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Forestry and Wood Update

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# Research Programme

# Project update

*Each issue of the newsletter carries a short article on new and ongoing COFORD-funded projects. Feedback on the articles is welcome and should be addressed to the project leaders (contact details at the end of the article).*

## QUALIBROAD

### Research into improving broadleaf seedling quality and yields

There has been a large increase in broadleaf planting in Ireland in recent years, with broadleaves now accounting for more than 20% of the current planting programme. The proportion of broadleaf planting is likely to increase in future years. However, most broadleaf species are difficult to grow in the nursery, so attempts have been made to improve cultural practices with a view to increasing seedling quality and yields. The QualiBroad project was initiated to help address some of these issues, focussing on several broadleaf species, including common alder (*Alnus glutinosa* Gaertn.), birch (*Betula pendula* Roth and *Betula pubescens* Ehrh.), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* L.), and pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur* L.), spindle tree (*Euonymus europaeus* L.), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia* L.) and blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa* L.). In particular, the project focussed on the development of methods to break dormancy and enhance germination in the nursery. The seed dormancy mechanism in many broadleaf species is complex, often requiring the application of lengthy and complicated pretreatments to break dormancy. The project also included research on the development of nursery cultural methods, such as cloches, fertilisation and mini-plugs, to improve the yield and quality of some of these species.

The results of the seed research revealed that the germination response can be enhanced by using lower seed moisture content levels than the fully imbibed state and longer periods of chilling during stratification than has been previously used. Furthermore, ash seeds respond better to longer periods of warm treatment prior to chilling and this treatment also reduces the sensitivity of the seeds to germination temperature. Soaking acorns for five days prior to storage or sowing increases germination and yield in pedunculate oak. New fertiliser protocols (higher N levels than previously used) were developed for growing alder, birch, ash and oak seedlings, which have already been implemented in practice. The new protocols will reduce overall N usage in the nursery, mainly because the yield of usable plants per bed metre can be increased (and thus production area reduced). The use of exponential nutrient loading to improve the quality of pedunculate oak seedlings was examined also. The exponential fertilisation technique involves giving seedlings incrementally increasing fertilizer rates that match their growth during nursery production. The results showed that seedlings grown under this nutrient regime had superior stem and root nutrition compared to seedlings reared under the conventional fertilisation method and possibly could be grown to size in a single growing season. The results of the mini-plug trial for alder indicated that seedlings could be successfully grown to size in a single growing season using this system. This system allows the production of more uniformed sized plants and nursery bed space is utilised more efficiently. Although seedlings can be grown to size in a single growing season using cloches and mulches, these treatments were considered too difficult and expensive to implement in practice, at least based on currently available technologies. The research work will be completed in December 2010.

*For more information about the QUALIBROAD project, contact Dr Conor O’Reilly – email: conor.oreilly@ucd.ie*

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# PLANFORBIO news

## Outputs from the PLANFORBIO programme

Two members of the PLANFORBIO research team have recently had papers accepted for publication in *Forest Ecology and Management*. Anne Oxbrough's paper is on ‘Ground-dwelling invertebrates in reforested conifer plantations’ and Oisín Sweeny’s is on ‘A lack of large diameter logs and snags characterises dead wood patterns in Irish forests’.

In addition, Anne Oxbrough’s abstract on ‘Spiders, beetles and moths in exotic plantations and native woodlands: indicators of forest biodiversity at stand and landscape scales’ has been accepted for the IUFRO World Congress 2010 in Seoul.

Oisin Sweeny has also had a paper accepted by *Bird Study* on ‘Breeding bird communities of second rotation plantations at different stages of the forest cycle’.

For more information about the PLANFORBIO programme: [www.ucc.ie/en/planforbio](http://www.ucc.ie/en/planforbio)

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Information and support services

# National forestry conference: Generating revenue from our woodlands

## 26 March – Lyrath Estate Hotel, Kilkenny

Ireland is beginning to show small signs of recovery from one of the worst economic downturns in living memory. As forest owners and managers, we have an important role to play in using our forests and woodlands to aid this recovery - to enhance our own economic situation, and also to contribute to the national effort.   
The impressive line-up of speakers at this conference is well qualified to guide us in this process. The presentations will outline developments in the UK forest industry, assess timber supply and demand in our own forest sector, and look at options available to make the best use of our indigenous forest resource.

The 2010 National Forestry Conference is jointly organised by the Society of Irish Foresters, the Irish Timber Growers Association and COFORD.

The programme will be chaired by David Gunning, Coillte, in the morning and by Dr Eugene Hendrick, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in the afternoon and includes the following presentations:

* **Welcome address***Brendan Lacey, ITGA Chairman*
* **Opening address***Minister Tony Killeen, TD, Minister of State for Fisheries and Forestry, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food*
* **Developments in the UK forest industry and implications for the roundwood market**   
  *Stuart Goodall, Chief Executive, Confederation of Forest Industries*  
  Recent developments in the UK roundwood market and industry, from past to future roundwood supply and future forecast demand, trends in the UK forest industry and likely developments.
* **Roundwood supply and demand forecasts and infrastructural requirements**  
  *Michael Lynn, COFORD Chairman*  
  Up to date statistics on roundwood market demand and supply forecasts for Ireland, market growth areas, optimising markets at local and national level, infrastructural requirements to take advantage of supply/demand forecasts, opportunities for innovation.
* **Fostering our indigenous forestry sector**  
  *John Gillespie, Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food*Forestry as an indigenous industry is seeking to export more value added products while optimising the existing forest resource. Major issues are ensuring that the now significant private forest area is thinned, and developing the role of the wider industry in the formulation of strategy and forest policy.
* **Wood energy - New markets for roundwood**  
  *John Reilly, Head of PowerGen, Bord na Móna*  
  What new market entrants like Bord na Móna are seeking, potential size of wood energy market, current infrastructure and related issues, new developments in this market, what growers/foresters need to know, how to sell into this market.
* **Utilising your forest for wood and wind energy**  
  *Jim Dudley, Technical Energy Solutions Ltd.*  
  Wood heating systems and wind turbine options for forest owners, how to source appropriate wood heating and wind turbine systems, basic requirements, costs, brief Irish case studies.
* Panel discussion
* **Closing remarks**Pat Farrington, SIF President

Attendance at the conference (including refreshments and lunch) is subject to a registration fee of €65.00 per person (student rate €35.00). The conference takes place at the Lyrath Estate Hotel, Dublin Road, Kilkenny - Tel: 056-7760088; [www.lyrath.com](http://www.lyrath.com). [Special conference B&B rate: €85 per room on 25 March 2010 only]. Complete and return [**registration form**](http://www.coford.ie/iopen24/defaultarticle.php?cArticlePath=129_590_592) to: Society of Irish Foresters, Glenealy, Co Wicklow; Tel: 086-2582240, email: [sif@eircom.net](mailto:sif@eircom.net)

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# The value of forest monitoring networks:Their role in a changing environment

## 4 March – Glenview Hotel, Co Wicklow

Long-term forest monitoring is an essential activity to ensure sustained use of forestry resources. Monitoring activities generally cover four major themes: landscape and land-use monitoring, wood and non-wood resources, monitoring environmental and anthropogenic impacts, and forest biodiversity. In Ireland, there are currently many long term monitoring/research projects dealing with health and biogeochemistry (FutMon), climate change mitigation and adaptation (CLI-MIT), biodiversity (PLANFORBIO, FUCTIONALBIO, RHODO), nutrient status (FORFLUX) and phenological observations (IPG Network). Many of these projects are also linked to EU networks such as CarboEurope-IP, GHG Europe, Integrated Carbon Observation System (ICOS) and the International Co-operative Programme on Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests (ICPForests).

Irish forestry now has a unique opportunity to integrate all monitoring, long term research projects and national forest inventory (NFI) activities. The newly established NFI now provides vital baseline information across a nationally representative sub-sample of forest types and habitats. This could be used, for example, to assess biodiversity, to monitor the impacts of climate change or to estimate the climate-mitigation potential of forest ecosystems, thereby contributing to EU and UNFCCC reporting commitments.

The aims of the workshop are to:

a) Improve stake holder awareness to the value of monitoring activities.

b) Developing better co-ordination within and between monitoring networks at a national level, in order to integrate monitoring activities into a common network.

c) The collation and integration of long-term high quality datasets will demonstrate the potential benefits of the outputs from integrated monitoring networks.

d) The dissemination of information from such networks to the public and research communities.

The programme will be chaired by Dr Eugene Hendrick, COFORD, and Prof. Bruce Osborne, UCD, and includes the following presentations:

* Keynote Speaker. Ernst Schulte/Micheal Hamell, European Commission DG Environment. **European forest monitoring networks: Funding structures and opportunities**.
* Ted Farrell, UCD. **Forest monitoring on a shoestring**.
* Pat Neville, Coillte. **Overview of Irish forest networks and experience to date.**
* Keynote Speaker. James Morison, Forest Research UK. **Seeing the wood and the trees: Renewed requirements for forest measurement and monitoring in a changing environment.**
* John Redmond, Forest Service Ireland. **Raising the visibility of the National Forest Inventory**.
* Matt Saunders, UCD. **Long-term measurements of greenhouse gas fluxes**.
* Keynote Speaker. Annemarie Bastrup-Birk, Danish Centre for Forest Landscape and Planning. **EU forest health monitoring.**
* Fiona Harrington, Coillte. **The FutMon/ForEU project: A vision of future forest monitoring.**
* James Johnson, UCD. **Long-term trends in deposition and soil water chemistry at intensively monitored forest plots in Ireland: Results of 20 years of forest monitoring.**
* John O’Halloran, UCC. **Biodiversity in Irish forests.**
* Alison Donnelly, TCD. **Phenology as a tool in forest monitoring.**

[**To register**](http://www.coford.ie/iopen24/defaultarticle.php?cArticlePath=129_590_591), contact Dr Matthew Saunders, UCD School of Biology and Environmental Science, University College Dublin, Science Centre West, Belfield, Dublin 4. E-mail: matthew.saunders@ucd.ie.

The registration fee of €50 (25 for students and unwaged) will cover coffee breaks and lunches during the working sessions. The conference venue is the Glenview Hotel, Glen of the Downs, Delgany, Co Wicklow, www.glenviewhotel.com.

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# Launch of the Wood Fuel Quality Assurance (WFQA) Scheme

## Certification of manufacturers will provide consumer confidence in wood fuel products

A peer-nominated Oversight Committee of wood fuel suppliers launched the Wood Fuel Quality Assurance (WFQA) scheme in Ireland at the IrBEA/Teagasc Annual Conference on 18 February 2010, at the Tipperary Institute, Thurles, Co Tipperary. Applications for participation in the scheme are currently being accepted, www.wfqa.org.

Work on the scheme has involved the publication of a National Workshop Agreement for Wood Fuel Quality Assurance - Requirements (NWA 4:2009) and the formation of a wood fuel quality assurance scheme for Ireland in conjunction with key government and non-governmental agencies/entities including: National Council for Forest Research and Development (COFORD) – now part of the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (DAFF), the National Standards Authority Ireland (NSAI), Sustainable Energy Ireland (SEI), the Irish Bioenergy Association (IrBEA), Waterford Institute of Technology (WIT).

The quality assurance scheme will certify organisations involved in the manufacture/supply of quality logs, chips, pellets and briquettes formed from clean wood. This QA scheme will provide customers with confidence that they are purchasing a quality wood fuel from a sustainable source relevant to their needs.The NWA 4:2009 includes both monitoring of the supply chain process and end product testing. Documentation requirements will ensure the wood is sourced responsibly. Customers are protected as Organisations Certified under WFQA will retain responsibility for the product quality until the point of purchase at each stage in the process.

A number of organisations are already signed up to the scheme and are currently going through the certification process. Organisations interested in achieving certification can begin the application process by logging on to www.wfqa.org. The Oversight Committee will oversee the operation of the scheme for the initial twelve month period; after which the election of Committee Members will take place at an AGM of the Scheme. Organisations currently involved in the Oversight Committee include: Forest Fuels, Red Squirrel Logs, Rural Generation, Balcas, Timberpro, Dpellet, Smartheat, RPS.

The wood fuel industry has grown significantly in the past five years, and has penetrated into households, commercial premises, government organisations and industrial operations. The current demand is estimated to be 30,000 tonnes of wood pellets and 75,000 tonnes of wood chips annually. This largely indigenous industry provides sustainable fuel for heating and electricity and is a significant employer – especially in rural areas. Thanks to the participation of the wider industry, with well attended meetings in Athlone, Portlaoise and Dublin throughout 2009, the wood fuel sector has come together to form this quality assurance scheme and certification to ensure the continued growth of this market.

The main objectives of the scheme are to support the delivery of a product which meets and exceeds the requirements of customers; instil confidence in the marketplace; ensure the production of sustainable wood fuel; and ensure best practice operations throughout the wood fuel supply sector.

John O’Brien, who chaired the Working Group and continues as chair of the Oversight Committee, commented: “The development of this scheme by key players, with the support of the sector at large demonstrates the commitment within the sector to delivery a quality product for the end user. The core objective in developing and implementing this scheme is to support the delivery of a quality product to the customer every time. Organisations certified under the WFQA scheme will I believe, become the customers ‘suppliers of choice’ going forward”.

Scheme structure:

* The initial registration, administration, site visit and fuel sampling will be undertaken by NSAI as part of the overall certification process.
* The fuel samples will be sent directly to the Waterford Institute of Technology (WIT) laboratories for testing.
* Teagasc will provide fuel sampling support where follow-on sampling is required.
* Once the wood fuel site and supply has been visited, tested and certified, the wood fuel supplier will be granted the right to use the WFQA symbol on their packaging.
* Initial services contracts relating to Certification, Fuel Sampling and Laboratory support will be held for a period of 24 months, at which time they will be reviewed and market tested as appropriate.
* An Oversight Committee made up of IrBEA, DAFF, SEI and key industry representatives will meet on a regular basis (not less than quarterly) to ensure the equitable and smooth running of the scheme.

For all enquiries relating to the WFQA, email: wfqaenquiries@wfqa.org; [www.wfqa.org](http://www.wfqa.org)

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# National and international news

# Glennon Brothers secures industry first - Home-grown timber reaches French shores

## Timber processing firm secures contract to deliver the first ever shipments of home-grown timber to France in a €1.5 million deal

Mike Glennon, joint managing director, Glennon Brothers, said: “Through our strong industry connections and our reputation as a quality timber provider, we secured this ground-breaking deal to supply an initial five shipments from our bases across Ireland and Scotland. The shipments, leaving from Youghal in Co Cork, Ireland, and Troon in Ayrshire, Scotland, respectively, will be supplying predominantly kiln-dried strength graded material primarily for the house-building industry. Traditionally, home-grown timber has only been supplied into the Irish and UK markets. We are proud that our products satisfy the needs of European countries demanding high quality.”

Tony Killeen, Minister of State at the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (with special responsibility for Fisheries and Forestry) said: "This breakthrough by Glennon Brothers illustrates what Irish companies can achieve even in the most challenging circumstances. The timber industry was hard hit by the dramatic fall off in the construction sector and by the fall of the value of sterling. However, Glennon Brothers have proven that new markets can be found for high quality indigenous Irish products."

Environment Minister Roseanna Cunningham, MSP, said: "I'm delighted to see these shipments of Scottish sawn timber from the port of Troon to this new market in France. It demonstrates that Scotland produces a quality product which is very much in demand and shows that our modern forest industry is continuing to thrive despite the economic downturn."

Glennon Brothers is committed to reducing its impact on the environment and has gained Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification for its products, across all timber processing sites, that they are sourced from sustainably managed forests. For more information: www.glennonbrothers.ie

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# Commercial horse logging

## New innovations are reviving this ancient method of extracting timber

Ireland’s only commercial horse logger has relocated his business to Athenry in Galway due to its road infrastructure and cluster of timber related resources. The hardest of heavy horse work, ‘horse logging’ is the extraction of felled timber out of woodland using horses rather than tractors. Horse logging almost died out in Ireland as horses could not compete with the volume of timber extracted by machine harvesters,. It also got a bad name as too many operators were working forestry horses that were not bred, fed or capable of doing the work they were given.

There are, however, areas where machines harvesters cannot go or are too expensive to use, such as steep terrain, environmentally sensitive sites or small woodlands. Having identified this niche in the market, Tom Nixon investigated innovations in this industry, subsequently investing in modern innovative equipment and bloodstock, specifically importing into Ireland breeds of heavy horse that are capable of doing this hard work. Modern innovations in equipment and techniques mean the load has been lightened on the horses, and the two ancient Irish traditions of draught horse work and ‘gardening’ woodland are being placed at the cutting edge of the most progressive modern forestry management.

‘Gardening’ woodlands is where income is derived from the worth of individual trees in a woodland of mixed types and ages, rather than farming the wood like a field of corn and cutting it all at once leaving bare field sites - the way most single species woodland is treated today. In Europe this ‘gardening’ of woodland is called ‘Close to Nature/Continuous Cover Forestry’ and mirrors how the Irish managed their woodlands until the deforestation of the seventeenth century. Such an approach fits neatly into the recently introduced ‘NeighbourWood’ Schemes which are funding the transformation of existing single species woodlands around the country so local communities can use them for recreation. As horse logging is ideally suited to the selective thinning that is essential to both strategies, horse logging business is increasing.

Trojan Heavy Horses’s educational programmes are a rare and practical insight into a world our ancestors thrived in. Nothing catches the eye like a heavy horse in harness, and nothing like a horse working in woodland demonstrates what ‘green energy’ can mean both locally and globally- particularly in an Irish context.

For further information on heavy horses, logging, ‘gardening’ woodland or educational programmes visit [www.trojanheavyhorses.blogspot.com](http://www.trojanheavyhorses.blogspot.com). Contact Tom Nixon, Trojan Heavy Horses, Rahard, Athenry, Co Galway; email: [tomnixonheavyhorses@hotmail.com](mailto:tomnixonheavyhorses@hotmail.com); tel: 086 038 4857

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# New publication on Wytham Woods

## An accessible review on ecology of the area over time

A book published recently by Oxford Forestry Institute sets out, for the first time, the story of Wytham Woods in a way that is accessible to scientists and the general reader alike. It provides a fascinating overview of what the woods are like, their history, composition (both plant and animal), and how the woodland’s wildlife has changed over time.

This location has been the subject of a series of continuous ecological research programmes dating back to the 1920s, a level of continuity of research effort that is extremely rare nowadays. There is a strong emphasis on the significance of the scientific research that has taken place here and how it has contributed to other ecological thinking. The text will appeal to students and professional researchers in the field of ecology, forestry, and conservation biology as well as a broader readership of natural historians, conservationists and wildlife enthusiasts

For further information: [www.oup.com](http://www.oup.com)

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# Earlier fungi indicating climate change

## Climatic changes can have significant impact on fruiting and growth of fungi

Spring mushrooms are popping up around three weeks earlier than they did 50 years ago due to global warming, according to fungi experts. An analysis conducted by a team of scientists from the UK and Norway has looked at changes in the time of spring fruiting from data collected by mushroom experts and amateur enthusiasts between 1960 and 2007. Their findings, published in the journal Proceedings of the Royal Society, found that climatic changes can have significant impact on both the fruiting and growth of fungi. 'It is well known that organisms such as birds or plants are laying or flowering earlier, due to higher prevailing temperatures in the spring. However, we found that higher temperatures as long ago as the previous summer cause fungi to fruit earlier in the following spring,' said Professor Alan Gange, Professor of Microbial Ecology at Royal Holloway and one of the study authors.

Professor Gange said warmer temperatures and fewer ground frosts enable the fungal body of the mushroom, which is normally invisible to the naked eye, to grow throughout the winter. ‘It won’t necessarily mean there are bigger mushrooms but it will certainly mean there are more of them, and they’re appearing earlier in the year,' he said. An additional consequence of fungi staying more active over the winter is that decomposition and the nutrient cycle become more rapid. For gardeners this means faster rotting compost and faster growing lawns and plants. 'The entire pattern of fungal growth has changed, meaning that the vital ecosystem functions of decomposition and nutrient cycling must have speeded up considerably, as our autumns and winters have become warmer,' said Professor Gange. 'This means the disappearance of leaf litter and rotting of things like compost heaps happen more quickly than they used to. In woodlands tree growth is likely to be quicker because of greater availability of nutrients.'

For more information: [www.theecologist.org/News/news\_round\_up/377677/spring\_mushrooms\_show\_long\_term\_  
effect\_of\_climate\_change.html](http://www.theecologist.org/News/news_round_up/377677/spring_mushrooms_show_long_term_effect_of_climate_change.html)

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# UNECE/FAO Workshop: Emerging trade measures in timber markets

## 24 March 2010 - Geneva

The UNECE/FAO Timber section is co-organizing together with the Economic Research and Statistics Division of the WTO Secretariat, and with the financial support from the Permanent Representation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, a one day workshop in Geneva on 23 March 2010 on *Emerging trade measures in timber markets.* It will be followed by the meeting of the FAO/UNECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics on 24 March 2010. Find all relevant information at: http://timber.unece.org/index.php?id=270

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# Pro Silva Ireland Open Forest Day

## 24 April 2010 – Ashford, Co Wicklow

The first Pro Silva Open Forest day will be on Saturday 24 April at Cloragh Farm, near Ashford in Co Wicklow. Our hosts will be Geoffry and Lucy Tottenham and family. Cloragh farm has just under 200 hectares of forestry. There is a large range of forest types, including native woodland in the Devil's Glen National Heritage Area and commercially operated mixed woodlands of Douglas fir, spruce, other conifers and broadleaves. There are also a number of new grant aided plantations.

There is a long history of active forest management on the property and the woods are currently being managed for continuous cover using close to nature management systems. There has been an annual programme of progressive transformative thinnings across the farm over the last approximately 10 years. This transformation is now at a critical stage as natural regeneration starts to occur and must find its way through competing vegetation and past herds of sika and fallow deer. In the meantime the stability and profitability of all stands must be maintained.

Pro Silva Ireland will be joined by two leading Pro Silva Europe members: Prof. Jurgen Huss, who has been visiting Ireland and providing advice to the Forest Service for many years, and Dr Jurij Diaci, President of Pro Silva Slovenia. Prof. Huss was head of the department of Silviculture at the University of Freiburg and has a long interest in supporting forestry outside Germany, which he has continued since retiring. In 2003 Prof. Huss visited a number of Pro Silva Ireland members' forests after speaking at the Society of Irish Foresters Annual Symposium on Continuous Cover Forestry. Dr Diaci is Head of Chair for Silviculture for the Slovenian Department for Forestry, was an adviser for sustainable, close-to-nature forestry for the Ministry for Environment during Slovenian presidency of the EU and edited the publication, '*Nature based Forestry in Central Europe - Alternatives to Industrial Forestry and Strict Preservation'*.

For more information: [www.prosilvaireland.org](http://www.prosilvaireland.org)

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# Bioenergy Europe 2010 conference

## 18 May 2010 - London

British Standards are holding a Bioenergy conference in London on 18 May 2010, at the London CBI Conference Centre, themed "Understanding obligations and opportunities". For more information, email courtney.mcgrath@bsigroup.com and visit www.bsigroup.com

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# Seize the business opportunities in the budding US carbon market

## 8-9 June 2010 - Washington DC, USA

Carbon Markets USA 2010 has, for the sixth successive year, assembled a faculty of industry leading individuals to address the important questions crucial to the forward progress of the carbon markets in North America and beyond. Attend Carbon Markets USA and:

* Gain an in-depth understanding of the potential of the carbon markets in the United States
* Get updated on legislative activity affecting the carbon markets and the US energy agenda
* Understand the shape and potential of a federal cap-and-trade scheme
* Debate the ramifications of Copenhagen and the United States’ role in the post 2012 global carbon market
* Learn from insightful discussion on regional carbon programs

Carbon Markets USA will provide a platform for industry players to learn about the latest market developments and do business with carbon buyers. For more information, see http://www2.greenpowerconferences.co.uk/v8-12/Prospectus/Index.php?sEventCode=CM1006US

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# EVOLTREE conference on forest ecosystem genomics and adaptation

## 9-11 June - Madrid

The final conference of the EVOLTREE Network of Excellence takes place in San Lorenzo del Escorial, Madrid, 9 -11 June 2010, focusing on forest ecosystem genomics. This conference will present the main research findings of EVOLTREE and is open to the scientific community outside the main network. In addition, a stake-holders event is planned, aimed at policy-makers, practitioners and scientists, for discussion on how to incorporate the research findings into sustainable forest management.

The main scientific themes of the programme are:

* The population genomics of adaptive traits;
* Phenomics under climate change conditions
* Evolutionary response to environmental change;
* Migration under climate change;
* Community response to environmental change;
* Eco-regional trends in adaptation;
* New technologies in ecosystem genomics;
* Climate change options

Invited speakers include scientists from EVOLTREE as well as researchers who are not members of the Network of Excellence from Europe and other parts of the world.

For further information: [www.ecosystemgenomics2010.fgua.es](http://www.ecosystemgenomics2010.fgua.es)

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