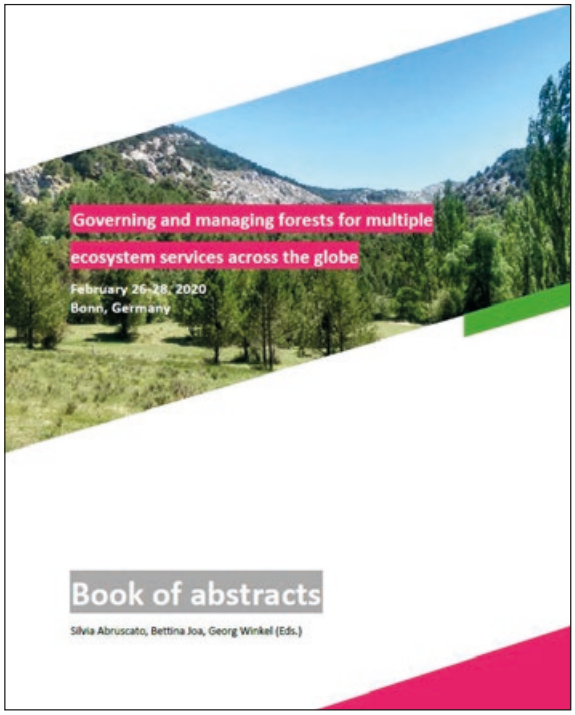
ABRUSCATO S., JOA B., WINKEL G. (EDS.), 2020.

GOVERNING AND MANAGING FORESTS FOR MULTIPLE ECOSYSTEM SERVICES ACROSS THE GLOBE

BONN, GERMANY, 26-28 FEBRUARY 2020 – BOOK OF ABSTRACTS.
GERMANY, EUROPEAN FOREST INSTITUTE, IUFRO, 119 P.



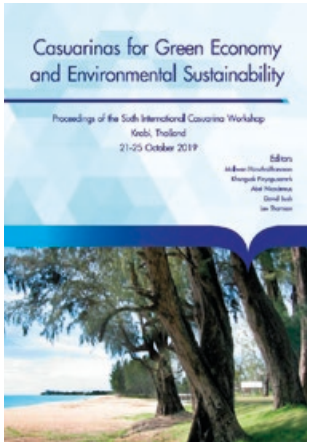
Background: Forests are one of the planet's critical life supporting ecosystems. They provide a plethora of ecosystem services for societies, and are subject to various, and often conflicting demands. Governing and managing forests for multiple ecosystem services has since a long time been an important paradigm. A variety of forest management concepts, such as the landscape approach, sustainable forest management, ecosystem-based management, and multifunctional forestry have been developed to accommodate distinct societal demands in different contexts. Yet, given trade-offs between several forest ecosystem services, under the umbrella of these concepts, quite divergent priorities have been set on the ground, and different spatial management approaches have been taken to accommodate diverging demands on forests (single tree up to landscape approaches). Such forest management approaches need to be embedded in a supportive framework that integrates a large variety of policies and initiatives. They are further connected to various forest related value chains, all impacting how forests are managed in practice. Importantly, several of the influencing factors of forest governance and management are originating from other sectors, such as agriculture, environment, energy, rural development, just to name a few. At the same time, major global challenges and trends, such as climate change, increasing demands for products and services through population and economic growth, and urbanization, affect the way how forests are (and can be) governed and managed.

Conference objectives: The main objective of this conference is to compile and synthesize scientific evidence relating to the current state of "integrated" forest management approaches. We understand integrated forest management approaches as approaches where the objective, at the levels of policy, forest planning and management, is to provide a multitude of services at the same time, either at the forest stand or at the forest landscape level. The conference seeks to bring together academic research on integrated forest management from disciplines such as forest policy analysis, forest ecology, forest economics, forest (ecosystem) management and conservation. It also will engage policy makers and practitioners in a dialogue on how to advance integrated forest management approaches. The conference invites contributions from different regions of the world addressing the following major questions:

- How are trade-offs and synergies between different forest ecosystem services perceived, governed and managed across Europe and beyond (incl. segregation/integration debate)?
- What concepts for "integrated forest management" exist, what drives them (policy/markets/environmental changes, societal demands), including implementation in practice, and what are their prospects for the future?
- What do we know about how such management concepts influence the ecological structures and interactions in forests, and how these are linked to specific "outcomes" (biodiversity, ecosystem services)?

Adapted from the publisher's summary.

Internet access:
https://www.iufro.org/fileadmin/material/publications/proceedings-archive/90000-90507-bonn20-abstracts.pdf



HARUTHAITHANASAN M., PINYOPUSARERK K., NICODEMUS A., BUSH D., THOMSON L. (EDS), 2019. **CASUARINAS FOR GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY.** KRABI, THAILAND, 21-25 OCTOBER 2019. THAÏLAND, KASETSART UNIVERSITY, IUFRO, 319 P.

Extensive plantings of casuarinas have been developed throughout the tropics, including highlands, humid and semi-arid zones, by smallholders and Governments and increasingly by private forestry corporations. The continued successful development of casuarina forests and agroforests is dependent on research and development to provide improved and diverse germplasm, including for improved agroforestry systems, integrated pest and disease management, understanding of their tolerance to physiological stresses and climate change, and their wood properties including for pulpwood, in biorefineries and as biofuels. International meetings of casuarina scientists are vital to develop a strong network of researchers in order to share ideas, information, germplasm and new technologies. Previous and highly successful international casuarina meetings have been held in Canberra, Australia in 1981; Cairo, Egypt in 1990; Danang, Vietnam in 1996; Hainan, China in 2010 and Chennai, India in 2014. These proceedings report on the sixth international casuarina workshop held at Krabi, Thailand during 21-25 October 2019. In line with the theme of the Workshop, Casuarinas for green economy and environmental sustainability' the papers and discussions during the meeting were focused on assessing the impact of casuarina planting in meeting the industrial biomass raw material demand and improving edaphic and climatic conditions. In particular the additional benefits derived due to the research and development work carried out so far and increasing the accessibility of such new findings to all those involved in casuarina planting were reviewed. The workshop was supported by Kasetsart University and the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO), with crucial organizational support provided by the Kasetsart Agricultural and Agro-Industrial Product Improvement Institute (KAPI). Key international partners were the CSIRO (Australia) and IRD (France), and key national partners in Thailand were the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, Royal Forest Department, and Forest Industry Organization. Regional and international collaborations were proposed to share the expertise and germplasm from countries that have already made substantial genetic and economic gains through long-term research programmes with those that are beginning or in early stages of improving the species. Strategies for conservation of available genetic resources in the natural range and broadening of the genetic base and overcoming the biotic and climate change induced threats in the cultivated stands were proposed for long term securing of casuarina utilization.
Adapted from the publisher's summary.

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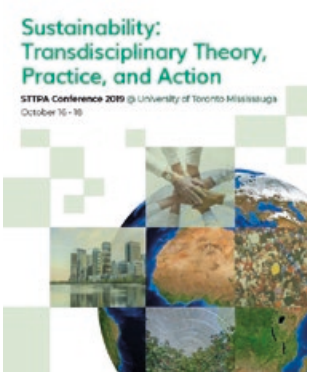

ALDAZ D., KANT S. (EDS), *ET AL.*, 2019. **SUSTAINABILITY: TRANSDISCIPLINARY THEORY, PRACTICE, AND ACTION (STTPA CONFERENCE 2019).** TORONTO, CANADA, 16-18 OCTOBER 2019. UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MISSISSAUGA, IUFRO, 282 P.

Sustainability rests on the principle that the biosphere is the foundation for all human activities, and our wellbeing depends on the health of our shared ecosystems. The path towards sustainability is possible only through a culture of sustainability that promotes the wellbeing of all generations, maintains healthy ecosystems, and fosters regenerative relations between natural, social, and technological systems. Nurturing a culture of sustainability requires acknowledging that mankind's long-term plunder of natural and environmental resources has brought us to this point, and that we must develop new strategies in theory, practice, and action for engendering our wellbeing and shared ecosystems. Such an ambitious agenda can only be achieved through critical, holistic, and integrative thinking that draws upon – but also moves across – the insights and knowledge produced through traditional academic disciplines (such as natural sciences, social sciences, humanities, management, and engineering), transdisciplinary and emerging academic fields, and areas of specialization as well as through practices and actions. This inaugural STTPA conference, in collaboration with all who are committed to sustainability, seeks to bring together academics and students across all disciplines, Aboriginal leaders and scholars, business executives, civil society, policymakers, sustainability professionals and other sustainability lovers to explore innovative forms of theory, practice, and action that can help craft a path towards sustainability. As a path towards sustainability requires mutual respect and learning from each other, the organizing committee planned to organize three days of innovative, interactive, and unique program designed to create a community of engaged conference participants. The conference program includes plenary sessions, panel discussions, integrated (theory, practice, and action) sessions, concurrent sessions, workshops, poster (research and practice) presentations, exhibits and other formats of communication enabling all stakeholders to learn and contribute meaningfully to the path towards sustainability.
Adapted from the publisher's summary.

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