

**COFORD Forestry and Wood Update**

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# The role of forest research and development in supporting the sustainable management of plantation forestry in Ireland

*The following is a summary of the paper presented by Dr Eugene Hendrick, Director of COFORD, at the seminar on “Afforestation in the context of sustainable forest management” in conjunction with the 24th session of the Joint FAO/ECE/ILO[[1]](#footnote-1) Committee on Forest Technology, Management and Training, at Ennis, Co Clare, from 12 to 14 September 2002. The full paper can be downloaded from* [*http://www.coford.ie/ennispaper.htm*](http://www.coford.ie/ennispaper.htm)*.*

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orest cover in the Republic of Ireland extends to some 660,000 ha, almost 9.5% of the land surface. Plantations comprise by far the largest part of the forest area (more than 95%). These have been established over the past century, with the majority being planted in the past half decade. Forestry is therefore a relatively recent land-use in Ireland. Taken together with the fact that the estate is mostly based on exotic tree species these factors present challenges and opportunities for the implementation of sustainable forest management (SFM) in plantation forestry in Ireland. Forest research has played, and continues to play, an important role in implementing SFM in afforestation programmes.

A key feature of the COFORD programme is the identification of priority areas for forest research and development, where expenditure can be targeted in order to meet the issues and problems facing the forestry sector. COFORD is addressing these priorities through co-funded research and development (R&D) projects. In addition there is a considerable body of knowledge and expertise available from previous COFORD programmes, other nationally funded research and research conducted abroad. These are all brought to bear in addressing issues and problems in the afforestation programme.

Transferring research results into policy and practice is the great challenge for all R&D organisations, whether they be industry or state based. In Ireland we are fortunate that the forestry community is relatively small and is increasingly more open to new ideas and change.

Practice and policy based on good science will pay dividends in the afforestation programme but a caveat must be entered here: policy should not be completely science-led. There are often large uncertainties associated with scientific estimates; frequently new results overturn the conventional (scientific) wisdom. Science alone should not be the determinant of changes in policy or practice. Wise policy makers and practitioners will take other factors, including the uncertainty of scientific ‘facts’, into account when making and taking decisions.

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# Carbon Corner

When the Kyoto Protocol enters into force many Parties will begin in earnest the process of implementing measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In Ireland the process has already begun with the publication of the government’s National Climate Change Strategy in October 2000. However it fair to say that many of the measures outlined in the strategy are only now beginning to be put in place or are being considered. Meanwhile the forestry element, the carbon sink, continues to expand in potential as more new forest is planted. However, annual planting rates are running at 5,000 to 6,000 ha below the target level of 20,000 ha per annum. While this rate should be sufficient to meet the target of one million tonnes of CO2/year being sequestered by 2008, the full achievement of the target level would further open opportunities for trading and possible revenues to growers.

At the EU level the Commission has a draft Emissions Trading Directive on the table for discussion by member states. The proposal is to introduce a pilot scheme by 2005, gearing up for a full-blown system by the time of the first commitment period in 2008. Forest sinks are not a part of the system, and generally across the EU there have been no hard and fast decisions taken on how sink credits – removal units or RMUs – will be used, rewarded or traded. A number of member states may not use their sink credits to achieve compliance. Others, such as Ireland, have indicated that will do so, though not to the exclusion of domestic action in reducing emissions. In fact, in the Irish case the proposal is that sinks will contribute just 6.5% to the target reduction of 15.4 million tonnes of CO2 per annum.

Apart from the use of sinks, Carbon Corner has on a number of occasions pointed out the benefits that energy generation from wood biomass has, both in reducing overall fossil fuel usage and in meeting commitments under the protocol. Ireland has the highest dependence of all EU states on fossil fuels for energy use (98%). At the same time we have private sector forests rapidly coming into production. There is now a golden opportunity to use the small diameter thinnings from these forests, plus sawmill and harvesting residues, for sustainable energy generation. However energy generation from wood biomass cannot at present compete on a cost basis with fossil fuels (including peat). The case of peat is particularly interesting. It is a fossil fuel that generates significant CO2 emissions, yet government policy favours its continued use – two additional peat-powered electricity plants will shortly come on stream. While wood is the largest source of renewable energy used in Ireland there are currently no taxation or other supports designed to further encourage its use. If these were put in place, even on a pilot scale, they would provide the stimulus that is badly needed for biomass energy to make a significant contribution to national renewable energy and emission reduction targets.

Meanwhile progress towards entry-into-force of the Kyoto Protocol has been steady over the past year. To date it has been ratified by 25 Annex 1 Parties (countries with emission reduction commitments), accounting for 37.1% of Annex 1 base year (1990) greenhouse gas emissions. Entry-into-force will occur when and if 55 parties that account for 55% of Annex 1 base year emissions ratify. Not only has the protocol been ratified by a large number of Annex 1 Parties but an additional 69 parties have also ratified, many of them in the past year. In all a total of 94 countries have ratified. Hence, one of the entry-into-force criteria has been met; the focus is now on where the remaining 17.9% of emissions will be found. Luckily the Russian Federation has signalled very strongly that it will ratify shortly. At the Earth Summit in Johannesburg, the Russian Prime Minister, Mikhail Kasyanov, announced that they hoped to ratify the protocol “in the very near future”. Should Russia ratify it will bring entry-into-force almost to reality – at just a half a percentage point below 55%. A number of other Annex 1 Parties that have also signalled their intention to ratify, including Poland, will, when and if they ratify, bring the figure above the threshold, finally securing the protocol’s future.

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# The Green Spruce Aphid:a pest of spruce in Ireland

Because of the severity of the outbreak of Green Spruce Aphid over the last couple of years, particularly in 2002, it may be useful to remind readers once again of the issues highlighted in the recently published COFORD Connects information *Green Spruce Aphid – a pest of spruce in Ireland*.

The author, Dr Keith Day, states that the Green Spruce Aphid (*Elatobium abietinum*) has been recorded in Ireland since 1914, where both the host plant, spruce species, and the aphids are exotic. Acute damage by the aphid is often seen in the spring months. This aphid is known to feed on a wide variety of spruces, but is particularly evident on Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) and while some species of spruce are more severely damaged than others, the most severe damage is in Sitka spruce. The aphid causes major discolouration and loss of spruce foliage and a reduction in timber production during the forest rotation. It occurs almost everywhere spruce is planted and can be readily transported on nursery stock.

**Identification:** The aphid feeds on the underside of spruce needles, causes yellow mottling/banding and then browning and premature loss of needles. The aphids are green and about 1.5 mm in length. The Green Spruce Aphid produces honeydew (undigested sap sugars) which, in hot dry weather, can appear sticky on the remaining foliage. This eventually encourages the growth of sooty moulds on the older foliage.

**Damage caused:** The aphids feed on spruce needle sap obtained through narrow stylet mouthparts. Each aphid consequently remains apparently motionless for long periods but, while feeding, minute quantities of a toxic saliva pass into the plant tissue and are thought to have a rather profound effect on tree physiology. Locally, any aphid feeding event will cause discolouration of the needle (a chlorotic band) and each such event contributes to the likelihood that a needle will eventually be lost. High population densities occurring around the time of budburst are likely to cause the browning and subsequent loss of most of the older foliage and to cause occasional lightening of the new shoots. Aphids can be found on the new season needles but they rarely feed there for long. The result of an early summer infestation is that much of the older foliage can be lost but new shoots and needles are retained to partly refoliate the canopy.

**Climatic factors and the aphid:** Years following a severe winter (air temperature below -7ºC for a significant period) are unlikely to experience an aphid outbreak. Conversely, some mild winters are followed by aphid problems with 2002 being a noticeable example.

For further information or a copy of the COFORD Connects note, contact info@coford.ie. This note can also be downloaded in pdf format from <http://www.coford.ie/bookshop/Aphid.pdf>

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# British and Irish Hardwood Improvement Programme (BIHIP) AGM

The Second Annual General Meeting of BIHIP took place at the Northmoor Trust Offices in Little Wittenham in Oxfordshire on Tuesday 24 September 2002. A number of important issues were discussed at the meeting, including a proposal to establish a new Sycamore Group. This was agreed, and it was also agreed that this group would be chaired by Dr Michael Carey, former General Manager, Coillte Forest. It was also agreed that the next meeting of the Management Committee of BIHIP would be held in Ireland in mid January 2003.

At the conclusion of the AGM a conference on “Tree improvement and regional diversity” took place. This conference was opened by Sir Martin Wood, Patron, Northmoor Trust. Professor Jeff Burley, Director, Oxford Forestry Institute, and Chairman of BIHIP, introduced the topic and chaired the meeting. Dr Sam Samuel, Head, Tree Improvement Branch, Forestry Commission, presented a thought-provoking paper on “Current knowledge and issues” in relation to tree improvement and regional matters. A paper entitled “Reconciling tree improvement with the conservation of genetic variation”, was presented by Gordon Patterson, Principle Biodiversity Advisor, Policy and Practice Division, Forestry Commission. John Fennessy, COFORD, presented a paper prepared by Diarmuid McAree, Chief Forestry Inspector, Forest Service, Dublin, on “Regionalisation in Ireland and the New Native Woodland Scheme”.

Dr Hugh Williams, Grant and Land Management Advisor, National Forest, spoke on the development of the new National Forest in the Midlands. His paper, “The National Forest – quantity and quality in woodland creation” gave an insight into the problems and opportunities faced by the people charged with the creation of the new National Forest. A concluding paper presented by Dr David Boshier, Senior Research Associate, Oxford Forestry Institute, entitled “Local seed sources – how can research help us”, proved both interesting and informative. The conference concluded with a lively question and answer session.

The proceedings of the conference will shortly be published by BIHIP. For further information, please contact John Fennessy at COFORD (email: john.Fennessy@coford.ie) or write to:

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Northmoor Trust,
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Abingdon, Oxon OX14 4RA.

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# Forum on Forest Biotechnology in Europe: Impending Barriers, Policy, and Implications

The forum on forest biotechnology in Europe, held in Edinburgh from 12 to 14 September, was sponsored by Scottish Enterprise, the Institute of Forest Biotechnology, the University of Abertay Dundee and Scottish Forest Industries Cluster.

Prof. Kevan Gartland, University of Abertay Dundee, opened the forum. Steven Burke, Chairman of the Institute of Forest Biotechnology Research, spoke of the context and goals of the forum under the heading “New science yields new issues”. Prof. Goran Sandberg, Swedish University of Agricultural Science, presented a paper on the state of the art in forest biotechnology in Sweden in a paper on “Genomics in forest biotechnology research”. Prof. Sara von Arnold, also of the Swedish University of Agricultural Science, presented a paper on “Transgenic gains in conifer breeding”. She discussed the number of tree species for which *in vitro* propagation and transformation protocols exist and that transgenic plants of several coniferous species can now be routinely produced.

Dr Trevor M. Fenning, Max Planck Institute for Chemical Ecology, Jena, Germany, and Dr Matthias Flauding, Institute for Forest Genetics and Forest Tree Breeding, Grosshansdorf, Germany, both presented papers on “Plantation forestry and Biotechnology”. In Germany the first release experiment with genetically transformed trees was established in 1996. The permission for this field trial was given for five years and ended in autumn 2001. In total, eight transgenic aspen clones were planted out in a field trial.

A number of papers were next presented in the general area of forest conservation. Prof. Gosta Eriksson, Swedish University of Agricultural Science, spoke on “Conserving forests: a European Perspective”. He discussed the fundamentals of forest tree gene conservation and the objectives of safeguarding the existing adaptedness in the gene resource population. Dr Erica Benson, Plant Conservation Group, School of Contemporary Science, University of Abertay, presented a paper on “The Conservation of Individual Trees, Integrating Biotechnological and Traditional Approaches”. Prof. Clive Brasier presented a paper on controlling disease.

The forum also addressed societal and environmental considerations. Dr Sandy Thomas, Nuffield Foundation, UK, discussed the introduction of genetically modified (GM) crops into the environment and food chain in Europe and how controversial this has been. She concluded that the outcome of the GM debate in Europe has been profound: a de facto moratorium in Europe, a decline of commercial investment, increased distrust of scientific advice and increased anxiety about new technologies. Julie Hill MBE, Agriculture and Environment Biotechnology Commission, UK, continued the debate when she addressed the question “Can Forest Biotechnology and the Environment Work Together”? Her presentation went on to outline the major environmental concerns around modern biotechnology as seen from a regulatory and public perspective. She also raised a number of issues on how these might relate to forest biotechnology.

On the second day the programme continued with a world view of forest biotechnology. Prof. Marc Van Montagu of Gent University, spoke on how to capture the value of the biodiversity of the tropical forest. Prof. Anthony Trawavas, University of Edinburgh, continued on the world view when he addressed the issue of “Lessons Learned from Agricultural Biotechnology”. He highlighted some of the current problems with the introduction of GM crops into Europe and presented several concepts in a lively talk. The next speaker was Prof. Risto Seppala, President International Union of Forest Research Organisations (IUFRO) and Finnish Forest Research Institute, Helsinki. His paper “Forest Biotechnology and the Global Forestry Sector” went on to discuss the role of research in this debate. He said that to create a holistic view on the topic, IUFRO is establishing an inter-disciplinary Task Force on Forest Biotechnology. The role of this group includes, preparing state-of-knowledge reports on forest biotechnology; analysing the implications of genetically modified trees on the environment and society; describing major trends on how biotechnology is applied globally in forestry, and how it is appreciated and accepted in different parts of the world.

The concluding indoor part of the programme addressed the issues of the market drivers for forest biotechnology. In this sector Prof. Tuula Teeri, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, presented a paper “Technology Development and Application of Forest Biotechnology”. She discussed the environmental issues that are causing a change in material technology from petrochemical-based plastics to biodegradable ones which, to be successful, must have the same or better performances. Advances in biotechnology are paving the way for tailoring fibre composition and facilitating the extraction and specific modification of fibres for the novel applications. The concluding paper was presented by Gabriel Toval, ENCE, Galicia, Spain, who demonstrated the application of biotechnology in ENCE. The company was founded in Spain in 1957 and operates its main forestry and paper pulp business within the Ibernian Peninsula and South America. Through its Research and Technology Department, the Company is currently developing a Technology Plan that includes several research and development activities, such as the drafting and building of new industrial projects. In the company, the Genetic Improvement Programme of the R&T Department, is mainly devoted to *Eucalyptus globulus* ssp. g*lobulus* , and has the dual aim of firstly preserving the extensive genetic base and secondly, achieving continuous improvement in reproductive material to be used in the company’s plantations.

The final day of the programme consisted of a visit to some of the most remarkable trees in Scotland, including the Birnam Oak. This ancient tree is believed to be the last surviving remnant of Birnam Wood, the great oak forest made famous in Shakespeare’s Macbeth. The next stop was the Dunkeld Larch, also known as the Parent larch, which is one of the largest European larches in the UK and the only survivor of a group planted 250 years ago. It was here that the first hybrid larch were discovered when these European larches first crossed with Japanese larch. Another remarkable tree visited was the Fortingall Yew, considered the oldest tree in Britain and estimated to be over 5000 years old, it is believed to be the oldest living thing in Europe!

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# COFORD EVENTS COMING UP

## Managing our broadleaf resource to produce quality hardwood timber

COFORD presents the first in a series of two-day events on growing and managing broadleaved trees and utilising hardwood timber in Ireland. This conference will take place on 10 and 11 October 2002, at the Landmark Hotel, Carrick-on-Shannon.

Please note that similar events will take place in the Kilkenny region on 10 and 11 April 2003, and in the Meath region on 8 and 9 May 2003.

The seminar will be opened by Mr John Browne, T.D., Minister of State at the Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources. Presentations will include:

* Broadleaves - what’s out there? *Seamus Dunne, Forest Inspector, Forest Service.*
* Growing broadleaves - important issues for growers. *Joe Barry, Grower/Journalist.*
* Producing quality broadleaves - the UK experience. *Dr Peter Savill, Oxford Forestry Institute.*
* Management of broadleaves - shaping, tending and thinning. *Mike Bulfin, Teagasc.*
* An overview of hardwood utilisation in Ireland. *Gordon Knaggs, Gordon Knaggs & Associates.*
* Experiences in the processing of our hardwood resource. *Seamus Heaney, Coillte.*
* The joinery sector – its material requirements. *John Kenny, Breffni (Irl.) Ltd.*
* Irish hardwoods: Who, how much, how? *Stella Xenopoulou, Timber Consultant.*

On 10 October, the field visit will be to Shanballybawn property to view mixed hardwoods, followed by a detailed discussion of future oak management, as well as to Glooria property to view the effects of shelter on sycamore, followed by a second oak stop, and then a demonstration of ash performance on a Drumlin site. The field visit on 11 October will be to a young stand of quality oak in Rooskey area, followed by a visit to the workshop of Breffni (Irl) Ltd. at Carrigallen, Co Leitrim.

A pdf version of the brochure with the booking form can be downloaded directly from <http://www.coford.ie/newsandevents/seminars.html>. For more information, contact info@coford.ie

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## Opportunities for biodiversity enhancement in plantation forests

BIOFOREST is a five-year project on forestry and biodiversity that has already been running for almost two years. It is being co-funded by COFORD and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The project is directed by Prof. Paul Giller and Dr John O'Halloran of UCC, in collaboration with Dr Daniel Kelly and Dr Frazer Mitchell (TCD) and Dr Aileen O'Sullivan and Pat Neville (Coillte). The three key components of the project are the impact of afforestation on biodiversity; the changes to biodiversity throughout the forest rotation; and the enhancement of biodiversity in plantation forestry.

COFORD, as joint funder of this project, will host a seminar on “*Opportunities for biodiversity enhancement in plantation forests*” on 24 October 2002 at the Vienna Woods Hotel near Cork City. The programme will include the following presentations:

* Biodiversity opportunities in forest plantations, by Noel Foley, Forest Service.
* Implementation of the biodiversity guidelines in current Irish afforestation, by Ian Wright, Friends of the Irish Environment.
* Enhancing biodiversity in commercial forestry - the Coillte approach, by Aileen O’Sullivan, Coillte.
* Examining the effects of land use, particularly afforestation, on biodiversity, by Thomas Bolger, Dept. Zoology, UCD.
* BIOFOREST: biodiversity of plantation forests in Ireland, by John O’Halloran, Dept. Zoology and Animal Ecology, UCC.
* Enhancing biodiversity in UK plantation forests: current practice - future visions, by Jonathan Humphrey, Woodland Ecology Branch of Forest Research.
* Biodiversity assessment in European forests within the BioAssess project, by Allan Watt, Centre for Ecology and Hydrology.
* Key habitat designation in plantation forests - a Scandinavian tool for biodiversity conservation, by Flemming Rune, Danish Forest and Landscape Research Institute.

The full programme and booking form can be downloaded from the COFORD website (<http://www.coford.ie>). Attendance at the conference (including refreshments and lunches) is subject to a registration fee of €35 per person.

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## ITGA/COFORD Joint Annual Seminar

COFORD will once again co-host the Irish Timber Growers Association (ITGA) Annual Seminar on 14 November 2002, at the UCD Industry Centre, Belfield, Dublin. The title of this year’s seminar is *Forest Regulation - a threat to production forestry?*

The official opening of the seminar will be by Mr John Browne, T.D., Minister of State at the Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources, followed by a welcoming address from Mr Charles Colthurst, ITGA Chairman. The presentations will include:

* *The impact of new and planned environmental procedures and regulations on afforestation and forest management in Ireland*. Kevin Hutchinson, Manager Sales and Marketing, Coillte Forestry Services.
* *Forest Regulation in other European countries – lessons for Ireland.* Henry Phillips, Consultant, Irish Forest Industry Chain.
* *The impact of forest regulation and policy on the economic viability of forestry – an international perspective.* Mike Mosman, Vice President of Resources at Port Blakely, USA and New Zealand.
* *Regulating our Forest Resource - where to from here?* Gerry Cody, Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources.
* *Multifunctionality as the basis for the EU forest strategy and the 6th Environmental Action Plan*. Joost van de Velde, DG Environment, Nature and Biodiversity Section.

The programme and booking form can be downloaded from the COFORD website ([www.coford.ie](http://www.coford.ie)).

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# FORTHCOMING EVENTS

## Amenity Woodland Management Seminar

The Arboricultural Association – Irish Branch will be hosting a one-day technical seminar by key expert speakers, highlighting the critical issues in amenity woodland management. This event will take place on 5 October 2002 at Ballyhaise College, Cavan, Co Cavan.

Rhoderic Taylor (Arboricultural Association fellow and leading consultant in woodland management) will present a talk on the principles of modern amenity management, including continuous cover forestry techniques and the role of tree work and public safety.

Kevin Collins (Forest Service) will present a talk on the grants and other support available for amenity woodlands, including “Neighbourwood” and native woodland schemes.

Dr Philip Blackstock (Forestry Consultant) will present a paper on the crucial role of natural regeneration in progressive woodland management.

The day will comprise indoor lectures during the morning, followed by outdoor discussion in the venue’s woodlands after lunch. This will be followed by the Irish Branch Annual General Meeting, at 17h00.

Further information can be obtained from <http://geocities.com/arbassoc> or by emailing goodwinarborist@eircom.net, telephone (01) 8435240.

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## Lecture on Forest Carbon and Climate

The annual Sean McBride Forestry Lecture will be held on 16 October 2002 at UCD, starting at 8 pm. Dr Ken Byrne, Post-doctoral Researcher with the Forest Ecosystem Research Group will be presenting a lecture on Forest, Carbon and Climate. The following is a summary of his paper:

*Climate change represents one of the most serious environmental threats facing the world today. There is growing scientific evidence that increasing greenhouse gas levels in the atmosphere, the ‘greenhouse effect,’ are causing changes to the earth’s climate. Among the predicted changes are rising sea levels, increasing temperatures and changes in rainfall patterns. If the expected changes are on the scale predicted there will be profound socio-economic and environmental changes. In setting targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emission the Kyoto Protocol represents the first attempt to deal with climate change. Carbon sequestration in forests is one of the means by which this can be achieved.*

*This presentation will begin with a description of the processes underlying climate change. This will be followed by a discussion of the role of forests in the global carbon cycle, carbon cycling in forest ecosystems and the role of forests in the Kyoto Protocol.*

For more information, visit <http://www.ucd.ie/~ferg/>

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## Conference on Timber and the Built Environment

This conference will be held on 17 and 18 October 2002, at The Hub, Castlehill, Edinburgh, Scotland. The conference aims to offer guidance, engender confidence and positively demonstrate to participants, the benefits of sourcing and adopting sustainably produced timbers. It will address common perceptions associated with the use of timber, and focus on the application of good design. The intention is to reach a broad base of practitioners in the building and timber industries. The aim is to heighten awareness of the use of timber as a sustainable material in a manner that underpins the policy on architecture in Scotland.

On the first day, conference speakers will explore historical examples of the use of timber. They will show how this has informed future use by offering a history of timber construction and its structural uses. They will address how timber deterioration, especially dry rot and insect attack can be avoided with good management and design. Several stimulating case studies will illustrate the innovative use of timber to offer a broader awareness of the material’s potential.

During the second day speakers will explore further the potential of timber as a design material and how, by its very nature as a growing resource, it positively impacts on our climate and environment. Several national and international building examples will demonstrate the valuable contribution timber can make to an environmentally appropriate architectural future.

The conference will focus on those who produce, design and specify timber. It will create a heightened awareness of the context and profile of timber in terms of successful production, maintenance and design. Through broadening the understanding of the material's potential, and providing inspiration, the possibility is there for us to create a rewarding and successful future heritage of indigenously produced timber buildings.

For more information contact the conference manager Angela Carolan, at the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, Email acarolan@rias.org.uk, or visit [www.rias.org.uk](http://www.rias.org.uk)

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## Green Cities, Sustainable Cities

An international congress *Green Cities, Sustainable Cities* will take place from 18 to 21 November 2002 in Johannesburg, South Africa. **Invitation, overview and registration documents for the 40th IERM**[[2]](#footnote-2)**and Green Cities Congress can be found on the web at** [www.ierm.co.za/greencities/](http://www.ierm.co.za/greencities/).

The following themes will be covered in papers by local and international experts in the respective fields:

* **Urban Greening and Sustainable Development;**
* Social Implications of Urban Greening;
* Poverty Alleviation/Economics;

Research and Technical Aspects of Urban Greening.

**For further information, contact the Green Cities Congress secretariat, Van der Walt & Co, by email at** **ierm@vdw.co.za** or visit the website <http://www.ierm.co.za/greencities>

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## Erneuerbare Energien 2003(Renewable Energies 2003)

*Erneuerbare energien 2003* (*renewable energies 2003*) 6th International Fair and Congress, will be held from 14 to 16 February 2003 at the CCB Congress Centrum Böblingen near Stuttgart, Germany.

Germany’s leading fair for renewable energy and efficient use of energy offers comprehensive insight into the current developments in these markets. Over 800 m2 of exhibition space will be available, and the organisers are expecting 250 exhibitors, more than 600 participants to the congress and 8000 visitors. Over 40 topics, from professional training to financing, from wind energy to energy-efficient buildings will be presented at this event, under the following main categories:

* Energy efficient renovation (from old building to energy-efficient dream house);
* Bioenergy (wood, biogas, vegetable oils);
* Clean energy power (hydroelectric power, geothermal, heat pumps, cogeneration, fuel cells);
* Clean energy solution centre (contracting, consulting, services and investments, import/export);
* Intersun (photovoltaic, solar thermal, solar construction);
* Interwind (wind energy);
* Low energy construction (passivhaus).

***COFORD will consider applications for support to attend the congress under our short-term research mission programme (application forms can be downloaded from*** [***www.coford.ie***](http://www.coford.ie)***).***

For more information about the exhibition and congress, visit [www.erneuerbareenergien.com](http://www.erneuerbareenergien.com) and [www.energie-server.de](http://www.energie-server.de)

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# Career Opportunity at EFI

European Forest Institute (EFI) is a leading forest research network in Europe undertaking forest research at a pan-European level. EFI is seeking a Programme Manager for the Forest Ecology and Management Programme. The post will involve managing and coordinating the Forest Ecology and Management Research Programme at EFI, in accordance with the Institute's research strategy; initiating and planning new research projects; reporting on the implementation of the research programme and follow-up of its budget; widening and deepening the cooperation between EFI, its member organisations and forest sector decision makers; and conducting research in the programme.

Applicants should apply in writing before the end of October 2002. Further information can be obtained from

Dr Risto Päivinen, Director
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Fax: +358 13 124 393
Email: risto.paivinen@efi.fi

Information about the research programme can be found on the Internet at [http://www.efi.fi/research/](/research/)

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# IUFRO Change of Address

The new address and communication numbers of IUFRO Headquarters, the Secretariat, the Special Programmes for Developing Countries and GFIS and the Special Projects like Terminology and also WFSE, are:

IUFRO Secretariat
c/o BFW-Mariabrunn
Hauptstrasse 7
A-1140 Vienna
Austria
Tel.: +43-1-877 0151-0
Fax: +43-1-877 0151-50
Email: iufro@forvie.ac.at
WebSite: <http://iufro.boku.ac.at/>

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Email: lauren.maclennan@coford.ie

1. FAO = Food and Agriculture Organisation; ECE = European Commission for Europe; ILO = International Labour Organisation [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. IERM = Institute for Environmental and Recreation Management [↑](#footnote-ref-2)