ATBC 2020

Annual Meeting of the Association of Tropical Biology and Conservation

July 12–16, 2020

Cartagena, Colombia

The 57th Annual Meeting of the Association for Tropical Biology and Conservation (ATBC) will be held in Cartagena, Colombia, from July 12 to 16, 2020 at the Cartagena de Indias Convention Center. ATBC 2020 intends to engage a range of academic disciplines, professional sectors, NGOs, practitioners and community leaders to communicate knowledge on tropical biodiversity and conservation. The theme of the ATBC's 57th Annual Meeting is "Conserving Tropical Biodiversity and Achieving Socio-ecological Resilience in the Anthropocene: Opportunities and Challenges".

Information: atbc2020.org

ASSOCIATION FOR TROPICAL BIOLOGY AND CONSERVATION

Universidad del Rosario | Biología

5TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOIL, BIO- AND ECO-ENGINEERING

Bern University of Apply Sciences
School of Agricultural, Forest and Food Sciences HAFL

June 13-19, 2020

BFH-HAFL Zollikofen, Bern, Switzerland

Over the last 50 years, alterations in land use coupled with the consequences of climate change have led to severe degradation of mountainous and hilly regions around the world, compromising several aspects related to their ecosystem services (e.g., protection against natural hazards, water quality, sustainability of soil resources, etc.). Once erosion processes are underway, the replacement of soil on the denuded slope can take thousands of years through natural processes. The world's population is expected to reach 9 billion by 2040 and as such, agricultural soil is precious, and the importance of hillslope stability is becoming more a priority of governments needing to protect and feed the rapidly increasing populations. Therefore, the prevention of hillslope instability, the restoration of degraded slopes and the correct management of steep farmed slopes is of utmost importance. In response to the need for better mitigation strategies, major advances in research and applications for using vegetation to improve slope stability have been established during the last ten years, largely due to the development of techniques and models for the study of root-soil interactions at different scales. These advances will be presented and discussed at the conference, where sessions will focus on root-soil mechanics, vegetation on slopes over time and space, vegetation for reversing soil degradation and soil bioengineering case studies. Proceedings will be published in special editions of the international journals "Plant and Soil" and "Ecological Engineering".

Information: https://www.bfh.ch/en/news/events/5th-international-conference-on-soil-bio-and-eco-engineering/

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FACHSTELLE FÜR FORSTLICHE BAUTECHNIK
CENTRE POUR LE GÉNIE FORESTIER
CENTRO PER IL GENIO FORESTALE
POST SPEZIALISA PER TECNICA DA CONSTRUCZIUN FORESTALA
Bund, Kantone und Fürstentum Liechtenstein

INGENIEURBIOLOGIE
GÉNIE BIOLOGIQUE
INGEGNERIA NATURALISTICA
INSCHENIERA BIOLOGICA

EFIB

ecorisQ
International association for natural hazard risk management
www.ecorisq.org

MANAGING FOR RESILIENT FORESTS IN A VARIABLE FUTURE CLIMATE

Science Stellenbosch University
Wallenberg Research Centre
June 17-19, 2020
Stellenbosch, South Africa

The Department of Forest and Wood Science at the Stellenbosch University, in collaboration with the CARE4C project (as part of a Marie Sklodowska-Curie grant from the European Union) and the International Union of Forest Research Organisations (IUFRO), is proud to host an international symposium on Managing for resilient forests in a variable future climate

The Symposium Themes

1. Management opportunities to increase productivity and resilience of mixed-species or uneven aged natural forests under threat of climate change.
2. Strategic silvicultural choices and adapted management regimes for plantation forests grown under an increasingly erratic climate.
3. Advances in understanding wood formation dynamics and the environmental control of wood property variation.

Introduction

The forestry sector, on a global scale, plays an increasingly important role in the mitigation of climate change through the capture of atmospheric carbon dioxide and storage of carbon in tree biomass, dead organic matter and soil carbon pools. Tree biomass is also considered a source of renewable energy, provided that biomass collection does not result in soil degradation or excessive cost and carbon emission during harvest, transport and processing. The meeting will focus on the potential of carbon sequestration by trees and forests under different conditions i.e. climate, silviculture and management intensity in both natural forests and plantation forests.

The Symposium Objectives

To bring together decision-makers, ecologists, forest scientists, forest practitioners, academics, forest managers and researchers interested in silviculture and modelling of plantations or natural forests in one forum to share and review information, developments, concepts and ideas within the broad spectrum of listed topics. The intention is to unite interest groups from plantation forestry and natural forests, with the combined objective of sharing a better understanding of carbon sequestration dynamics through analysing forest productivity and physiological and morphological responses to climate change. This interaction will facilitate networking to develop joint projects and activities that will address priority research issues.

Information: https://conferences.sun.ac.za/index.php/forests/1

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