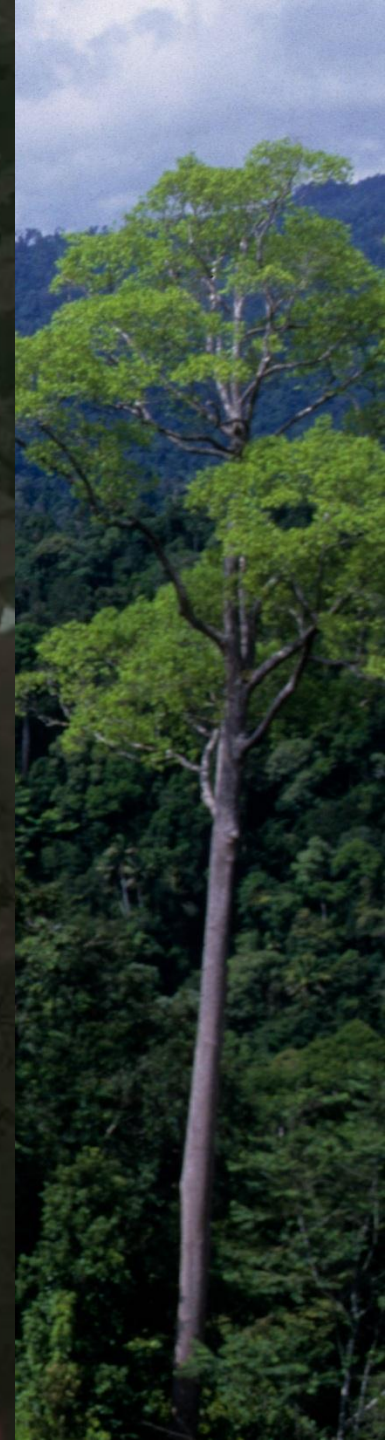


20 years from now

- **Aboriginal peoples will have control of substantial areas of forest**
- **These forests will increasingly be managed according to Aboriginal values**
- **Traditional knowledge will be much more widely accepted than today**



International Forest Governance

- Whether, when, and how, international forest governance initiatives might produce enduring and effective results for the myriad of social, environmental and economic challenges facing the world's forests



The Asian Pacific Post

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Rainforest mafia floors Canadian homes

International criminal syndicates operating in China, Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia ravage Indonesian forests to make luxurious hardwood floors in North America.



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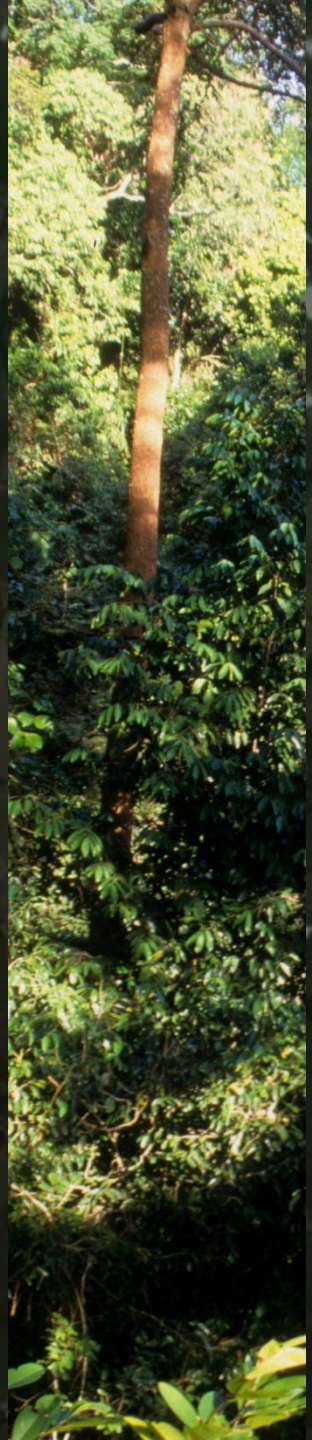
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20 years from now

- **The UNFF will still be talking about the need for action**
- **There will be much better control of illegal wood (DNA fingerprinting, enforcement)**
- **NGOs and the private sector will be playing a much more prominent role in policy**



Education and Forest Science

- Development of curricula for forest management
- Improvement of standards of forestry education
- Sharing of experiences





Heinrich Cotta
geboren am 30. Okt. 1764.

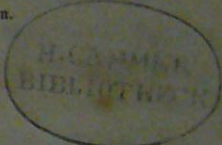
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Anweisung
zum
Waldbau,

von

Heinrich Cotta,

Königl. Sächs. Oberforstath, Direktor der Forstakademie und der Forstvermessung, Ritter des Königl. Sächs. Civilverdienstordens, und Mitglied vieler gelehrten Gesellschaften.



Fünfte verbesserte Auflage,

herausgegeben

von

August Cotta,

Königl. Sächs. Forstinspector und Lehrer an der Forstakademie.

Mit zwei Kupfern und dem Bildniß des Verfassers.

Dresden und Leipzig,
Arnoldische Buchhandlung.

1835.



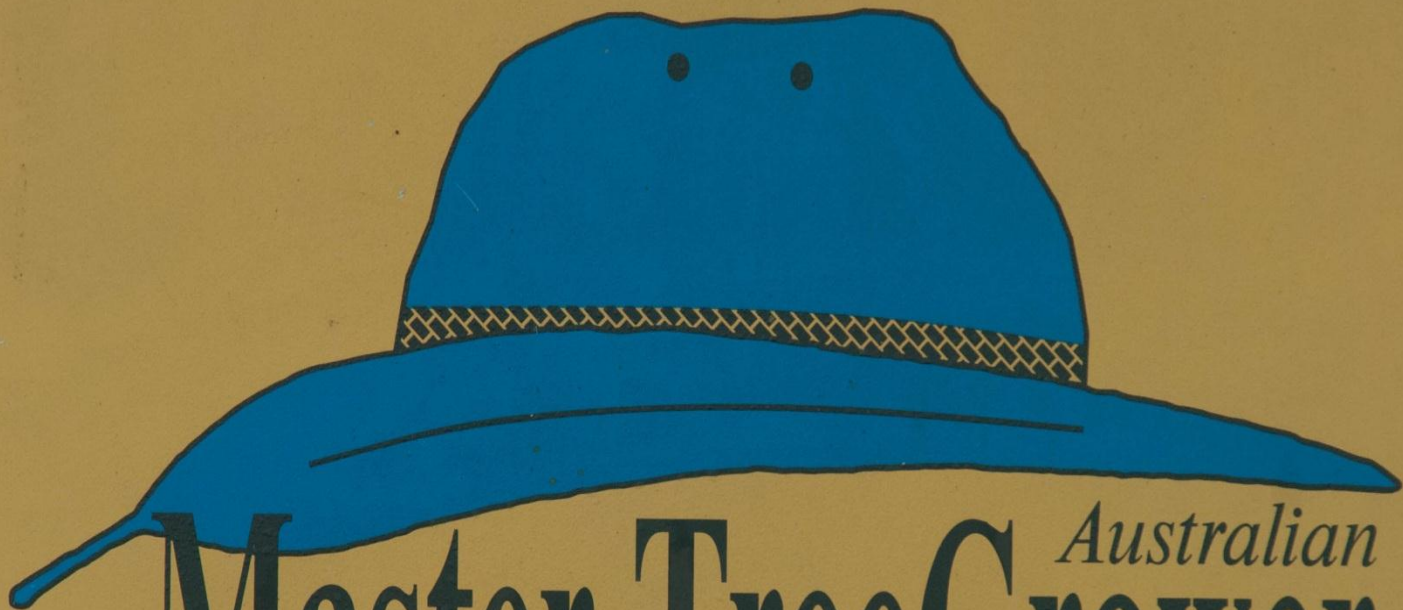
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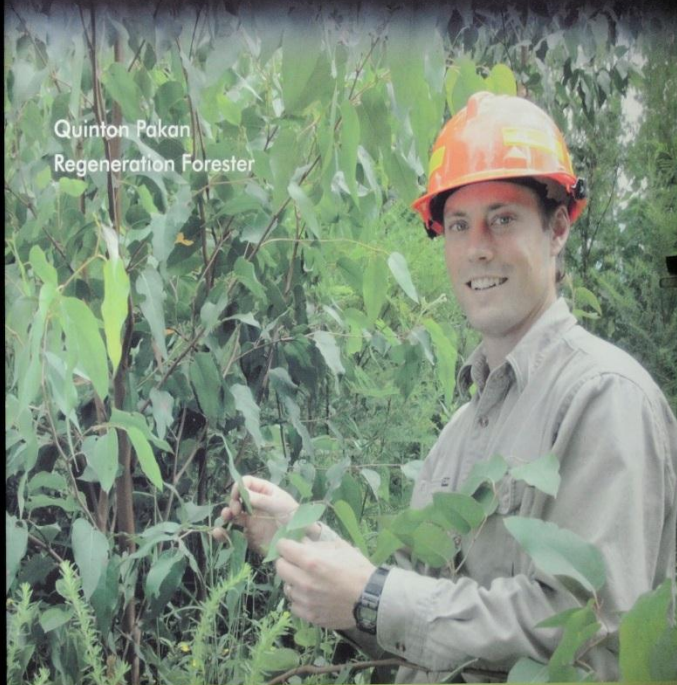
Master TreeGrower *Australian*

Project of the Department of Forestry, The University of Melbourne, supported by the
RIRDC/LWRDC/FWRDC Joint Venture Agroforestry Program & the Natural Heritage Trust

eye

Cultivate a career that makes a difference.

Quinton Pakan
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An initiative of Forest and Wood Products Australia Ltd

20 years from now

- Traditional forestry education may have disappeared
- Education will have globalized
- Far greater use of distance education
- Recognition of qualifications across borders
- Global shortage of professional foresters



Bioenergy and the forest products industry

- Resource competition (bioenergy, fibre, traditional forest products) and cascades of use, including environmental and social impacts
- ‘Eco-efficiency’ of forest bioenergy production systems and technologies
- Marketing of bioenergy and economic impacts

















清原满族自治县大边沟秸秆气化示范站

主要设备清单	
气化炉	1台
储气罐	2台
压缩机	1台
调压器	1台
流量计	1台
安全阀	2个
压力表	2个
截止阀	4个
球阀	2个
法兰	10个
螺栓	100个
螺母	100个
垫片	100个
软管	100米
电缆	100米
配电箱	1个
控制柜	1个
安全警示牌	10块
操作规程	1份
应急预案	1份
培训记录	1份
检查记录	1份
维护记录	1份
其他附件	若干

清原满族自治县大边沟秸秆气化示范站







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ON THE MOVE

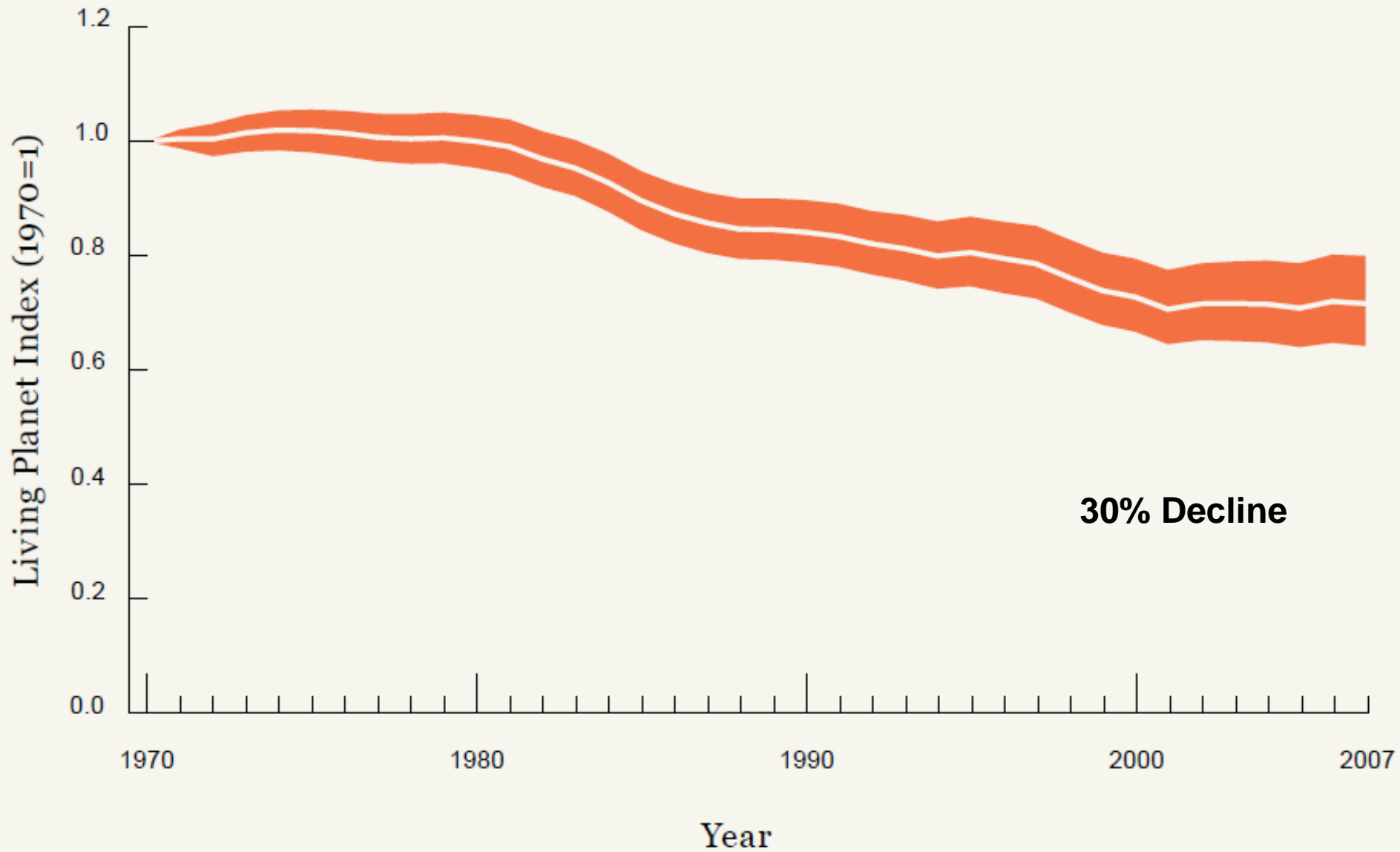
20 years from now

- Energy will come from a greater variety of sources than today
- More wood will be utilized (to the potential detriment of biodiversity)
- Energy will be derived more efficiently (especially for domestic uses)
- Less wood will be consumed directly as firewood

Forest biodiversity conservation

- Impacts and effects of biodiversity loss at various levels, including forest ecosystem resilience
- Landscape-level strategies for biodiversity conservation (including fragmentation, conflicting land uses, role of plantations for biodiversity conservation)
- Ecosystem services from forest biodiversity





Based on population trends in 1686 vertebrate species









Tree Planting To Save The Regent Honeyeater



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BIRDS - KNOWLEDGE - CONSERVATION



N.S.W. FIELD ORNITHOLOGISTS CLUB INC.

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**SANTA ELENA 3 KMS
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Tranquille Ecological Reserve

This Ecological Reserve was designed in 1972 to protect a representative example of ecosystems in Ponderosa Pine Biogeoclimatic Zone.

Fire and other natural disturbances have played an important role historically in shaping the structure and composition of Ponderosa pine forests. Fire used to be more frequent in these ecosystems than in any other forested ecosystems in the Province. Based on fire scars in the cross-section of trees, a local fire history study of the last 500 years suggested an average fire interval of about 18 years.

An absence of First Nations burning practices, domestic grazing, and successful suppression of wildfires in the more recent past have lengthened the interval between fires in this reserve. This has allowed the buildup of additional fuels that, if unchecked, would have created the potential for a catastrophic wildfire.

At the same time, the gradual reduction of open spaces would have resulted in habitat loss for those plants and animals which are adapted to live in the grassland/forest interface.

BC Parks undertook a prescribed burn here in April of 1999 to return a natural process to the Ecological Reserve and minimize the risks associated with wildfire. The study of the effects of fire on this Ponderosa pine forest will help us gain further insight which will be useful in the management of this ecosystem and of similar ecosystems outside the reserve.



BC Parks Partners' in Management and Research:

BC Forest Service: Kamloops Fire Zone
Kamloops Forest District
Kamloops Forest Region



Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Kamloops
Range Research Unit

Canada



University College of the Cariboo

THE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE
OF THE
CARIBOO

For more information please contact BC Parks:
phone: 851-3000 at 1210 McGill Rd. Kamloops



20 years from now

- We will have lost a significant amount of biodiversity
- The world will have accepted this as inevitable
- Conservation will be driven by NGOs, not government
- More land will be actively managed for conservation (not just reserved)



Climate change and forestry

- Climate change impacts on forest ecosystems and forest-dependent people
- Options for adaptation and trade-offs between adaptation, conservation and/or socio-cultural needs
- Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation













INVEST IN A GREEN FUTURE TODAY

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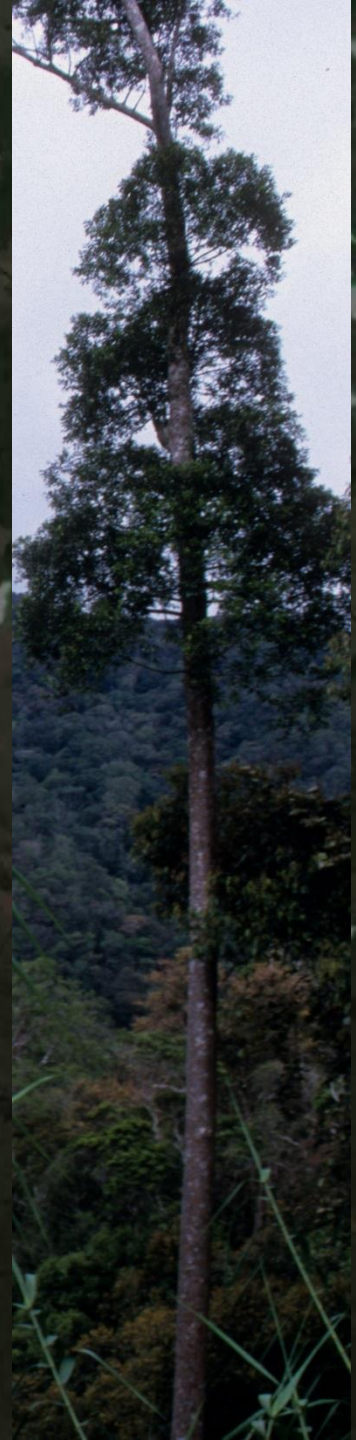
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20 years from now

- We will have surpassed the 2°C threshold
- Effects will be very obvious especially at high latitudes
- The global community will be “very concerned”
- Efforts to resolve climate change will be led by BRICS countries
- Carbon will be managed by the private sector



Changes in policy?

- Major problem due to massive institutional failures (UNFF etc.)
- Abrogation of forest governance in developed countries
- Failure of forest governance in many developing countries
- Loss of expertise in forest governance



Policy responses

- Forest policy makers always trying to catch up (reactive, not proactive)
- Bureaucracies in government (and in education and industry) are not helping adaptation to the new demands placed on forestry



Governance

- The poor governance of forests, both nationally and internationally, is one of the biggest problems we face
- In many countries, corruption is pervasive. If this problem is not resolved, an affected country's forests and Forest Service have little hope of success



A way forward?

- A new vision for forests exists, but it is largely outside 'old forestry'
- Foresters and forestry need to be more relevant
- There is a need to move beyond traditional disciplinary confines



Conclusions

- Rapid change in the nature of forestry has occurred and will continue
- Many in the sector have failed to recognize the extent of these changes
- In a post-industrial, post-Newtonian world, our existing knowledge systems, institutions and practices will be continuously challenged

