.com
<http://www.ukeconet.org/event/in-the-bog-conference/>

8-13 Sep 2014
Sixth International Symposium on Physiological Processes in Roots of Woody Plants
Nagoya, Japan
IUFRO [2.01.15](#)
Contact: Kyotaro Noguchi, kyotaro(at)affrc.go.jp
<http://woodyroot6.jsrr.jp/index.html>

18-20 Sep 2014
CANCELLED: Implementation of DSS into the Forestry Practice
Zvolen, Slovakia
IUFRO [4.04.04](#), [4.03.03](#)

10-14 Nov 2014
7th Meeting of the IUFRO Working Party 7.02.09 Phytophthora in Forests and Natural Ecosystems
Esquel, Patagonia, Argentina
IUFRO [7.02.09](#)
Contact: Everett M. Hansen, hansene(at)science.oregonstate.edu
<http://www.iufrophytophthora2014.org/>

3-6 Dec 2014
Fifth International Conference on Plants & Environmental Pollution (ICPEP-5)
Lucknow, India
IUFRO [7.01.04](#)
Contact: Elina Oksanen, elina.oksanen(at)uef.fi
<http://isebindia.com/icpep-5/icpep-5.html>

17-20 Mar 2015
Fourth Mediterranean Forest Week (IV MFW)
Barcelona, Spain
IUFRO [4.04.04](#)
Contact: José G. Borges, joseborges(at)isa.ulisboa.pt

11-16 May 2015
3rd World Teak Conference 2015
Guayaquil, Ecuador
IUFRO [5.06.02](#)
Contact: P.K. Thulasidas, coordinator(at)teaknet.org

26-28 May 2015
CIOSTA 2015 Conference
St. Petersburg, Russia
IUFRO
Contact: Mike Wingfield, mike.wingfield(at)fabu.up.ac.za
<http://ciosta2015.org>

22-26 Jun 2015
Fluctuation of Insect and Diseases
San Michele, All'adige, Italy
IUFRO [7.03.10](#)
Contact: Milos Knizek, knizek(at)vulhm.cz

19-23 Aug 2015
New Frontiers of Forest Economics (neFFE)
Beijing, China
IUFRO [9.04.00](#)
Contact: Shashi Kant, shashi.kant(at)utoronto.ca
<http://www.neffe.ch/>

21-24 Oct 2015
Scientific cultivation and green development to enhance the sustainability of eucalypt plantations
Nanning City, Guangxi Province, China
IUFRO [2.08.03](#)
Contact: Shaoxiang CHEN, sxchen01(at)163.com

Other Meetings

7-10 Oct 2014
World Green Infrastructure Congress
Sydney, Australia
World Green Infrastructure Network (WGIN), Green Roofs Australasia (GRA) <http://www.wgic2014.org/>

12-19 Nov 2014
IUCN World Parks Congress
Sydney, Australia
IUCN, Parks Australia, NSW National Parks, NPWS
<http://www.worldparkscongress.org/index.html>

24-28 Nov 2014
POSTPONED – Future date to be announced! International Seminar on Bamboo in Africa
Pretoria, South Africa
<http://www.iufro.org/discover/noticeboard/#c12666>

1-12 Dec 2014
COP 20/CMP 10
Lima, Peru, http://unfccc.int/meetings/lima_dec_2014/meeting/8141.php

6-7 Dec 2014
Global Landscapes Forum
Lima, Peru, <http://www.landscapes.org/>
Contact: Ann-Kathrin Neureuther, a.neureuther(at)cgjar.org

24-27 Aug 2015
XVIII International Plant Protection Congress
Berlin, Germany
International Association of Plant Protection Sciences
<http://www.ippc2015.de>