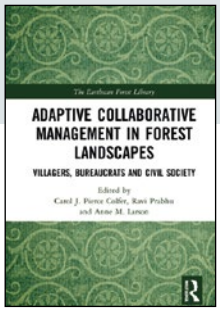

PIERCE COLFER C. J., PRABHU R., LARSON A. M. (EDS), 2021. **ADAPTIVE COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT IN FOREST LANDSCAPES – VILLAGERS, BUREAUCRATS AND CIVIL SOCIETY.** USA, ROUTLEDGE, TAYLOR AND FRANCIS GROUP, 296 P.

This book examines the value of Adaptive Collaborative Management for facilitating learning and collaboration with local communities and beyond, utilising detailed studies of forest landscapes and communities. Many forest management proposals are based on top-down strategies, such as the Million Tree Initiatives, Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) and REDD+, often neglecting local communities. In the context of the climate crisis, it is imperative that local peoples and communities are an integral part of all decisions relating to resource management. Rather than being seen as beneficiaries or people to be safeguarded, they should be seen as full partners, and Adaptive Collaborative Management is an approach which priorities the rights and roles of communities alongside the need to address the environmental crisis. The volume presents detailed case studies and real-life examples from across the globe, promoting and prioritizing the voices of women and scholars and practitioners from the Global South who are often under-represented. Providing concrete examples of ways that a bottom-up approach can function to enhance development sustainably, via its practitioners and far beyond the locale in which they initially worked, this volume demonstrates the lasting utility of approaches like Adaptive Collaborative Management that emphasize local control, inclusiveness and local creativity in management. This book will be of great interest to students, scholars and practitioners working in the fields of conservation, forest management, community development and natural resource management and development studies more broadly.

Adapted from the publisher's summary.

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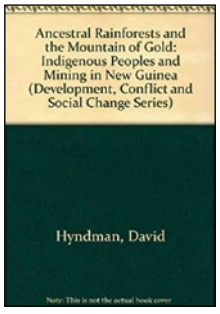
www.routledge.com



HYNDMAN D., 2021. **ANCESTRAL RAINFORESTS AND THE MOUNTAIN OF GOLD – INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND MINING IN NEW GUINEA.** USA, ROUTLEDGE, TAYLOR AND FRANCIS GROUP, 224 P.

The ancestral rain forests for the Wopkaimin people have long been a sacred geography, a place that has allowed them to act out the obligations of the male cult system and social relations of production based on kinship. Today the people and their place are suffering disastrous consequences from the sudden imposition of one of the world's largest mining projects, which has brought about severe social and ecological disruptions. Based on fieldwork spanning more than a decade, David Hyndman's book traces the extraordinary socioecological transformation of a traditional society confronting modern technological risk. Across the island of New Guinea, the clash between the simple reproduction and subsistence production system of indigenous peoples and the expanded production and private accumulation system of mining has resulted in environmental degradation.

Adapted from the publisher's summary.

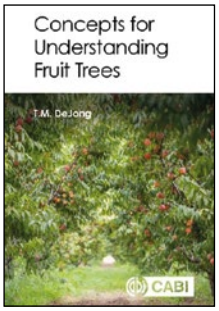
Taylor and Francis Group, 5550 W 74th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46268, USA.
www.routledge.com

MICHON G., CARRIÈRE S., MOIZO B. (DRS), 2019. **HABITER LA FORÊT TROPICALE AU XXIE SIÈCLE.** FRANCE, INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉDITIONS (IRD), 384 P.

Écosystèmes majeurs dans la lutte contre le réchauffement climatique, hauts lieux de biodiversité, les forêts tropicales humides abritent en ce début de XXIe siècle plus de 700 millions de personnes. Considérées tantôt comme gardiennes de la forêt, tantôt comme responsables de la déforestation, ces populations forestières font l'objet de nombreuses idées reçues. Mais qui sont-elles véritablement, et comment vivent-elles dans le monde contemporain ? Des derniers peuples chasseurs-cueilleurs aux migrants sans terre, des cultivateurs aux planteurs de caoutchouc en passant par les exploitants de palmier à huile et les forestiers, cet ouvrage décrit la réalité de ces populations dans toute leur diversité. Il met en lumière la richesse de leurs rapports à la forêt, de leurs représentations, de leurs pratiques et de leurs usages. Il illustre la façon dont elles s'inscrivent dans la globalisation, et comment le marché mondial et les politiques publiques affectent leurs modes de vie. Enfin, il souligne l'impact du changement global et des mécanismes financiers qui en résultent sur les modes de gestion des forêts tropicales et sur le devenir des populations forestières. Panorama inédit des forêts tropicales d'Amazonie, d'Afrique centrale, d'Asie du Sud-Est et de Madagascar, cet ouvrage réunit les textes d'anthropologues, d'écologues, de géographes, d'économistes… Il s'appuie sur une iconographie riche et originale, au plus près des populations et du terrain.

Adapted from the publisher's summary.

IRD Éditions, 911 avenue Agropolis, BP 65501, 34394 Montpellier cedex 5, France.
www.editions.ird.fr

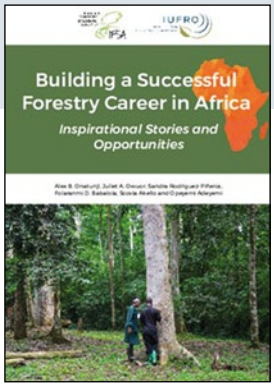


DEJONG T. M., 2022. **CONCEPTS FOR UNDERSTANDING FRUIT TREES.** USA, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, CENTRE FOR AGRICULTURAL BIOSCIENCE INTERNATIONAL (CABI), 136 P.

Anyone who observes fruit trees may wonder how or why they behave in specific ways. Some trees grow upright while others have a spreading habit. Some produce many flowers and small immature fruit only to drop most of the fruit later on; others grow more strongly on their sunny side than their shady side. It is common to ascribe such behaviour to the tree as a whole and state that trees preferentially "allocate" resources to specific organs. However, this is the wrong approach to understanding tree functioning and behaviour. Trees are not in control of what they do. What trees do and how they function is shaped by the individual organs that make up the tree, not by the tree as a whole. The genetic code only indirectly determines the habit, structure and behaviour of a tree by defining the behavioural and functional limits of the component organs, tissues and cells. Unlike animals that have a mechanism for collective control of the whole organism – a central nervous system – trees (and plants in general) are more appropriately considered as collections of semi-autonomous organs. These organs are dependent on one another for resources, such as water, energy and nutrients, but control their own destiny. This book presents a clear set of integrative concepts for understanding the overall physiology and growth of temperate deciduous fruit trees. The emphasis is on overarching principles rather than detailed descriptions of tree physiology or differences among the numerous species of fruit trees. Although the focus is on deciduous fruit trees, many aspects apply to evergreen fruit trees and trees that grow naturally in unmanaged situations. Highly relevant for students and researchers in pomology, horticulture and plant sciences, the book is also suitable for practitioners, extension staff, and novice fruit tree growers.

Adapted from the publisher's summary.

CABI, Wallingford, Nosworthy Way, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, OX10 8DE, United Kingdom.
www.cabi.org

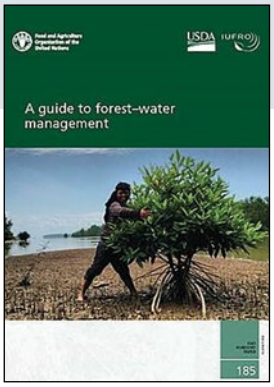


ONATUNJI A. B., OWUOR J. A., RODRIGUEZ-PIÑEROS S., BABALOLA F. D., AKELLO S., ADEYEMI O., 2021. **BUILDING A SUCCESSFUL FORESTRY CAREER IN AFRICA: INSPIRATIONAL STORIES AND OPPORTUNITIES**. AUSTRIA, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FOREST RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS (IUFRO), 120 P.

The New book by the IUFRO-IFSA Task Force on Forest Education provides inspiration and tips for the next generation of African foresters. Are you looking for a degree that allows you to develop your capacities, discover your passion, contribute to society, earn a living, and become a successful professional? A forestry or forestry-related degree could be just right for you! This book features 23 inspiring stories of selected students, and young and established forestry professionals from 12 African countries, who have defied all odds with purpose, passion, as well as determination, and made giant strides in building a successful career in the forest sector. It provides information about universities in Africa offering forest-related degree programmes, and local and international organizations providing networking opportunities to forestry students and early career professionals. It gives valuable tips on securing scholarships to pursue forestry programmes. And it provides insights into exciting forestry career opportunities beyond the forests. This book is an output of the Young African Forestry Professionals Publications project (YAFP), an initiative of the Joint IUFRO-IFSA Task Force on Forest Education and IUFRO-SPDC.

Adapted from the publisher's summary.

Download the book:
www.iufro.org/fileadmin/material/publications/other-publications/building-a-successful-forestry-career-in-africa.pdf



FAO, IUFRO, USDA, 2021. **A GUIDE TO FOREST-WATER MANAGEMENT.** FAO FORESTRY PAPER NO. 185. ITALY, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FOREST RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS (IUFRO), FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO), U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA), 184 P.

Many people worldwide lack adequate access to clean water to meet basic needs, and many important economic activities, such as energy production and agriculture, also require water. Climate change is likely to aggravate water stress. As temperatures rise, ecosystems and the human, plant, and animal communities that depend on them will need more water to maintain their health and to thrive. Forests and trees are integral to the global water cycle and therefore vital for water security – they regulate water quantity, quality, and timing and provide protective functions against (for example) soil and coastal erosion, flooding, and avalanches. Forested watersheds provide 75 percent of our freshwater, delivering water to over half the world's population. The purpose of A Guide to Forest-Water Management is to improve the global information base on the protective functions of forests for soil and water. It reviews emerging techniques and methodologies, provides guidance and recommendations on how to manage forests for their water ecosystem services, and offers insights into the business and economic cases for managing forests for water ecosystem services. Intact native forests and well-managed planted forests can be a relatively cheap approach to water management while generating multiple co-benefits. Water security is a significant global challenge, but this paper argues that water-centered forests can provide nature-based solutions to ensuring global water resilience.

Adapted from the publisher's summary.

Download the full report: https://doi.org/10.4060/cb6473en
FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy.

MANSOURIAN S., BERRAHMOUNI N., 2021. **EXAMEN DE L'ÉTAT DE LA RESTAURATION DES FORETS ET DES PAYSAGES EN AFRIQUE 2021**. GHANA, FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO), AGENCE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE L'UNION AFRICAINE (AUDA NEPAD), 84 P.

L'objectif du présent rapport est d'évaluer la mise en œuvre actuelle de la restauration des forêts et des paysages (RFP) en Afrique. Il expose le contexte de la RFP sur le continent africain, met en lumière les principales initiatives de la RFP et en donne un aperçu en Afrique au début de la Décennie des Nations Unies pour la restauration des écosystèmes (2021-2030). Il identifie les principaux défis, opportunités, acteurs et processus, le tout illustré par quelques études de cas. La collecte des données était aussi bien primaire (entretiens) que secondaire (recherche bibliographique approfondie). Le rapport permet de suivre les progrès de la mise en œuvre de l'AFR100 et d'autres initiatives de la RFP sur le terrain en Afrique. Il fournit une base de référence pour la Décennie des Nations Unies pour la restauration des écosystèmes et devra être mis à jour à intervalles réguliers. Le rapport est préparé dans le cadre du programme régional de coopération technique mis en œuvre conjointement par le Bureau régional de la FAO pour l'Afrique (RAF) et l'Agence de développement de l'Union africaine (AUDA NEPAD) intitulé « Appui à la mise en œuvre et au suivi de l'Initiative pour la restauration des paysages forestiers africains (AFR100) », en étroite collaboration avec les membres de l'équipe de gestion et les partenaires de l'AFR100. Il fait également suite à la recommandation de la 22e Session de la Commission des forêts et de la faune sauvage pour l'Afrique de la FAO, qui s'est tenue en mars 2020 en Afrique du Sud

Résumé adapté de celui de l'éditeur.

Accéder au rapport complet : https://doi.org/10.4060/cb6473en
FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy.

ATMADJA S., MARTIUS C., LEONARD S., SANZ SANCHEZ M. J., 2021. **TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE TO REDUCE DEFORESTATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS – A REVIEW OF DEFINITIONS, CONCEPTS AND DRIVERS IN SCIENTIFIC AND GREY LITERATURE**. ITALY, FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO), 62 P.

In this study, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) teamed up to investigate how transformational change (TC) is understood in the scientific literature. The study, the first of its kind to review academic studies on transformational change, focuses on two main questions: (i) What does 'transformational change' mean? and (ii) What drives it? Addressing enormous challenges from environmental and climate change requires a transformational change in how we use land and natural resources. This study, jointly undertaken by FAO and CIFOR, investigates how transformational change is understood in the scientific literature. We screened 111 scientific articles, published between 2000 and 2018 on transformational change in health, business and land use, natural resources, and climate change. Transformational change (TC) is well articulated in the health, education and business management literature, but less so – only 22 papers – in agriculture, forestry, land use and climate change. Definitions of transformational change converge in that it represents a movement away from the current status; that the transformations should focus on root causes to be sustained; and of a key role of knowledge as driver and indicator of change. Critical elements of TC comprise collective, interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary learning and reflection; managing risks; engaging in on-linear thinking; participation, ownership, and finance. Transformational change is influenced by four groups of drivers: processes; resources; norms; and legitimacy. There are trade-offs between the three dimensions of transformational change: scale, speed (fast) and depth (deep). Indicators of transformational change are complex and difficult to measure. Further reflections and scientific analysis are needed on drivers of transformational change at the intersection between land use and climate change.

Adapted from the publisher's summary.

Download the full report:
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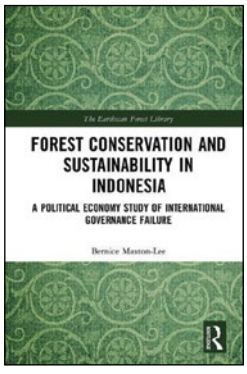

MAXTON-LEE B., 2021. **FOREST CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABILITY IN INDONESIA – A POLITICAL ECONOMY STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE FAILURE.** USA, ROUTLEDGE, TAYLOR AND FRANCIS GROUP, 226 P.

Despite carefully-constructed conservation interventions deforestation in Indonesia is not being stopped. This book identifies why large-scale international forest conservation has failed to reduce deforestation and considers why key stakeholders have not responded as expected.

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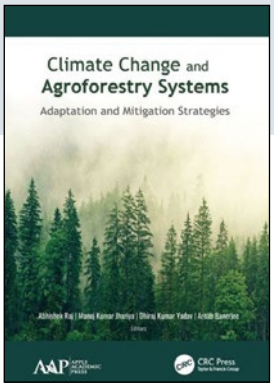

RAJ A., JHARIYA M. K., YADAV D. K., BANERJEE A. (EDS), 2021. **CLIMATE CHANGE AND AGROFORESTRY SYSTEMS – ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES**. USA, APPLE ACADEMIC PRESS, 422 P.

This new volume addresses the burning issues of the impact of climate change, the alteration of environmental quality, and subsequent mitigation and adaptation strategies through various agroecosystem practices, primarily in agroforestry. The book discusses in depth the impact of climate change on forests and other agroecosystems. It presents new research on mitigation strategies, looking at carbon sequestration in agricultural soils, environmental greening, natural resource management, and livelihood security. It provides a thorough analysis of the potential of various modern, improved, and scientific farming practices, such as climate-smart agriculture and agroforestry systems for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The book also examines the invasion of major fungal diseases in forests and agricultural crops due to climatic fluctuations and goes on to look at water and waste management practices.

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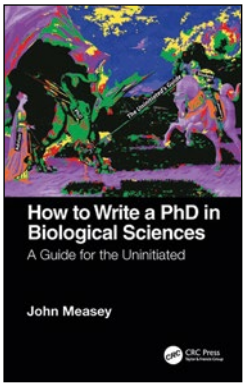

MEASEY J., 2021. **HOW TO WRITE A PHD IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES – A GUIDE FOR THE UNINITIATED.** USA, ROUTLEDGE, TAYLOR AND FRANCIS GROUP, 294 P.

You don't have to be a genius to write a PhD. Of course, it will always involve a lot of hard work and dedication, but the process of writing is a whole lot easier if you understand the basic ground rules. This book is a guide through the dos and don'ts of writing a PhD. It will be your companion from the point when you decide to do a PhD, providing practical guidance to getting started, all the way through the nuts and bolts of the writing and editing process. It will also help you to get – and stay – in the right mental framework and establish good habits from the beginning, putting you in a commanding position later on. Examples are tailored to the biological sciences, offering a unique reference for PhD students in these disciplines. Embarking on a PhD doesn't need to be daunting, even if it's your first experience working within academia. Each short section focuses on writing – considered by many to be the most difficult aspect of a PhD – and delves into a practical detail of one aspect, from the title to the supplementary material. Whether you're a student just starting your studies, an early career researcher or a supervisor struggling to cope, the book provides the insider information you need to get ahead.

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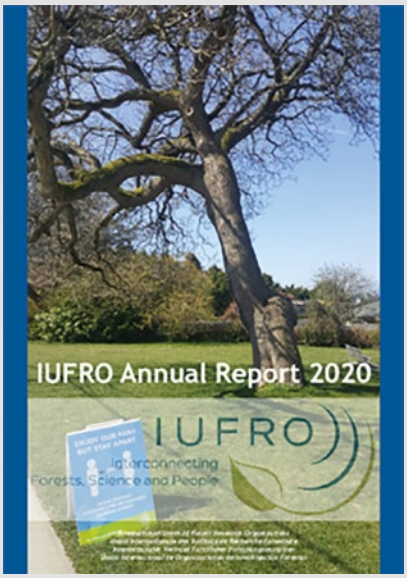
IUFRO, 2021

IUFRO Annual Report 2020 and Highlights.

AUSTRIA, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FOREST RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS (IUFRO), 32 p. and 4 p.



Read how IUFRO, despite the challenges posed by the pandemic, including the need to scale back in-person meetings and other networking activities, maintained and in some ways even enhanced collaboration in forest science. During its first-ever virtual meeting in September, the IUFRO Board finalized a post-2020 Strategy, a comprehensive Strategy Action Plan and a Strategic Communications Plan for 2020-2024. These initiatives represent important steps to enhance research excellence in forest science worldwide, to improve communications and embrace diversity within our network, and to increase IUFRO's visibility, outreach and education activities. Among the year's most significant publications, a multi-disciplinary global assessment report entitled «Forests, Trees and the Eradication of Poverty: Potential and Limitations» was a major accomplishment for IUFRO's Global Forest Expert Panels (GFEP) Programme. Similarly, IUFRO's Special Programme for Development of Capacities (IUFRO-SPDC) quickly modified and successfully implemented its ambitious schedule of networking activities in a virtual environment, including training and knowledge sharing workshops on forest landscape restoration, and systematic evidence evaluation. Expanding the use of hybrid and virtual meeting formats and other creative online networking activities in 2020 and beyond will further enhance our flexibility and expand involvement in our activities of a larger and more diverse group of scientists and stakeholders, while reducing our collective «carbon footprint» associated with international travel to attend in-person events.

Interconnecting Forests, Science and People

IUFRO is a non-profit, non-governmental international network of forest scientists, which promotes global cooperation in forest-related research and enhances the understanding of the ecological, economic and social aspects of forests and trees. IUFRO is «the» global network for forest science cooperation. It unites more than 15,000 scientists in around 650 Member Organizations in over 125 countries, and is a member of ICSU. Scientists cooperate in IUFRO on a voluntary basis.

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