



**CONGRESS  
ACT**

**29 SEPTEMBER  
3 OCTOBER  
2021**

**FRANCE  
EURE-ET-LOIR**



**XX<sup>TH</sup> UEF CONGRESS**

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### MERCI À NOS PARTENAIRES



CHARTRES  
MÉTROPOLE



CHARTRES



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et-Loir  
LE DÉPARTEMENT



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Forêts  
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### THANKS TO OUR PARTNERS



**Jean-Pierre Gorges**  
Maire de Chartres  
Président  
de Chartres Métropole

Madame le Préfet,  
Monsieur le conseiller départemental, cher Xavier,  
Mesdames, Messieurs les élus,  
Monsieur le Président de l'Union Européenne des Forestiers,  
Mesdames, Messieurs,  
Chers Amis,

C'est un plaisir et un honneur pour moi d'accueillir le 20<sup>e</sup> Congrès de l'Union Européenne des Forestiers à Chartres. Et je veux saluer tout particulièrement Gilles VAN PETEGHEM pour son organisation remarquable. Un plaisir, car je suis un enfant de la campagne, un amoureux de la nature et un fan des balades en forêt, comme beaucoup. Un honneur, parce que rien n'est aussi important que de parler de la forêt, en France, en 2021. Un plaisir, parce qu'à Chartres, nous avons replanté en 20 ans autant d'arbres que la Ville en comptait en 2001. Nous sommes passés à 11000 arbres en Ville, tous suivis, et tous entretenus.

Il s'agit de données publiques, et les habitants peuvent même suivre chaque arbre sur un plan accessible en ligne, gratuitement.

Un honneur, parce que nous ne sommes pas un territoire forestier. La Beauce est un océan de blés, plutôt qu'un océan de bois.

Certes, plus au Nord, et je remercie mon ami Xavier NICOLAS pour sa présence, nous avons la forêt de Senonches, et à l'ouest du Département, il y a le Perche, mais ici, très peu de bois.

Cela ne nous empêche pas, depuis 20 ans, d'aménager le territoire de la Ville et de l'agglomération de Chartres avec une attention spécifique aux équilibres naturels, et à la biodiversité.

Nous avons déployé, au milieu de l'agglomération, le Plan Vert, le long de la rivière. Nous y avons favorisé un chemin piéton, préservé la trame verte et bleue, et replanté des essences locales.

En Ville, nous supprimons les espaces verts. Nous les remplaçons par des buissons, des fleurs, qui sont davantage de havres de biodiversité.

Mais, en Ville, tout cela est limité. Si l'arbre en Ville a un intérêt sociétal majeur, il n'a pas la même vertu pour la biodiversité que ceux que nous plantons à la campagne.

Et c'est pourquoi, je préfère ramener des gens vivre à la campagne, que de planter des arbres en Ville.

Ainsi, nous faisons notre part, pour préserver la nature, comme chacun. Car je pense sincèrement que nous devons travailler collectivement à cette sauvegarde de l'environnement.

Il s'agit pour nous, en tant qu'élus locaux, de prévenir et d'entretenir, en suivant les avis éclairés des scientifiques que vous représentez tous aujourd'hui.

Ce n'est pas au politique de dicter comment préserver la nature, demain. Je crois que notre rôle est d'abord un rôle d'écoute et d'attention à ce que vous nous dites.

Car la forêt en France est un enjeu majeur. Elle recouvre le tiers de notre territoire. Abattons une idée reçue : non, l'urbanisation et l'agriculture ne rongent pas nos forêts. La forêt française n'a jamais été aussi étendue depuis la fin du Moyen-Âge !

Et pourtant, on en parle comme s'il s'agissait de l'Amazonie, qui perd un terrain de football toutes les 5 minutes (ce chiffre est officiel). On n'en parle aussi que lors des grands feux de l'été.

Je crois profondément qu'il faut parler autrement de la forêt en Europe. Oui, il s'agit d'un atout, d'un poumon qui a une vitalité considérable.

Et pourtant, en France, quel grand média national invitera des forestiers sur son plateau ?

Quel ministre accordera un peu de son temps pour venir physiquement à un congrès européen ?

Quel gouvernement accordera enfin des moyens à la hauteur des ambitions que nous devons avoir pour préserver nos forêts ?

Alors, pour ma part, soyez assurés que nous mettrons tout en œuvre pour appuyer votre communication, et vous aider à relayer largement les conclusions de votre Congrès.

Je vous propose, à Chartres, de lancer l'Appel de la Forêt. Car notre forêt brûle, et nous ne la regardons pas.

Je vous remercie.



**Christophe Le Dorven**  
Président du Conseil  
départemental d'Eure et Loir



représenté par  
**Xavier Nicolas**  
Conseiller départemental  
d'Eure et Loir

Le 30 septembre 2021, l'Union Européenne des Forestiers tenait son XX<sup>e</sup> congrès auquel le Conseil départemental d'Eure-et-Loir était associé.

Ce congrès remarquable a été l'occasion d'échanges nombreux et enrichissants dont vous pourrez en trouver la synthèse dans ce présent recueil.

Le Département d'Eure-et-Loir a toujours eu un regard attentif à la préservation de la forêt et de sa biodiversité.

Au cours du séminaire, il a été question de l'impact du changement climatique sur nos forêts. Il en ressort que nous sommes tous d'accord pour constater l'urgence du changement climatique et la nécessaire action collective pour sauver les forêts et les emplois qui y sont liés.

Les travaux présentés ici sont le résultat de la présence de 62 congressistes, issus de 21 pays membres de l'Union européenne et représentant plus de 85 000 praticiens de la forêt. Cela témoigne de la prise de conscience collective que nous avons sur l'enjeu de la forêt.

Pour le Département d'Eure-et-Loir, l'objectif est de protéger ces espaces de biodiversité mais aussi de contribuer à les rendre accessibles aux promeneurs et aux amoureux de la forêt. Pour protéger la forêt, il faut créer plus de liens avec elle, sensibiliser à tous les âges.

Depuis 2009, six Arbres Remarquables ont été labellisés en Eure-et-Loir : un chêne à Montigny-sur-Avre, les ifs du cimetière de Saint-Georges-sur-Eure, le tilleul de L'abbaye de Thiron-Gardais, le séquoia du collège royal et militaire de Thiron-Gardais, un cèdre de l'Atlas à Nogent-le-Rotrou et le chêne de Meaucé. Une véritable richesse sur notre territoire.

Ainsi, parce que la forêt est un réservoir de biodiversité, un poumon pour l'humanité, la victime du changement climatique mais aussi un formidable atout économique et un héritage transmis aux générations futures, nous devons nous engager à préserver la forêt pour construire et penser notre forêt de demain. La synthèse de ce XX<sup>e</sup> congrès de l'Union Européenne des Forestiers est une pierre à l'édifice de la protection des forêts.

Christophe Le Dorven



**UEF**

**XX<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
SEMINARY**

# WHICH MULTIFONCTIONNAL FOREST MANAGEMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE?

Program 30/09/2021  
International seminar



**Hélène Duchemin**  
Deputy Secretary General of EFA-CGC  
and moderator of the seminar

**8 h 00** Reception at the Town Hall of Chartres.

**8 h 30** Opening of the seminar by **Michael Diemer**, President of the UEF and **Hélène Duchemin**, deputy Secretary General of EFA-CGC. She also leads the seminar.

Welcoming speech of the Chartres mayor, **Jean-Pierre Gorges**.

Welcoming speech of the President of the Department Council of Eure et Loir, Christophe Ledorven, represented by **Xavier Nicolas**.

Speech of the EU Commission representatives.

Speech of the representative of France at the FECOF, **Pierre Grandadam**.

Presentation by **Christine Farcy**, International forest policies expert at the Wallonie's Public Service and invited teacher at the Louvain's Free Catholic University (Belgium), about the relationship between citizens and forest.

**Summary : «There is a growing interest in forests and forestry issues (since the wildfires in Australia?).**

The dominant social representation of the forest is continuously forged and reinforced by the media (in the broadest sense), which is also one of the main sources of knowledge about the forest. In our urban and tertiary societies, the dominant social representation of the forest is largely virtual, immaterial and distant from natural processes and cycles (the changes in lifestyles linked to the Covid crisis may have given it some anchorage, to be confirmed). In the background, there is a less and less diffuse sense of environmental and climatic threats, or even of civilisational change, accompanied by an increased emphasis on the symbolic value of the forest, on ethical issues and on emotions.»

**10 h 30** Presentation by **Alexis Ducousoo**, UMR BIOGECO of French INRAE from Bordeaux with the results of his research about the adaptation of the tree species to the climate change.

**Summary : «Darwin laid the foundations of the theory of evolution in 1859 with his work «The Origin of Species».**

With the paradox of the “Red Queen”, Van Valen (1970) shows that populations must evolve permanently to remain adapted. Faced with global changes, the emergence of new aggressors and climate change, populations must accelerate their evolution rate in order to survive. We will review these different evolutionary mechanisms, which are mutation, epigenetics, gene flow and migration, genetic drift and selection. Then we will illustrate with some examples visible to field foresters.

Then we will move on to the actions to be undertaken by privileging nature-based solutions: conservation and restoration of populations of pollen and seed disseminators, assisted migration, restoration of ecological continuities, pays attention to the number of effective reproducers, increase in selection pressure by increasing the density of seedlings in natural regeneration and planting by protecting and restoring populations of predators of herbivores (insects, gastropods, large ungulates) and seed-eaters (wood pigeon, rodents, wild boar, etc.).

This evolutionary approach is unknown to most foresters and deserves to be developed. It also allows to resituate the assisted migration and to dispassionate the debate on this subject.»

Presentations by the UEF members representatives.

Presentation by **Xavier Roques**, Chief Operating Officer from Novo Nordisk Production Chartres, about a biomass stokehole, with the help of the French ADEME (State Agency for energy saving).

**13 h 30** Seminar again. End of the presentations by the UEF members representatives.

Presentation by **Myriam Legay**, UFR FAM, Director of the Nancy centre “AgroParisTech”, (French forest engineers university), about the evolutions of the forest education in France.

**Summary: «The education of forest engineers has continuously evolved in France (as in many other countries) over the last decades.**

In the sphere of research and training, competition has intensified and become more international, leading to successive processes of regrouping or merging between institutes. The establishment of the European Research Area has led to the generalisation of the LMD (licence, master, doctorate) organisation of curricula. In France, this movement has been accompanied by a the development of more connections between the engineering schools - the flagship of the French education system - and regional universities, increasing links between forest higher education and research.

In the forestry sphere, the expectations towards forests have become more diverse and complex, with rising demands for biodiversity preservation, increased expectations for climate change mitigation, and growing awareness of the impacts of climate change and the need to adapt, coupled with a rising demand from citizens to participate in the forest governance.

These developments have taken place against the backdrop of the fast development of digital technologies, which has totally transformed the tools and practices for acquiring and processing information, right down to the daily and individual level. These trends are reflecting in the evolution of student populations and their motivations, with increasing diversity in curricula.

These general developments will be illustrated through the case of the Nancy campus of AgroParisTech and Bordeaux Sciences Agro institute, which together train the French forest engineers and the majority of French forestry managers at the M2 level and above. We will discuss the successive structural evolutions and present the current general organisation of teaching.

Multidisciplinarity, the integration of all the stakes in a global vision (from forest to wood transformation, from local to global scale...), the internationalisation of training and the diversification of curricula respond to the growing complexity of expectations towards the forest, for which the European Green Deal offers a framework for reflection and action.»

- 16 h 15** Presentation by **Christian Barthod**, General Engineer of Bridges, Water and Forests, about the evolution of the multifunctionality and the perspectives for the future.

**Summary : « Forest multifunctionality is both a matter of consensus and debate, and even division.**

The main issue is about drawing practical consequences in terms of management choices, at the level of the management unit or the landscape. Behind some debates about multifunctionality we find the very sensitive question of land sparing versus land sharing. We must pay more attention to the multiscale spatial analysis, inextricably linked to multifunctionality. But acting without taking into account the owners' way of thinking and decision making, and the perceptions of the public opinion, leads to dead ends. From a practical point of view, I identify three major and highly controversial issues, and five big challenges for remodeling European forest policies..»

Presentation by **Anders Marell**, Swedish searcher at INRAE Nogent sur Vernisson (45), about his work on the balance between game and forest, in the context of the climate change.

**Summary: «Wild ungulate populations such as roe and red deer have in recent decades increased in numerous regions of the Northern Hemisphere, including France.**

An increasing number of studies report severe impacts on forest dynamics and biodiversity, where high browsing pressures have led to biotic impoverishment and homogenization of understory plant communities. With rising ungulate population densities, forest managers face increasing difficulties in regenerating the forest. Consequently, local conflicts are common among foresters, farmers, hunters and nature conservationists that prioritize different management objectives. In France, adaptive wildlife management is seen as a way of improving the management of wild ungulate populations and their socio-economic impacts. Here, I present a French case study of adaptive forest-deer management, and discuss their successes and failures in trying to reconcile forest production and hunting. Further, I present some tools that were developed in collaboration with foresters and hunters. Finally, I conclude by giving some perspectives related to the implementation of the new legislative framework on forest management in France. »

- 17 h 30** Conclusions by the chairwoman of the seminar.  
Speech of representative of the Prefet d'Eure-et-Loir..

- 18 h 00** End of the seminar and information about the program of the end of the day.

# QUELLE MULTIFONCTIONNALITÉ POUR LES FORÊTS IMPACTÉES PAR LE CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE ?

Programme 30/09/2021  
Séminaire international



**Gilles Van Peteghem**  
Head of the organising committee  
of the XXth UEF Congress

**8 h 00** Accueil à l'Hôtel de Ville de Chartres.

**8 h 30** Ouverture du Séminaire par le Président de l'UEF **Michaël Diemer** et la Secrétaire Générale adjointe d'EFA-CGC **Hélène Duchemin**. Le séminaire est animé par Hélène Duchemin.

Discours du Maire de Chartres, Président de Chartres Métropole, **Jean Pierre Gorges**.

Discours du Président du Conseil Départemental, Christophe Ledorven, représenté par **Xavier Nicolas**.

Discours des représentants de l'Union Européenne.

Intervention du représentant de la France à la FECOF, **Pierre Grandadam**.

Intervention de **Christine Farcy**, experte en politiques forestières internationales au Service Public de Wallonie et chargée de cours invitée à UCLouvain, qui parlera des relations entre les citoyens et la forêt.

**Résumé de son intervention :** « **On observe une montée en puissance voire un engouement pour la forêt et les questions forestières (depuis les feux en Australie ?).**

La représentation sociale dominante de la forêt est forgée et renforcée en continu par les médias (au sens large) qui constituent par ailleurs une des principales sources de connaissances sur la forêt. Dans nos sociétés urbaines et tertiaires, la représentation sociale dominante de la forêt est largement virtuelle, immatérielle et distante des processus et cycles naturels (les changements de modes de vie liés à la crise Covid peuvent avoir redonné un peu d'ancrage, à confirmer). Il y a par ailleurs en toile de fond, un sentiment de moins en moins diffus de menaces environnementales et climatiques, voire de basculement civilisationnel, accompagné d'une importance accrue accordée à la valeur symbolique de la forêt, aux questions éthiques et aux émotions. »

**10 h 30** Intervention d'**Alexis Ducouso** de l'UMR BIOGECO de l'INRAE de Bordeaux qui présentera le résultat de ses recherches sur l'adaptation des essences forestières au changement climatique. Résumé de son intervention : « Darwin pose les bases de la théorie de l'évolution en 1859 avec son ouvrage « L'origine des espèces ». Avec le paradoxe de la Reine Rouge, Van Valen (1970) montre que les populations doivent évoluer en permanence pour rester adaptées. Face aux changements globaux, émergence de nouveaux agresseurs et changements climatiques, les populations doivent accélérer leur vitesse d'évolution pour survivre. Nous allons passer en revue ces différents mécanismes évolutifs que sont la mutation, l'épigénétique, les flux de gènes et la migration, la dérive génétique et la sélection. Ensuite, nous illustrerons par quelques exemples visibles par les forestiers de terrains. Puis nous passerons aux actions à entreprendre en privilégiant les solutions fondées sur la nature : conservation et restauration des populations des disséminateurs des pollens et des graines, migration assistée, restauration des continuités écologiques, attention portée sur le nombre de reproducteurs efficaces, augmentation de la pression de sélection en augmentant la densité des semis en régénération naturelle et en plantation en protégeant et restaurant les populations de prédateurs des herbivores (insectes, gastéropodes, grands ongulés) et des granivores (oiseaux, petits mammifères, sanglier,...). Cette approche évolutive est méconnue de la plupart des forestiers et elle mérite d'être développée. Elle permet aussi de résister la migration assistée et de dépassionner le débat sur ce sujet. »

Interventions des représentants des forestiers des pays membres de l'UEF.

Intervention de **Xavier Roques**, Directeur Général Délégué de Novo Nordisk Production Chartres sur la mise en place d'une chaufferie Biomasse avec le concours de l'ADEME.

**13 h 30** Interventions des représentants des forestiers des pays membres de l'UEF

Intervention de **Myriam Legay**, UFR FAM, Directrice du Centre de Nancy "AgroParisTech", qui forme les ingénieurs forestiers, qui présentera les évolutions de l'enseignement technique forestier.

**Résumé de son intervention : « L'enseignement des ingénieurs forestiers a continuement évolué en France (comme dans beaucoup d'autres pays) au cours des dernières décennies.**

Dans la sphère forestière, les enjeux se sont diversifiés et complexifiés, avec la montée des exigences en matière de préservation de la biodiversité, puis les attentes en matière d'atténuation du changement climatique, et la prise de conscience des impacts potentiels du changement climatique et de la nécessité de s'adapter, et enfin avec une montée des attentes de nos concitoyens en matière de gouvernance des forêts au sein des territoires. Ces évolutions se sont déroulées sur le fond de l'essor du numérique et des nouvelles technologies, qui ont transformé totalement les outils et les pratiques d'acquisition et de traitement de l'information, jusqu'au niveau quotidien et individuel. Ces évolutions se reflètent dans l'évolution des populations d'étudiants, avec une diversification des parcours et des motivations. Ces évolutions générales seront illustrées à travers les cas du campus de Nancy d'AgroParisTech, et de l'école nationale supérieure Bordeaux Sciences Agro, qui forment à eux deux les ingénieurs forestiers diplômés en France et plus généralement la majorité des cadres forestiers français de niveau M2. Les évolutions structurelles successives seront évoquées et l'organisation générale actuelle des enseignements sera présentée. La pluridisciplinarité, l'intégration des enjeux dans une vision globale (amont/aval, local/global...), l'internationalisation de la formation, et la diversification des cursus répondent à la complexification croissante des attentes envers la forêt, pour lequel le Green Deal européen offre un cadre de réflexion et d'action.»

**16 h 15** Intervention de **Christian Barthod**, Ingénieur général honoraire des Ponts, des Eaux et des Forêts, qui présentera l'évolution de la multifonctionnalité et les perspectives pour son avenir.

**Résumé de son intervention : « Dans le domaine forestier, la multifonctionnalité est à la fois un objet de consensus et de débat, voire de division.**

Ce qui pose problème est en fait les conséquences pratiques qu'il faut en tirer, au niveau de l'unité de gestion ou du paysage. Derrière certains débats sur la multifonctionnalité se cache la question très sensible de la spécialisation des territoires, versus la possibilité de tout concilier dans un territoire donné. Il nous faut prêter davantage attention aux analyses spatiales multiscalaires, inextricablement liées à la multifonctionnalité. Mais agir sans prendre en compte les modes de pensée et de prise de décision des propriétaires forestiers et les perceptions de l'opinion publique mène dans une impasse. D'un point de vue opérationnel, j'identifie trois sujets hautement polémiques et cinq grands défis à relever pour reconfigurer les politiques forestières en Europe. »

Intervention de **Anders Marell**, chercheur à l'INRAE de Nogent sur Vernisson (45), qui présentera son travail sur le sujet de l'équilibre forêt-gibier dans le contexte d'évolution du climat. Résumé de son intervention : « Les populations d'ongulés sauvages tels que les chevreuils et les cerfs ont augmenté ces dernières décennies dans de nombreuses régions de l'hémisphère nord, dont la France. Un nombre croissant d'études font état d'impacts importants sur la dynamique forestière et la biodiversité, où des pressions fortes d'herbivorie ont conduit à un appauvrissement de la biodiversité et à une simplification des communautés végétales du sous-étage. Avec l'augmentation des densités de population d'ongulés, les forestiers sont confrontés à des difficultés croissantes pour régénérer la forêt.

Par conséquent, les conflits locaux sont courants entre les forestiers, les agriculteurs, les chasseurs et les défenseurs de la nature qui donnent la priorité à différents objectifs de gestion. En France, la gestion adaptive de la faune sauvage est vue comme un moyen d'améliorer la gestion des populations d'ongulés sauvages et de leurs impacts socio-économiques. Ici, je présente un cas d'étude français sur la gestion adaptive des forêts et des populations de Cervidés, et je discute de leurs succès et de leurs échecs en essayant de concilier production forestière et chasse. De plus, je présente quelques outils qui ont été développés en collaboration avec des forestiers et des chasseurs. Enfin, je conclus en donnant quelques perspectives liées à la mise en œuvre du nouveau cadre législatif sur la gestion forestière en France. »

**17 h 30** Conclusions sur les apports du séminaire.

Discours du représentant de Mme le Préfet d'Eure-et-Loir.

**18 h 00** Clôture du Séminaire et rappel des informations générales sur la suite de la journée.

# SEMINARY CONCLUSION



**Dr Bruno Cinotti**

Working for the general inspectorate of environmental department on natural areas, resources and risks

Mr president, ladies and gentlemen, dear colleagues, and for many of you, dear friends,

I was assigned the difficult task to synthetize our discussions. It is an especially difficult one because our exchanges have, I think, been so rich. It will also be difficult for me because I was asked to deliver this synthesis in English.

However I understand I have friends to help me if I am lost in translation.

After introductory speeches of **Xavier Nicolas**, **Hélène Duchemin**, and **Jean-Pierre Gorges**, mayor of Chartres, **Michael Diemer** has introduced us into our topic: how climate change and fast-going changes in our environment challenges forest policies and all stakeholders (Owners, managers, operators).

In its video message, **Julien Denormandie**, minister of the French department for food and agriculture has underlined the importance of adapting forests to climatic change, and announced the launching of the forest and wood assizes.

The representative of European Union, **Thomas Szedlak**, has reminded us all the works of the European Union and its commission in forest policy.

**Pierre Grandadam** has stressed the impacts on forests of increasing insecurity and accelerating changes. One thing is certain: the need to increase resilience. Times are changing, so shall the forest and the foresters.

**Pr. Christine Farcy** has shown how much the relationship between forest and citizens is based upon unconscious mythology and shared symbolism that makes forests a « reverse mirror of our frenetic and uncertain lives ». This, of course, is very disturbing for foresters. However, on the contrary, there is, in the way for foresters to face those opinion movements, a risk of using emotions to try to convince. For instance, the concept of sustainable forest management seems too defensive.

**Alexis Ducouso** proposed us to consider genetic adaptation of forest species to climate change through the “red queen paradox”: « Here you have to run to stay in the same place ». His lecture was an invitation to take care of and develop genetic diversity on regeneration phase, either natural or by plantation, which is the most critical phase in forest stands life. Will he be listened to, when suggesting “we must push the evolutionary machine working at full speed”?

The representatives of Ukraine, Germany, Denmark, Finland, Bulgaria and Turkey have given national focuses on the way their countries are facing climate change in forestry: Many of forest owners are not able to finance the costs. We do not have a certain answer but many questions... Will we have enough foresters? Will the society accept to finance all of the ecological and social functions? How far should forests become a recreation ground? What attention should be paid to forest growth balance, monitoring of vegetation zones, or forest fires.

**Xavier Roques** has, through an example of a biomass boiler, explained the involvement of his company, Novo Nordisk Production, in sustainable development.

With the presentation of **Myriam Legay**, you may not ignore anymore how universities in Bordeaux or in Nancy train forest engineers, masters and doctors in forestry. A question of a participant has stressed the lack of students, in France, but possibly in others European countries, at any level, for training in productive forestry.

**Christian Barthod**, after comparing the northern American and European approaches of multi-functional management of forests, reminded us the many difficulties foresters are dealing with in their daily management, especially when contradictions are at a high level. In a large panorama, he detailed the mechanisms of forest decision at different geographic scales when contested by a divided public opinion, and warned that foresters cannot anymore believe to have THE answer to the many questions of our societies. He also insisted that the dialogue process is inevitably a long-term process.

**Anders Marell's** lecture dealt with the tricky question "how to reconcile ungulate increasing populations and forest management, i.e. hunters and foresters?" He suggests to restore dialogue, on a base of shared data on forest characteristics, deer pressure and impacts. Actually, most of the hunters understand forest management

If, when arriving this morning, you has any hope of getting some certainties about how multi-functionality will help forests to face climate change, I am afraid that, this evening, the only certainty could be that forest have never been a place for certitudes but probably will be more and more a place of uncertainty. As for me, I would add that the main uncertainty comes from the fact that our societies are in deep doubt about themselves and their future.

I also propose you to share my own certainty that UEF and such a congress are very relevant places to discuss the future of our forests and the way foresters will to contribute in managing them for the benefit of the next generations.

Finally, may I propose you, not a conclusion but as a wish that each of you could, perhaps, make, this sentence from Nazim Hikmet:

**"Live like a tree, alone and free. Live as brothers like the trees of the forest".**

On m'a confié la tâche difficile de synthétiser nos discussions. Elle est d'autant plus difficile que nos échanges ont été, je crois, d'une grande richesse. Elle sera également difficile pour moi car on m'a demandé de livrer cette synthèse en anglais. Cependant, je sais que j'ai des amis pour m'aider si je suis perdu dans la traduction.

Après les discours introductifs de **Xavier Niclolas, Hélène Duchemin, et Jean-Pierre Gorges**, maire de Chartres, **Michael Diemer** nous a introduit dans notre sujet : comment le changement climatique et les changements rapides de notre environnement défient les politiques forestières et toutes les parties prenantes (Propriétaires, gestionnaires, opérateurs).

Dans son message vidéo, **Julien Denormandie**, ministre français de l'alimentation et de l'agriculture a souligné l'importance de l'adaptation des forêts au changement climatique, et a annoncé le lancement des assises de la forêt et du bois.

Le représentant de l'Union européenne, **Thomas Szedlak**, a rappelé les travaux de l'Union européenne et de sa commission en matière de politique forestière.

**Pierre Grandadam** a souligné les impacts sur les forêts de l'insécurité croissante et de l'accélération des changements. Une chose est sûre : la nécessité d'augmenter la résilience. Les temps changent, la forêt et les forestiers aussi.

Le **Pr. Christine Farcy** a montré combien la relation entre la forêt et les citoyens est basée sur une mythologie inconsciente et une symbolique partagée qui fait de la forêt un « miroir inversé de nos vies frénétiques et incertaines ». Ceci est bien sûr très perturbant pour les forestiers. Mais, au contraire, il y a, dans la manière dont les forestiers font face à ces mouvements d'opinion, un risque d'utiliser les émotions pour tenter de convaincre. Par exemple, le concept de gestion durable des forêts semble trop défensif.

**Alexis Ducouso** nous a proposé de considérer l'adaptation génétique des espèces forestières au changement climatique à travers le « paradoxe de la reine rouge » : « Ici il faut courir pour rester au même endroit ». Sa conférence était une invitation à prendre soin et à développer la diversité génétique en phase de régénération, naturelle ou par plantation, qui est la phase la plus critique dans la vie des peuplements forestiers. Sera-t-il écouté, lui qui suggère de « pousser la machine évolutive à plein régime » ?

**Les représentants de l'Ukraine, de l'Allemagne, du Danemark, de la Finlande, de la Bulgarie et de la Turquie** ont fait des focus nationaux sur la manière dont leurs pays font face au changement climatique dans le domaine forestier : de nombreux propriétaires forestiers ne sont pas en mesure de financer les coûts. Nous n'avons pas de réponse précise mais de nombreuses questions... Aurons-nous assez de forestiers ? La société acceptera-t-elle de

financer toutes les fonctions écologiques et sociales ? Jusqu'à quel point les forêts doivent-elles devenir un terrain de loisirs ? Quelle attention accorder au bilan de croissance des forêts, à la surveillance des zones de végétation ou aux incendies de forêt ?

**Xavier Roques** a, à travers un exemple de chaudière à biomasse, expliqué l'implication de son entreprise, Novo Nordisk Production, dans le développement durable.

Avec la présentation de **Myriam Legay**, vous ne pouvez plus ignorer comment les universités de Bordeaux ou de Nancy forment des ingénieurs forestiers, des masters et des docteurs en foresterie. Une question d'un participant a souligné le manque d'étudiants, en France, mais peut-être aussi dans d'autres pays européens, à tous les niveaux, pour la formation en sylviculture productive.

**Christian Barthod**, après avoir comparé les approches nord-américaines et européennes de la gestion multifonctionnelle des forêts, nous a rappelé les nombreuses difficultés auxquelles les forestiers sont confrontés dans leur gestion quotidienne, surtout lorsque les contradictions sont à un niveau élevé. Dans un large panorama, il a détaillé les mécanismes de la décision forestière à différentes échelles géographiques lorsqu'elle est contestée par une opinion publique divisée, et a averti que les forestiers ne peuvent plus croire avoir LA réponse aux nombreuses questions de nos sociétés. Il a également insisté sur le fait que le processus de dialogue est inévitablement un processus à long terme.

La conférence d'**Anders Marell** a abordé la question délicate « comment concilier l'augmentation des populations d'ongulés et la gestion forestière, c'est-à-dire les chasseurs et les forestiers ». Il suggère de rétablir le dialogue, sur la base de données partagées sur les caractéristiques des forêts, la pression des cervidés et leurs impacts. En fait, la plupart des chasseurs comprennent la gestion forestière... Si, en arrivant ce matin, vous aviez l'espoir d'obtenir des certitudes sur la façon dont la multifonctionnalité aidera les forêts à faire face au changement climatique, je crains que, ce soir, la seule certitude soit que la forêt n'a jamais été un lieu de certitudes mais sera probablement de plus en plus un lieu d'incertitudes. Pour ma part, j'ajouterais que la principale incertitude vient du fait que nos sociétés sont en profond doute sur elles-mêmes et sur leur avenir. Je vous propose également de partager ma propre certitude que l'UEF et un tel congrès sont des lieux très pertinents pour discuter de l'avenir de nos forêts et de la manière dont les forestiers vont contribuer à les gérer pour le bénéfice des générations futures. Enfin, puis-je vous proposer, non pas une conclusion mais comme un souhait que chacun d'entre vous pourrait, peut-être, faire, cette phrase de Nazim Hikmet poète turc : « **Vivez comme un arbre, seul et libre. Vivez en frères comme les arbres de la forêt.** »

### Mes notes



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# PROPOS D'INTRODUCTION



**Pierre Grandadam**  
Vice-président  
de la Fédération Européenne  
des Communes Forestières  
(FECOF)

## INTRODUCTORY COMMENTS

Monsieur le Maire,  
Monsieur le Président du Conseil Départemental,  
Monsieur le représentant de la Commission Européenne,  
Chers amis et experts de la forêt en Europe,  
Dear members of the UEF,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honour for me to speak to this important question:  
Which multifunctional management of forest in the context of climate change ?

Thank you very much.

In Europe, the principle of preserving biodiversity has long been fundamental to the sustainable management of forests. The concept of the multifunctionality of forest use is also wide so read. The scale of application of this principle and the prioritising of functions can lead to much debate and can require a respectful sharing of knowledge and opinions.

The last few years have shown that forests throughout Europe are suffering massively from the consequences of climate change.

Until now, forestry education and thus our management plans have been based on the assumption of constant local conditions, in particular for a known climate, for soils with a stable water capacity, for controlled public use and for the time period of a forest generation. This planning security no longer exists and we have no choice but to look for forest management methods adapted to increasing insecurity.

We are however left with one certainty.

If we want to continue using the forest land for multiple purposes and be able to pass it on to future generations, we must strengthen the adaptability of the forests across Europe in the face of accelerating climate change.

Recommendations to improve the resilience and resistance of trees to sudden climatic shocks are heard everywhere. It is necessary to mix species and age classes, which as you know, is not easy to implement, monitor and harvest. As if it were enough to keep a forest cover to get the solution.

Should we let the forest develop as it pleases in protected areas, because Nature will choose the tree species which are able to cope with the ever uncertain climate change ?

Will the results meet our needs in terms of quantity and the ease of use of this exceptional raw material wood ? There is no need to go into the construction and carbon collection and storage qualities of wood. Nor do we know whether forests are capable of keeping up with the brutality of these accelerated changes.

Should we facilitate the adaptation of our forests by the planting more new tree species, productive elsewhere, in environmental conditions such as we expect them to be in the right place ?

Foresters have researched and listed several solutions without dogmatism: supporting existing species by selecting resistant individuals, moving species known in a more arid region to «milder» latitudes and introducing species known for their resistance to extremes. Nothing should be overlooked. Times are changing, so is the forest. These changes cannot be imposed without the involvement of the territories and citizens and, let's face it, the general public.

This is another certitude. Every day the press publishes articles about biodiversity and the urgency of protecting our natural environment, about the unreasonable consumption of fossil fuels, about the need to fix carbon, about the importance of forests in regulating the climate, or about the enormous damage caused to forests in the last two years and the need to protect our forests in Europe and the world from the consequences of rapidly changing environmental conditions.

We, the forest owners, should be delighted with this new media attention. It is an unhoisted-for opportunity for a large part of society to become aware of the importance of forests for our daily lives, of their important functions for nature and people. But we are not happy. We are being attacked, pointed at as if the choices we have made for decades were the cause of forest degradation. Our society's expectations of the forest and the functions they should be given are subject to constant change, with the usual haste in media communications, which are poorly adapted to the time it takes for forest to grow.

This leads to conflicting objectives and requires political negotiations.

This has led to the development of a common European forestry strategy even though the EU has not yet implemented a common forestry policy.

This strategy seems to have clearly been to maintain the multifunctionality of forests even though, between the lines, it advocates the evolution of a forest managed as a continuous cover.

In France, the statement by the Minister for the Environment posted on the Terra Nova Think Tank website before the opening of the World Conservation Congress raises questions.

I quote: *“Forest management is therefore a matter of balance and choice. France must ask itself what ambitions it wants to give itself for its forests and draw the consequences for the way it manages them. The current approach consists of an economic function (mainly wood production) which would make it possible to finance social functions (reception of the public, research, etc.) while maintaining the ecological function (carbon sequestration, protection of biodiversity, soil, water quality, etc.). In the multi-functionality targeted, one function is predominant even if the other two are not forgotten.”*

*It is time to modernise this approach. Forests can also be managed to serve four strong ambitions of the ecological transition that we defend more globally: carbon neutrality, protection of biodiversity, the health and well-being of populations, and development of the bio-economy.*

*This new forestry policy must be guided by a major conceptual change: the end of the priority given to the production function over other environmental services to be maintained or developed for the benefit of the planet and humanity, so as to embrace a balanced approach between issues.”*

This option is possible, but on one major condition. Finding the financial and human resources necessary to conduct a policy that gives the forest its full place and takes into account the challenges it raises. Is it reasonable to believe in this development? Question !

As you know, the requirements imposed on forests at the European level are high and will continue to increase in the context of the Green Deal. But are forestry policies in Europe coherent? Do they contribute to solving existing trade-offs and challenges?

In an increasingly urbanised society, I wonder how to involve people living in and from forests to higher political levels? For example, it is understandable that there is now a demand for fertile land to be referred to as the largest possible «wilderness areas» in which trees are not «killed». But could we in Europe talk about living forests if there is no room for humans? Many people in low-income rural areas feel left out of the national and European political discourse, they are often directly affected by political decisions. This is particularly true for forestry policy.

Of course, as forest owners, we cannot avoid the increasing demands of society on the forest. First and foremost, we have a responsibility to preserve the forest and its various functions. This applies to biodiversity, but also to all other forest services. We must adapt our forest to the consequences of climate change. We need to make the right management decisions and implement them successfully. As a forest-owning community, we also have a responsibility to promote education for sustainable development, to organise a respectful dialogue between forest users and to teach our children to love the forest in order to better understand and protect it.

In view of the worrying development of forest damage and the enormous challenge of climate change, we forest owners also urgently need the support of the European Union. Under European state aid law, we are absolutely dependent on effective structures.

In any case, it is certain that the holistic vision described in the new EUSF will require new and abundant resources. This unfortunately is not on the agenda at the moment as far as I know.

In the study carried out by the Communes forestières de France and the chambers of agriculture within the framework of the RENFORT programme financed by European funds, it is clear that the share of European credits

devoted in France by the EAFRD to forestry issues is barely 5% of the total amount. The EUSF should not act as one strategy among others, but should be used instead as a guideline and a stimulus for sustainable forest management in Europe: a «beacon» for a sustainable, «green» future.

We need confidence and the resulting room for manoeuvring to do justice to the diversity and multifunctionality of our forests. Although politics often wants to show quick successes, in the forest we need long-term strategies based on well-founded scientific knowledge, not on hasty strategy changes. In times of increasing uncertainty, efficient and well-networked forest science is therefore of particular importance.

The EU's forestry objectives, such as climate protection, biodiversity or bioeconomy, can only be achieved together with forest owners, because the measures needed to achieve such objectives must be implemented by the forest owners themselves. We have a wealth of experience in sustainable and multifunctional forest management. We therefore consider the active participation of forest owners in political decision-making processes to be essential at the European level as well.

Forest communities can and should set an example. The FECOF considers that mayors and their local councils are in the best position to take on the role of facilitators in sustainable forest management. Not because mayors are more intelligent or more virtuous and more committed than foresters, scientists or representatives of interest groups, but because mayors are democratically legitimised, close to the people and the territories. They are in direct and permanent contact with the population. They are, through their commitment, in touch with the concerns and needs of their fellow citizens. I do not know of any mayor in the world who would accept that the forest in his or her community be cut to the ground or abandoned to sand and stones. The dialogue that is essential for the implementation of sustainable forest management finds an institutional, organised and recognised framework at this level.

I believe that it is possible to arouse sincere emotion concerning the forest because people have a deep, unconscious, ancestral, primal attachment to forests. We need to extend this emotion with shared, well-considered actions that respect nature and guarantee the sustainable forest. The actions themselves can nourish a reflection that revives enthusiasm, creation and innovation.

Sustainable forest management invites us to act in this virtuous spiral of emotion, action and reflection, a way of being that Europe and our forests need so much.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak humbly about my passion for the forest.

Pierre Grandadam

## PROPOS D'INTRODUCTION

Monsieur le Maire de Chartres, M. Jean Pierre GORGES  
Monsieur le Président du Conseil Départemental, M. Christophe LE-DORVEN

Madame Christine Farcy, Christian Barthod,  
Chers membres de l'UEF,  
Mesdames et Messieurs,

C'est un grand honneur que vous me faites en me proposant d'intervenir à propos de cette grande question :

Quelle multifonctionnalité pour les forêts impactées par le changement climatique ?

Je vous en remercie.

En Europe, le principe de préservation de la biodiversité est depuis longtemps fondamental pour gérer durablement les forêts. Le concept de multifonctionnalité des forêts est également de règle mais l'échelle d'application de ce principe et la priorisation des fonctions suscitent de nombreux débats et imposent un partage respectueux des savoirs et des opinions.

Ces dernières années ont montré dans toute l'Europe que les forêts souffrent massivement des conséquences du changement climatique. Jusqu'à présent l'enseignement forestier et donc nos plans de gestion ont été basés sur l'hypothèse de conditions locales constantes notamment pour une station climatique connue, pour des sols ayant une capacité de l'eau stable, pour une fréquentation du public maîtrisée et pour la période d'une génération forestière. Cette sécurité de planification n'existe plus et n'avons pas d'autre choix que de rechercher des itinéraires de gestion sylvicole adaptés à une insécurité croissante.

Il nous reste quand même une certitude.

Si nous voulons préserver les diverses fonctions que nous connaissons pour la forêt afin de les transmettre aux générations futures, nous devons renforcer l'adaptabilité de nos forêts à travers l'Europe face à l'accélération du changement climatique.

On entend partout des recommandations pour améliorer la résilience et la résistance des peuplements aux brusques à-coups du climat. Il faut mêler les essences et les classes d'âge, ce qui vous le savez, n'est pas facile à planter, à suivre, à récolter. Comme si garder un couvert forestier était la solution.

Faut-il laisser la forêt se développer à sa guise dans des aires proté-

gées car avec le temps la nature choisira les essences d'arbres capables de faire face aux évolutions climatiques toujours incertaines et elle imposera sa loi ?

Mais le résultat répondra-t-il à nos exigences en termes de quantité et de facilité d'utilisation de l'exceptionnelle matière première qu'est le bois ? Il n'est pas nécessaire de décliner ici les qualités du bois en matière de construction et de séquestration du carbone. Nous ne savons pas non plus si les forêts sont capables de suivre la brutalité de ces changements accélérés.

Faut-il accompagner les forêts pour faciliter son adaptation en privilégiant la plantation de nouvelles essences d'arbres, productives ailleurs, dans des conditions environnementales telles que nous nous attendons à ce qu'elles soient « chez nous » à l'avenir ?

En recherchant et listant toutes les solutions que nous propose les forestiers, sans dogmatisme : accompagner les essences en place en sélectionnant les individus résistants, déplacer sous des latitudes plus « clémentes » des espèces connues dans une région plus aride, introduire des essences connues pour leurs résistances aux extrêmes. Rien ne doit être négligé.

Les temps changent, la forêt aussi. Et ces changements ne peuvent pas être imposée sans l'implication des territoires et des citoyens et disons-le du grand public.

C'est une autre certitude.

Chaque jour, la presse publie des articles sur la biodiversité et l'urgence de protéger notre environnement naturel, la consommation déraisonnable de combustibles fossiles, la nécessité de fixer le CO<sub>2</sub>, l'importance des forêts pour réguler le climat, les énormes dommages causés aux forêts au cours des deux dernières années et la nécessaire protection de nos forêts en Europe et dans le monde contre les conséquences de conditions environnementales en évolution rapide.

Nous, les propriétaires forestiers, devrions être ravis de cette nouvelle attention médiatique. C'est une occasion inespérée qu'une grande partie de la société prenne conscience de l'importance de la forêt pour notre vie quotidienne, de ses fonctions importantes pour la nature et les hommes. Mais nous ne sommes pas contents. Nous sommes attaqués, pointés du doigt comme si les choix que nous avons faits depuis des dizaines d'années étaient la cause de la dégradation des forêts.

Les attentes de notre société sur la forêt et sur les fonctions qu'il faut lui attribuer en priorité sont soumises à un changement constant avec une précipitation habituelle pour les communications médiatiques et mal adapté au temps d'évolution de la forêt.

Cela conduit inévitablement à des objectifs contradictoires et nécessite des processus de négociation politique.

Ce fait a été à l'origine de l'élaboration d'une stratégie forestière européenne

commune même si l'Union européenne n'a pas encore été responsable d'une politique forestière commune.

Cette stratégie semble bien avoir clairement choisi de maintenir la multifonctionnalité des forêts même si, entre les lignes, elle prône l'évolution vers une forêt gérée en couvert continu.

En France, la déclaration de la ministre de l'environnement mise en ligne sur le site du Think Tank Terra Nova avant l'ouverture du Congrès Mondial de la Nature, pose question.

Je cite :

*« La gestion forestière est donc affaire d'équilibre et de choix. La France doit s'interroger sur les ambitions qu'elle veut se donner pour ses forêts et en tirer les conséquences sur la manière de les gérer. L'approche actuelle consiste en une fonction économique (production de bois, majoritairement) qui permettrait de financer des fonctions sociales (accueil du public, recherche...) tout en maintenant la fonction écologique (séquestration du carbone, protection de la biodiversité, des sols, de la qualité de l'eau...). Dans la multifonctionnalité visée, une fonction est prépondérante même si les deux autres ne sont pas oubliées.*

*Il est temps de moderniser cette approche. La forêt peut être gérée également au service de quatre ambitions fortes de la transition écologique que nous défendons plus globalement : neutralité carbone, protection de la biodiversité, santé et bien être des populations (approche « One Health » qui, selon ONU Environnement, « repose sur l'idée que la santé humaine et la santé animale sont interdépendantes et liées à la santé des écosystèmes dans lesquels elles coexistent»), développement de la bio-économie.*

*Cette nouvelle politique forestière doit être guidée par une évolution conceptuelle majeure : la fin de la priorité donnée à la fonction de production sur les autres services environnementaux à maintenir ou à développer pour le bienfait de la planète et de l'humanité, de façon à adopter une approche équilibrée entre les enjeux. »*

Cette option est envisageable mais à une condition incontournable. Celle de trouver les moyens financiers et humains nécessaire pour conduire une politique qui donne à la forêt toute sa place et prend en compte les défis qu'elle soulève. Est-il raisonnable de croire à cet engagement ?

Comme vous le savez, les exigences imposées aux forêts au niveau européen sont élevées et vont continuer à augmenter dans la perspective du « Green Deal ». Mais les politiques forestières en Europe sont-elles cohérentes ? Contribuent-elles à la solution des compromis et des défis existants ?

À l'heure d'une société de plus en plus urbanisée, je me demande comment associer les gens vivant en forêt et de la forêt aux niveaux politiques supérieurs ? Par exemple, il est compréhensible qu'il existe aujourd'hui une demande sur les sols fertiles pour désigner les « zones de nature sauvage » les

plus larges possibles dans lesquelles les arbres ne sont pas « tués ». Mais pourrait-on en Europe parler de forêts vivantes s'il n'y avait plus de place pour l'homme ? De nombreuses personnes dans les zones rurales à faibles revenus se sentent laissées pour compte dans le discours politique national et européen, elles sont souvent directement affectées par les décisions politiques. Cela vaut en particulier pour la politique forestière.

Bien entendu, en tant que propriétaires forestiers, nous ne pouvons nier les exigences croissantes de la société envers la forêt. D'abord et avant tout, nous avons la responsabilité de préserver la forêt et ses diverses fonctions. Cela vaut pour la biodiversité, mais aussi pour tous les autres services forestiers. Nous devons adapter notre forêt aux conséquences du changement climatique. Nous devons prendre les bonnes décisions de gestion et les mettre en œuvre avec succès. En tant que communauté propriétaire de forêts, nous avons également la responsabilité de promouvoir l'éducation au développement durable, d'organiser un dialogue respectueux entre les utilisateurs de la forêt et d'apprendre à nos enfants à aimer la forêt pour mieux la comprendre et la protéger.

Compte tenu de l'évolution inquiétante des dégâts forestiers et de l'énorme défi du changement climatique, nous, propriétaires forestiers, avons également besoin de toute urgence du soutien de l'Union européenne. Dans le cadre du droit européen des aides d'État, nous sommes absolument dépendants de structures efficaces.

Il est en tout cas certain que la vision holistique décrite dans la nouvelle SFUE demandera des moyens nouveaux et abondants, ce qui n'est malheureusement pas à l'ordre du jour actuellement à ma connaissance.

Dans l'étude faite par les Communes forestières de France et les chambres d'agriculture dans le cadre du programme RENFORT financé par les fonds européens, on voit bien que la part des crédits européens consacrés en France par le FEADER aux enjeux forestiers est à peine de 5% du montant total. La SFUE ne soit pas être seulement une stratégie parmi d'autres, mais une ligne directrice et un stimulateur de la gestion durable des forêts en Europe : un « phare » pour un avenir durable, « vert ».

Nous avons besoin de confiance et de la marge de manœuvre qui en découle pour rendre justice à la diversité et à la multifonctionnalité de nos forêts. Même si la politique veut souvent montrer des succès rapides, dans la forêt, nous avons besoin de stratégies à long terme basées sur des connaissances scientifiques bien fondées et non sur des changements de stratégie hâtifs. En période d'incertitude croissante, une science forestière efficace et bien en réseau est donc d'une importance particulière.

Les objectifs forestiers de l'UE, tels que la protection du climat, la biodiversité ou la bioéconomie, ne peuvent être atteints qu'avec les propriétaires forestiers. Car les mesures nécessaires pour atteindre les objectifs doivent être mises en œuvre par les propriétaires forestiers sur place. Nous avons

une riche expérience en matière de gestion forestière durable et multifonctionnelle. Nous considérons donc que la participation active de la propriété forestière aux processus de décision politique est indispensable également au niveau européen.

Les Communes forestières peuvent et doivent donner l'exemple.

La FECOF considère que les maires et leurs conseils locaux sont les mieux placés pour assumer le rôle de médiateur de la gestion durable des forêts. Non pas parce que les maires sont plus intelligents ou plus vertueux et plus engagés que les forestiers, les scientifiques ou les représentants de groupes d'intérêt, mais parce que les maires sont démocratiquement légitimés au plus près des gens et des territoires. Ils sont en contact direct et permanent avec la population. Ils sont, par leur engagement à l'écoute des soucis et des besoins de leurs concitoyens. Je ne connais aucun maire de par le monde qui accepterait que la forêt de sa commune soit rasée ou abandonnée aux sables et aux cailloux.

Le dialogue indispensable à la mise en œuvre d'une gestion durable des forêts trouve bien à cette échelle un cadre institutionnel, organisé et reconnue.

Je crois possible de susciter une émotion sincère sur les choses de la forêt parce que les peuples ont un attachement profond, inconscient, ancestral, primaire à la forêt. Il nous faut prolonger cette émotion par des actions partagées, posées, respectueuses de la nature qui garantissent la gestion durable de la forêt. Les actions peuvent elles-mêmes nourrir une réflexion qui relance l'enthousiasme, la création, l'innovation.

La gestion durable des forêts nous invite à agir dans cette spirale vertueuse, émotion, actions, réflexions, une manière d'être dont l'Europe et nos forêts ont tant besoin.

Merci de me donner l'opportunité de vous parler humblement de ma passion confiante pour la forêt.

Pierre Grandadam

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public de Wallonie | SPW Agriculture, Ressources naturelles et Environnement

IRD Le point  
nvironmental and climatic threats  
ational change

aling/waking up the several ethical models  
sting in the society on the relationship between  
nity and “nature”

ment Service public de Wallonie | SPW Agriculture, Ressources naturelles et Environnement



# **“ WHICH MULTIFUNCTIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE? ”**

**“The relationship between the Forest and citizens”**



**Christine Farcy**  
SPW and UCLouvain  
Belgique



XX Congress 2021 Chartres, France  
30 September - 02 October 2021



**“Which multifunctional forest management in the context of climate change?”**

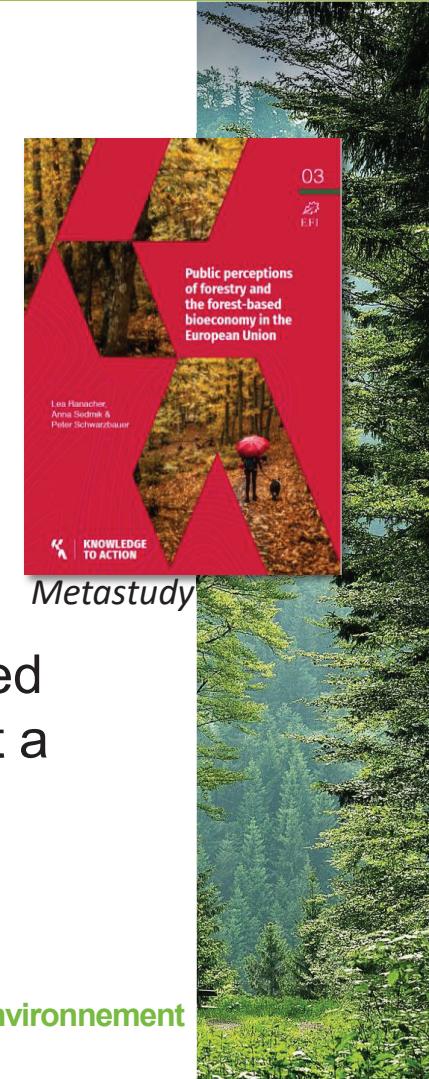
***“The relationship between the Forest and citizens”***

Christine FARCY - SPW and UCLouvain (Belgium)

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## Preamble

- Very large topic to be addressed in a quite short slot
- Evolving context
- No continuous monitoring
- Remain very general and indicative, focusing on main trends and trying to propose some reading grid
- By the way of social representation of forest: “Organized set of information, opinions, attitudes and beliefs about a given object, conveyed by tradition, education and communication”



## Common symbolic background on forest (unconscious mythology)

- Place with divine powers, of mystery and revelation
- In forest we get lost, we find our way, we find ourselves
- To access it we have to be strong : hunter, priest, king or ... brigand / bandit
- inhospitable and threatening place that we are just passing through
- Place for initiatory experiences

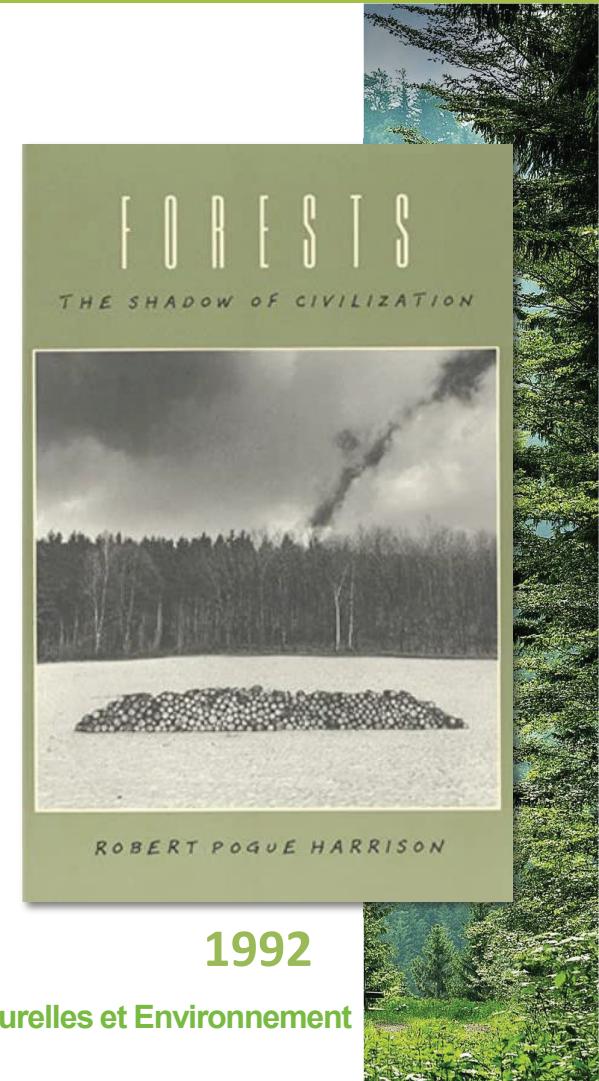


La forêt évoquatrice des mythes et légendes,  
Cahiers de l'environnement, INRA



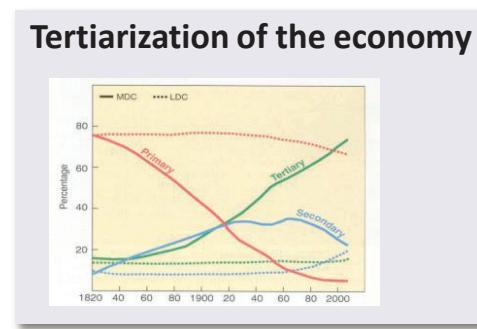
## Shared symbolism

- The symbolism of the forest in Western societies
- Humanity is coming from the forest
- Villages and the cities are clearings in the forest
- Rising urbanization is fading the boundaries of the clearing
- Deforestation: visceral fear of losing access to humanity's collective memory
- Still strongly rooted



# Influence of societal megatrends

- Urbanization, tertiarization and globalization



- Impacting lifestyles, social relationships, practices and uses of forest
- Social representation: virtual, immaterial and/or distant
- Impact of Covid related lockdown to be further analysed



# Perceptions of successive crisis



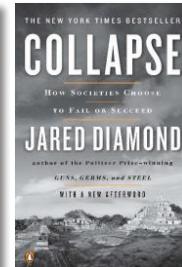
Time.com



IRD



Le point



Weblyf.com



## Some findings

- Attraction and interest in forest issues by the society is increasing (forest is very high in political agendas at all levels)
- Pessimistic view on the state of forests and their future
- Forest mostly seen as beneficial for the climate, as a place for biodiversity and to experience nature and recreation in the forest
- Preservation and exploitation often seen as incompatible
- But ... « Wood is nature, warm and friendly »



## Some findings

- Increase in symbolic value of forest
- Forest becoming a sensitive subject: many sentimental meanings and emotional relationship
- Scarcity of a precious asset, potentially threatened by human activities
- A taboo territory to be preserved from the aggressions of modern life
- Reverse mirror of our frenetic and uncertain lives



## Some findings

Presence of resistance against some forestry practices

- Felling considered as killing the forest
- Cutting tree seen as unbearable symbolic attack (should be forbidden)
- Forest should remain untouched, far from humanity harmfulness



## Some findings

- Forest knowledge
  - Limited understanding of the activities related to forestry and the forest-based industry
  - Many do not know who owns the forest
  - Deforestation in the tropics versus forest expansion in Europe
- Hypocognition: lack of sufficient cognitive frameworks to grasp all dimensions of the complex reality of environmental problems



## Some findings

- The Media (at large) is the main source of information and knowledge on forest
- Mainly conveying dominant social representation and so reinforcing this dominance
- Mostly using persuasive model : simple, decontextualized and emotional messages



# Some findings

sign in search

jobs more International edition

the guardian

home > environment climate change wildlife energy pollution UK world all

Trees and forests

## Polish law change unleashes 'massacre' of trees

New law allows private landowners to cut down any number of trees without applying for permission or even informing authorities



The group Polish Mothers on Tree Stumps breastfed their babies on recently felled trees around Kraków to protest the law change. Photograph: Tomasz Wielecki/Polish Mothers on Tree Stumps

11,173

7 April 2017



# Some findings

*"Death  
certificates  
will no  
longer kill  
the planet"*

LE SOIR +

## Les actes de décès ne tueront plus la planète

MIS EN LIGNE LE 31/03/2019 À 17:52 PAR MARC METDEPEINERGEN

La numérisation des actes de l'état civil est d'application dès ce lundi. Sa justification devient aussi... climatique



Selon Koen Geens, la numérisation des actes de l'état civil permettra de sauver plus de 850 arbres par an ! © Belga

**L**es généalogistes peuvent être rassurés. La constitution d'un arbre généalogique ne sera plus entachée de la complicité au sacrifice de centaines d'arbres. Le ministre de la Justice Koen Geens (CD&V) l'a annoncé samedi, lors d'une conférence à Louvain : dès ce lundi, « les actes de naissance ou de mariage en papier feront définitivement partie des livres d'histoire. Ils seront remplacés par l'acte numérique, sauvegardé dans une banque de données centrale. »

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# Some findings

*Planetary  
overshoot  
day  
(2021)*

A screenshot of a news article from LE SOIR.be. The title is "Jeudi 29 juillet, jour du dépassement planétaire". The text below the title states: "Le jour du dépassement planétaire (Earth Overshoot Day) aura lieu cette année le 29 juillet, soit quatre semaines plus tôt que l'année dernière (22 août 2020) mais exactement le même jour qu'en 2019." Below the text is a photograph of a logging operation in a forest, showing a mechanical harvester cutting down trees.

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## Some findings



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## Main challenges

- Coexistence of the various ethical models on the scene, often encrypted whereas drivers of decisions
- Social emotions antagonism with rational discourse (hypocognition) and with strategic communication
- Risk of using emotions to try to convince
- Forest sector still too often
  - Acting as *symbolic owner* of the forest
  - On a defensive mode inducing SFM becoming old-fashioned

Thank you very much  
for your attention!

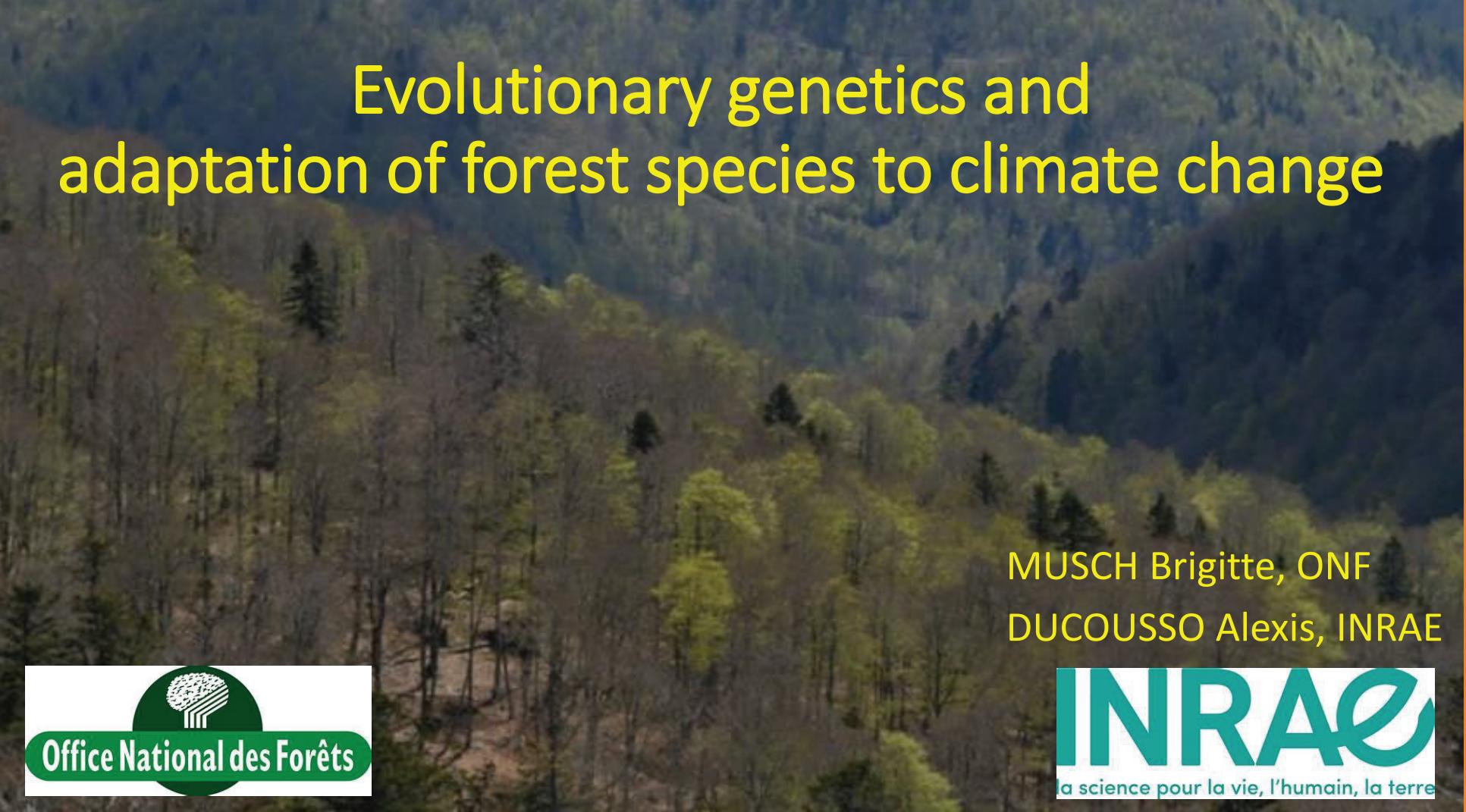




# **EVOLUTIONARY GENETICS AND ADAPTATION OF FOREST SPECIES TO CLIMATE CHANGE**



**Alexis Ducousoo**  
UMR BIOGECO  
de l'INRAE de Bordeaux  
France



# Evolutionary genetics and adaptation of forest species to climate change



MUSCH Brigitte, ONF  
DUCOUSSO Alexis, INRAE



# Evolutionary genetics and adaptation of forest species to climate change.

- **Some definitions**

- Evolutionary processes
- Taking action
- Observing nature
- Conclusion

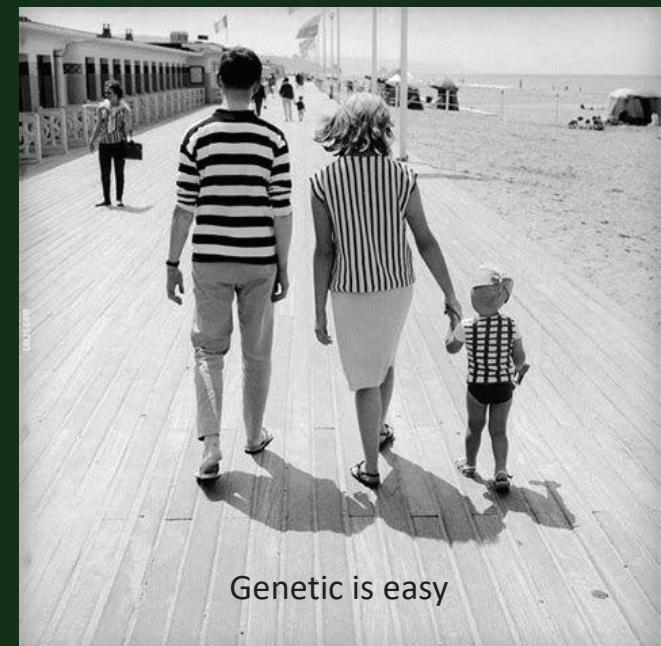
This slide show is taken from a training course being developed between France Nature Environment (federation of nature protection associations: 5,837 associations) and ONF

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Genetic is easy

# Some definitions : three level of biodiversity



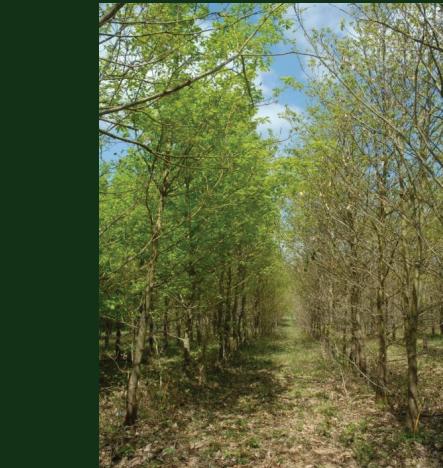
Ecosystem



Species



Genetic diversity



Evolutionary genetics and adaptation of forest species to climate change, Brigitte Musch & Alexis Ducouso, UEF, 30th September 2021

# Some definition : genetic diversity and variability

Genetic diversity refers to the set of alleles within a species.

Genetic variability measures the variation in quantitative genetic characteristics (character that can be measured: height, diameter, shape...) of a tree, a stand, a forest, a species or a complex of species.

Genetic diversity

A	T
C	G
T	A
C	G

Individual 1

A	T
G	C
T	A
C	G

Individual 2

Genetic variability



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# The Red Queen Paradox

In evolutionary genetics, you have to evolve to stay fit (Van Valen, 1970)

the permanent evolution of a species is necessary to maintain its ability to cope with the evolution of the species with which it co-evolves:

=> The race host-pathogen

**Genetic diversity adapted to the conditions of the future does not exist**

Like Alice and the Red Queen (Alice in wonderland), "Here you have to run to stay in the same place".



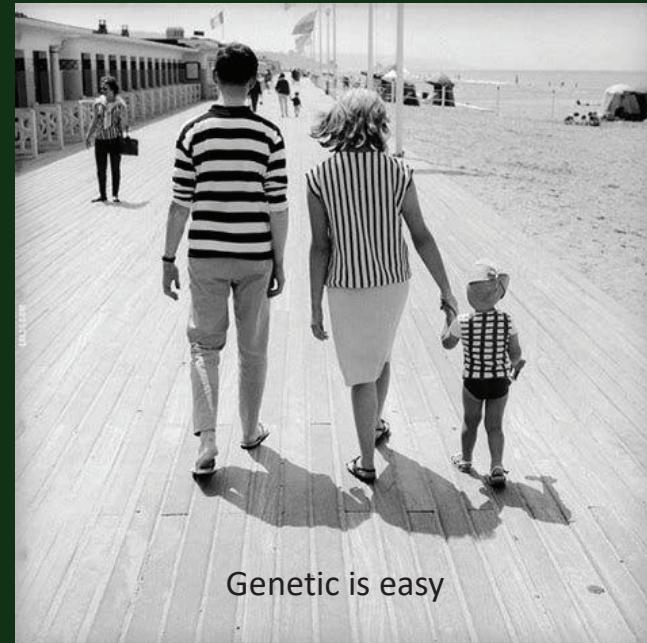
Leigh Van Valen, 1935-2010  
University of Chicago

**Objectives of our presentation**

**=> How to put in place the conditions necessary for the emergence of this genetic diversity**

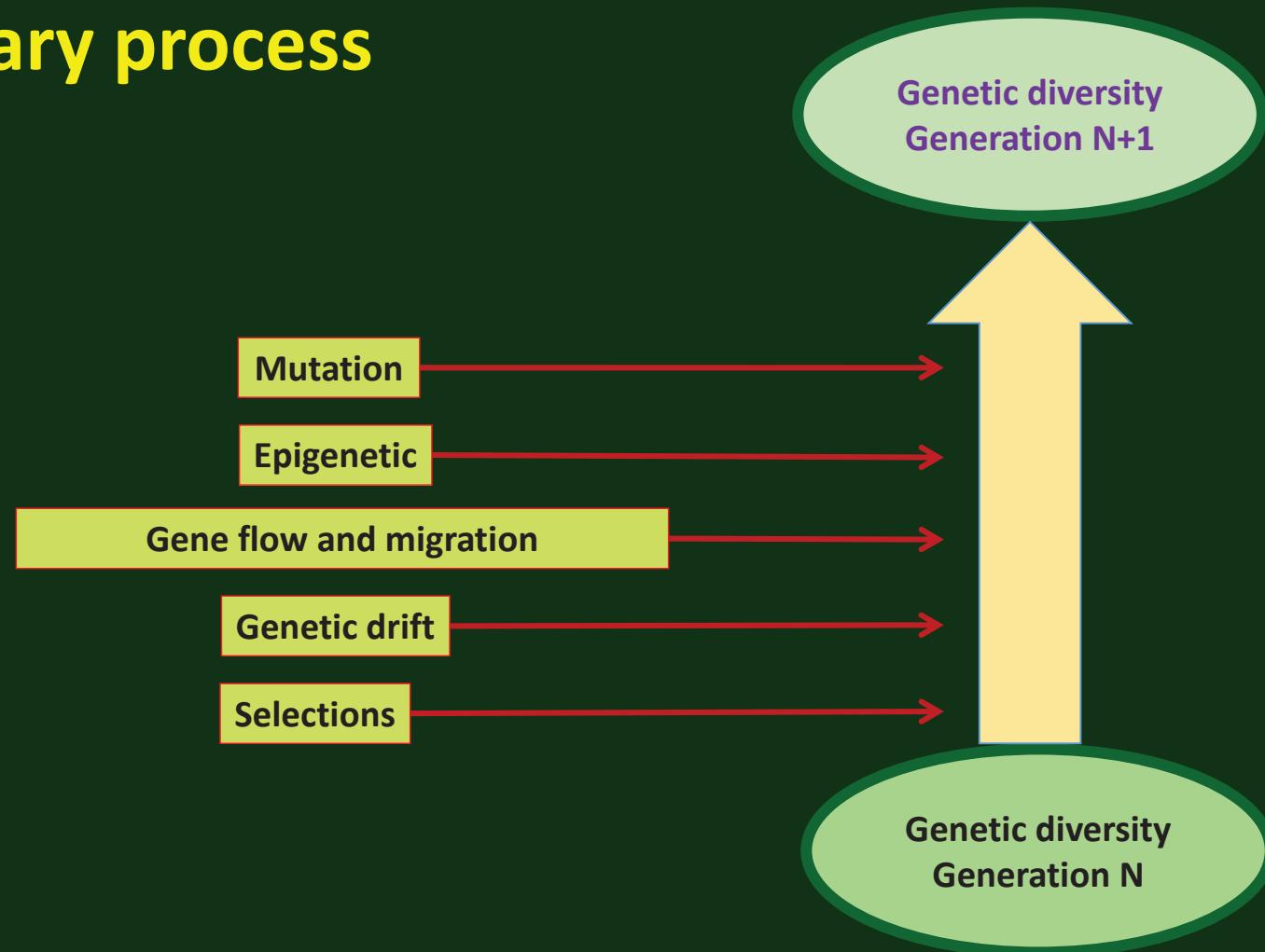
# Evolutionary genetics and adaptation of forest species to climate change.

- Some definitions
- **Evolutionary processes**
- Taking action
- Observing nature
- Conclusion



Evolutionary genetics and adaptation of forest species to climate change, Brigitte Musch & Alexis Ducouso, UEF, 30th September 2021

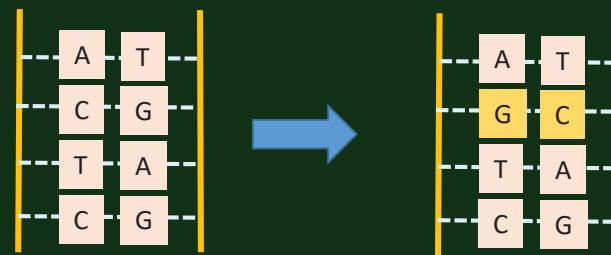
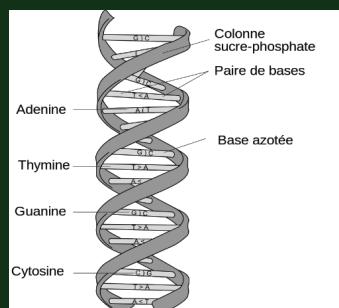
# Evolutionary process



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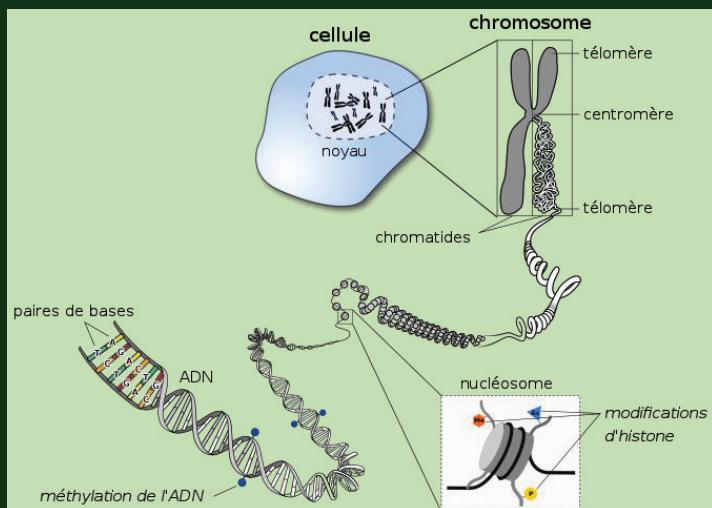
# Evolutionary process : mutation

A mutation is a change in the genetic information DNA or RNA:  
rare ( $10^{-6}$  to  $10^{-9}$  per generation)  
due to chance or mutagenesis  
primary driver of genetic diversity creation



# Evolutionary process : Epigenetic

## Epigenetics :



is a mechanism that modifies the expression of genes without changing their sequence.

Modification of the coiling by the level of methylation

Accessibility differs according to the shape of the DNA

Switching genes on or off depending on the environment

## Science front

Evolutionary genetics and adaptation of forest species to climate change, Brigitte Musch & Alexis Ducouso, UEF, 30th September 2021

# Evolutionary process : gene flow and migration

## Pollen dispersal

**Wind:** anemophily  
Pine, oaks, beech,



**Insects:** entomophily  
Chestnut, wild cherry, rowan, lime tree, crabe tree,...



**Other:** water (zoster,...), bats, birds (hummingbird)



For trees pollen dispersal is Efficient and on long distance

# Evolutionary process : gene flow and migration

## Gene flow :

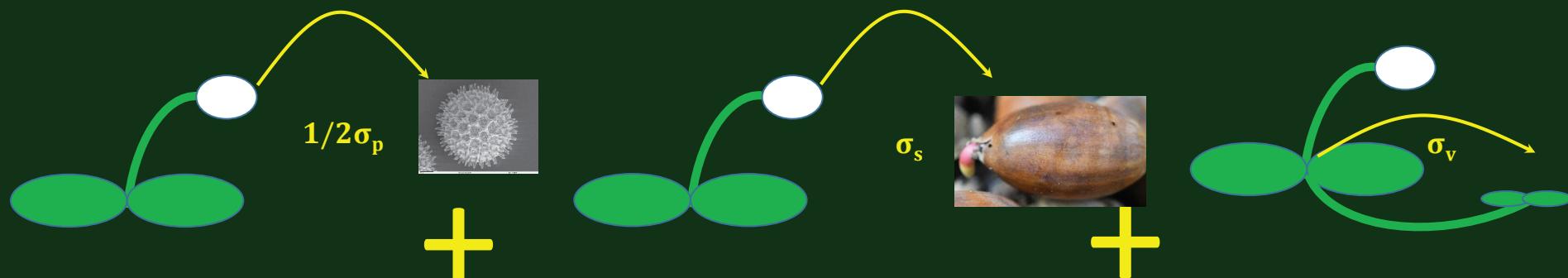
Gene flow is the exchange of genes within or between different populations

=> **Gene flow:** often understood as the movement of genes within a population

=> **Migration:** often understood as the exchange of genes between populations

## Mathematical expression of gene flow :

$$\sigma_{\text{dis}} = 1/2\sigma_p + \sigma_s + \sigma_v$$



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# Evolutionary process : gene flow and migration

## Seed dispersal

Wind : anemochory

Pines, hornbeam, maple

Zoochory : (ectozoochory, endozoochory, scattered hoarding,...)

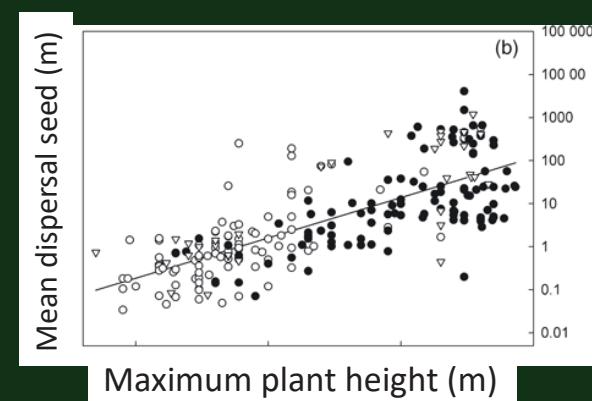
Oak, beech, chestnut, wild cherry, rowan, crab tree,...

Other : water (poplar,...), gravity, autochory

## Median of dispersion means :

- Endozoochory: 245 m
- Scatter-hoarding: 8 m
- Anemochory: 5.4 m
- Myrmecochory: 1.2 m
- Autochory: 4.0 m
- Gravity: 0.5 m

## Pedunculate oak => 11 km



# Evolutionary process : gene flow and migration

## Hybridization

Complex of species : evolutionary stable strategy

Example of European complex of species

Section White oaks : *Quercus robur*, *Q. petraea*, *Q. pubescens*,  
*Q. pyrenaica*, *Q. faginea*, *Q. frainetto*, etc...

Section Cerris oak : *Quercus cerris*, *Q. suber*

Beech : *Fagus orientalis*, *F. sylvatica*

Sorbus : *Sorbus torminalis*, *S. aria*,...

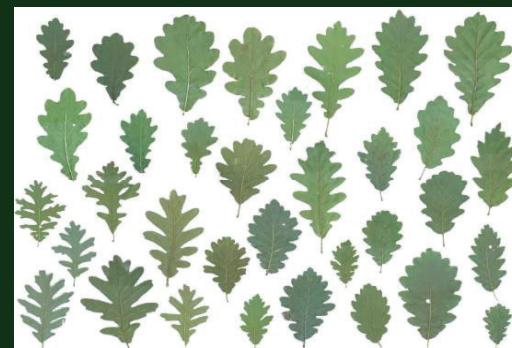
Salix : all species

Poplar : *Populus nigra*, *P. alba*,...

Pine : *Pinus sylvestris*, *P. uncinata*

Birch : *Betula pendula*, *B. pubescens*

.....



White oaks ; pedunculate, sessile,  
pubescent and pyrenean oaks

Pure species

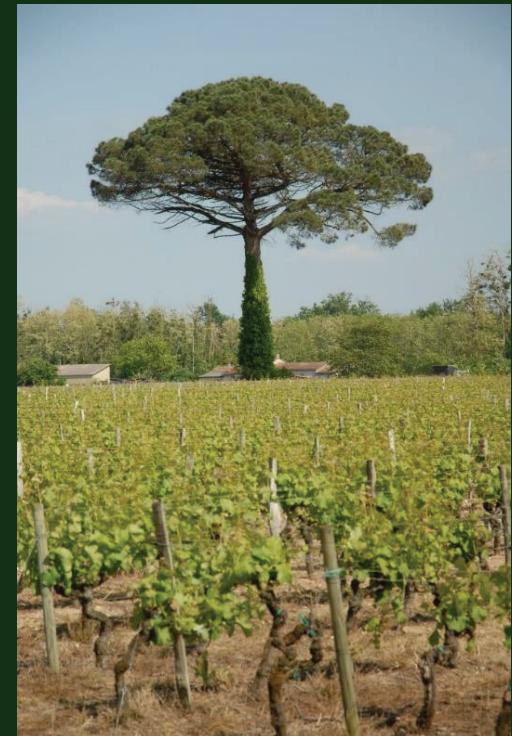
Hybrids

77,1 %	22,9 %
--------	--------

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# Evolutionary process : genetic drift

- Fundation effect
- Bottleneck
- Problem detected :
  - *Pinus pinea* (Fallour *et al.*, 1997)
  - *Fagus sylvatica* : small isolated populations (Jump and Panuelas, 2006)



# Evolutionary process : natural selection

- Definition :

differential survival and reproduction of individuals due to differences in phenotype  
=> change in allele frequencies

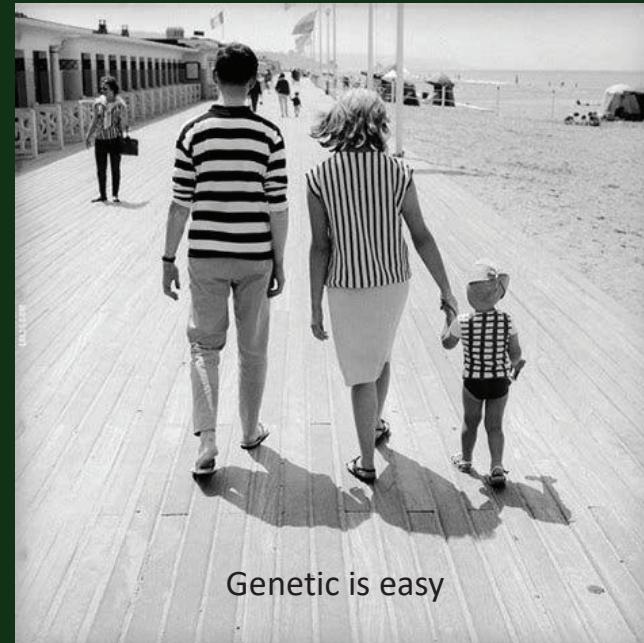
- Different types of natural selection:

- Directional selection
- Divergent selection
- Diversifying selection
- Disruptive selection
- Frequency-dependent selection
- Etc.



# Evolutionary genetics and adaptation of forest species to climate change.

- Some definitions
- Evolutionary processes
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# TAKING ACTION : mutation

## Priority:

Not a priority in the short term

High priority for long term

## How to act:

Allow the entire crown to produce offspring

Maintain mutant offspring during the revolution

## When to act:

Natural regeneration and thinning

# TAKING ACTION : epigenetic

**Priority:**

priority

**How to act:**

Forest Reproductive Material from Southern zones

Seed orchards in warmer and dryer climate

**When to act:**

plantation

# TAKING ACTION : gene flow and migration

## Priority:

Very high priority

## How to act:

***Protection and restoration of pollinator populations :*** Complexing landscapes, stopping insecticides, switching off public lighting, stepped edge along the road

***Protection and restoration of seed disperser populations:*** Protection of seed dispersers (small carnivores, turdids, corvids, etc.) => change the law

***Mixed stands of species of the same complex :*** pedunculate, sessile, pubescent and Pyrenean oaks

## ***Restoration of ecological continuity***

## ***Good use of Forest Reproductive Material***

## When to act:

Regeneration

# TAKING ACTION : genetic drift

## Priority:

Very high priority

## How to act :

*Effective number:* number of breeding trees

- *Natural regeneration:* number of breeding trees

- *Artificial regeneration:* number of trees harvested and size of stand selected

- *Encourage gene flow and migration*

- *Create seed orchards for disseminated species :* *Sorbus sp., Pyrus sp., Malus sylvestris, ...*

*Introduce Forest Reproductive Material in small isolated populations :* beware of particular ecotypes to be protected

## When to act

regeneration

# TAKING ACTION : natural selectionss

## Priority:

Very high priority

## How to act?

### *Natural regeneration :*

Choice of seedlings and selection of seeding trees during all the step of the population

Seedling density : the higher the sowing density, the greater the selection pressure. Controlling the enemies of seeds, seedlings and seedlings. Example: solving the large herbivore crisis (=> return of large carnivores)

### *Artificial regeneration :*

Genetic diversity of FRM or local plants: size of selected stands and number of breeding trees harvested

Choice of Forest Reproductive Material or local plants: local provenances and assisted migration

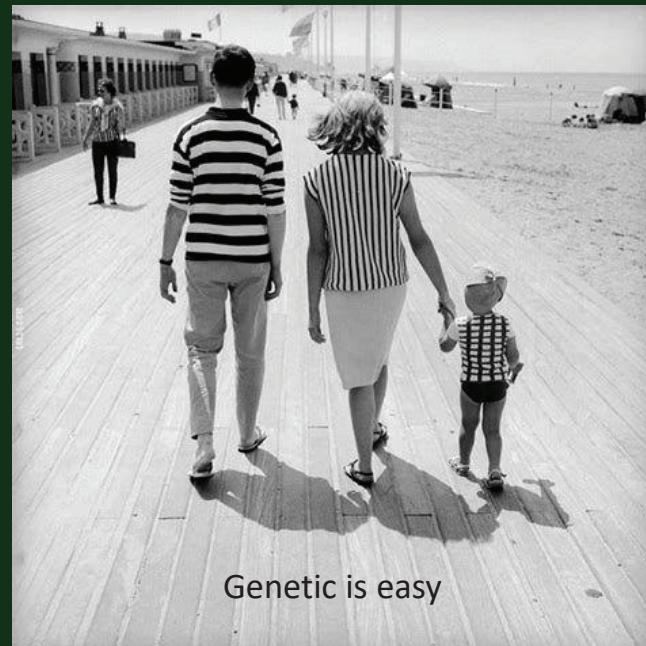
Planting density

## When to act?

Forest regeneration, depressing, thinning

# Evolutionary genetics and adaptation of forest species to climate change.

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## Gene flow and migration



Pollen dispersal :  
Common red Soldier Beetle (*Rhagonycha  
fulva*) on chesnut flowers

Seed dispersal :  
Pedunculate oak carried by European jay



© René Damoulin

## Gene flow and migration



Acorns dispersed by rodent



Acorn dispersed by jay

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## Gene flow and migration



Fox



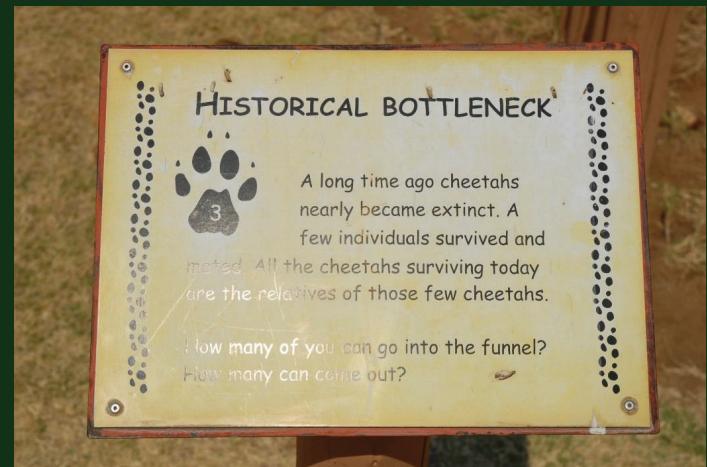
Wild cherry (*Prunus avium*)

Wild cherry kernels scattered by foxes



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## Genetic drift : bottleneck



"Cheetah Conservation Fund" Education Programme, Otjiwarongo, Namibia

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## Natural selections

Phenology of beech : two types of natural selections



**Diversifying selection**

Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*, NF of Iraty)



**Directional selection**

Early population (Hungary) vs  
Late population Fontainebleau)  
Provenance test of Sillegny

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## Natural selections

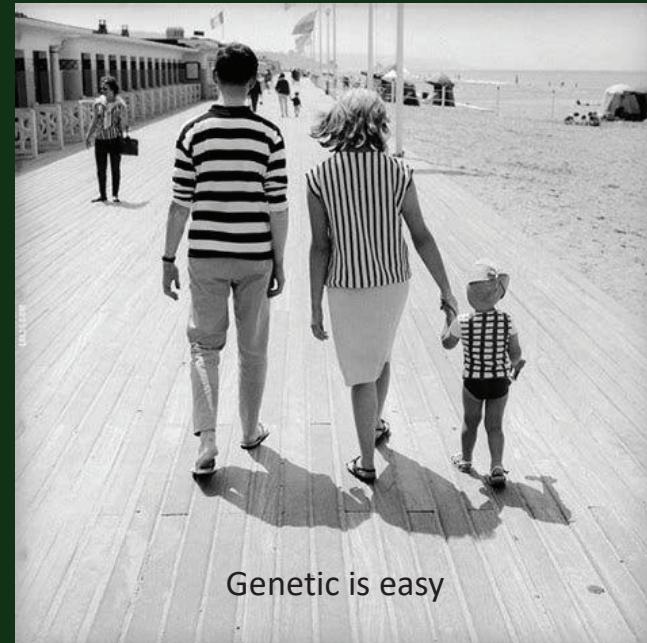
Disruptive selection  
Pedunculate oak – sessile oak



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# Evolutionary genetics and adaptation of forest species to climate change.

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- **Conclusion**



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## Conclusion : you must act

- Ecological crises:  
the climate and the biotic environments are changing,... They are threat to genetic diversity and evolutionary processes therefore to species and ecosystems
- Genetic structures adapted to the future **do not exist**, but genetic diversity is there therefore evolutionary processes could generated these new genotypes

⇒**We must push the evolutionary machine working at full speed**

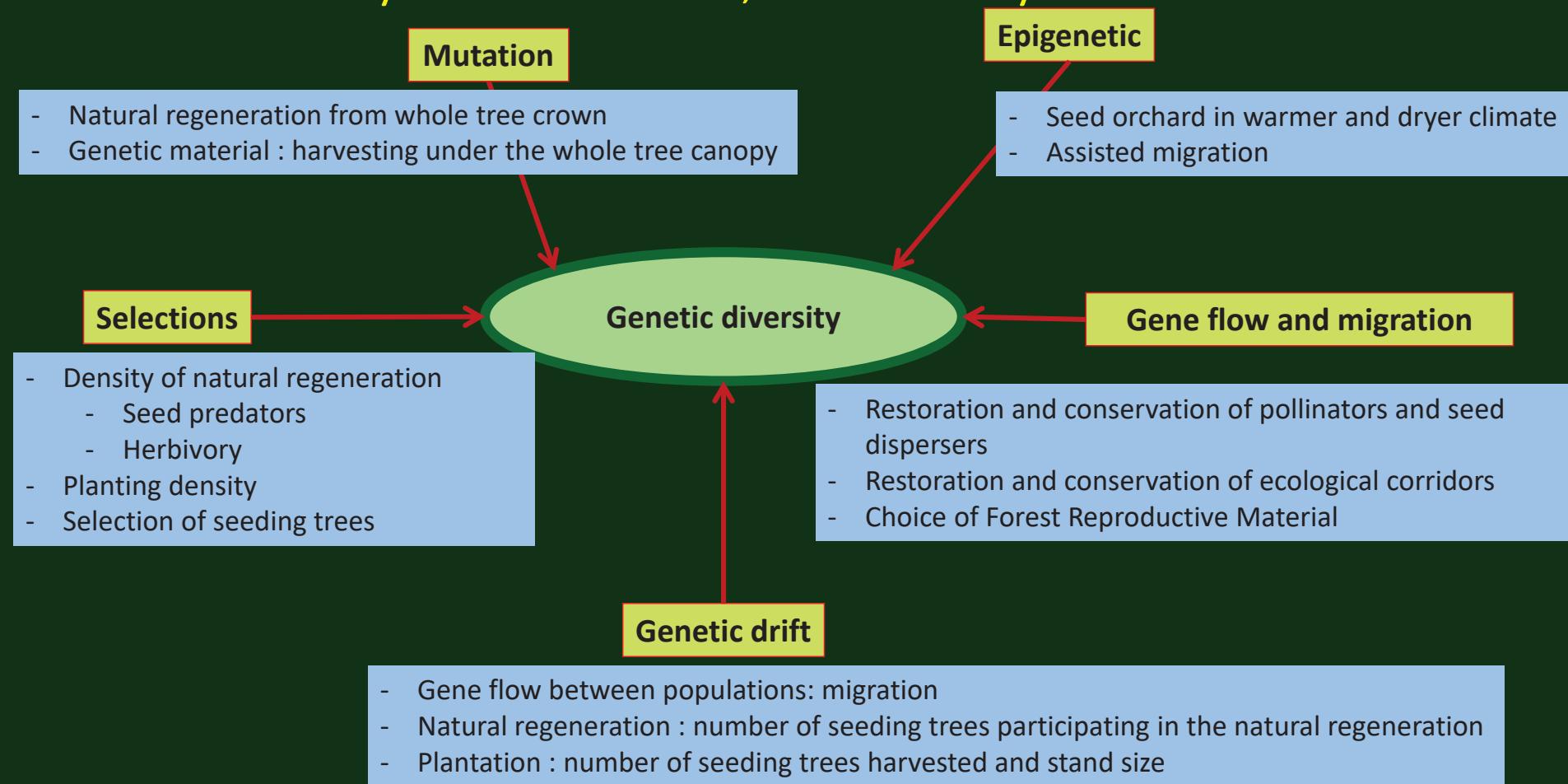
## Conclusion : you must act, summary

### Genetic strategies for the future:

- ⇒ Maintain the mutation
- ⇒ Try to use epigenetic
- ⇒ Promote gene flow and migration
- ⇒ Reduce genetic drift
- ⇒ Increase selection
  
- ⇒ You must be a **GENETIGEEK**

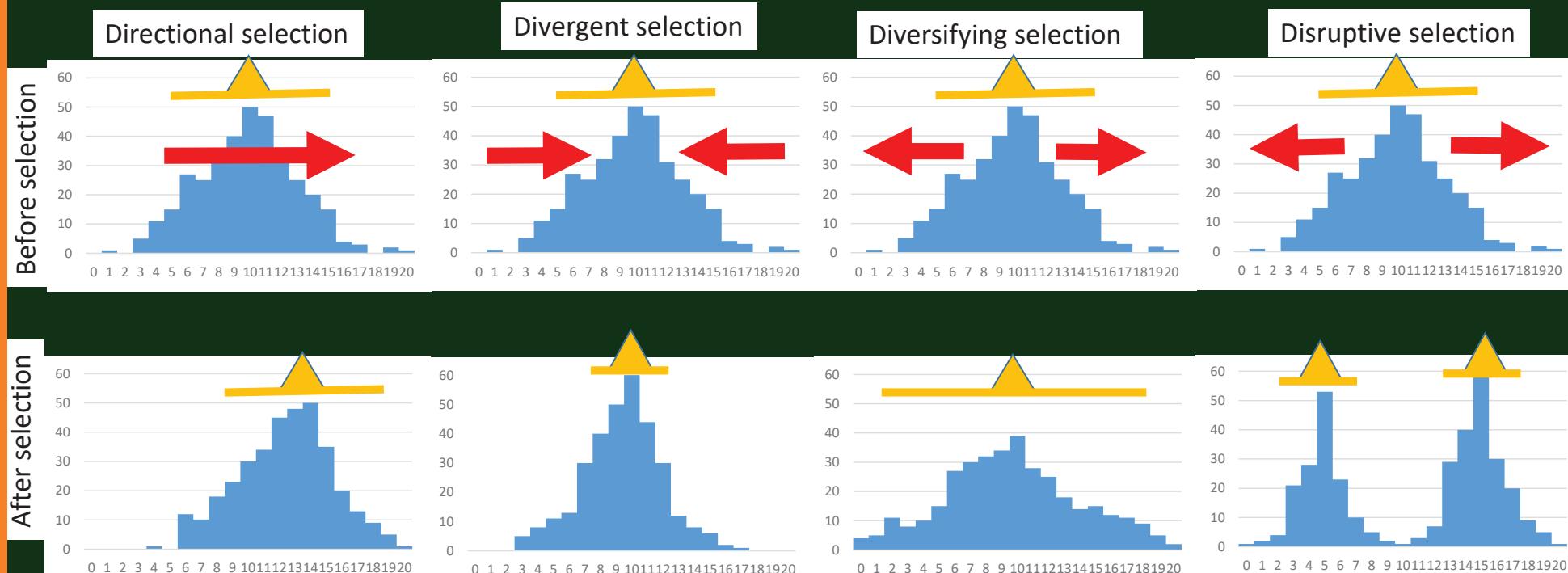
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# Conclusion : you must act, summary

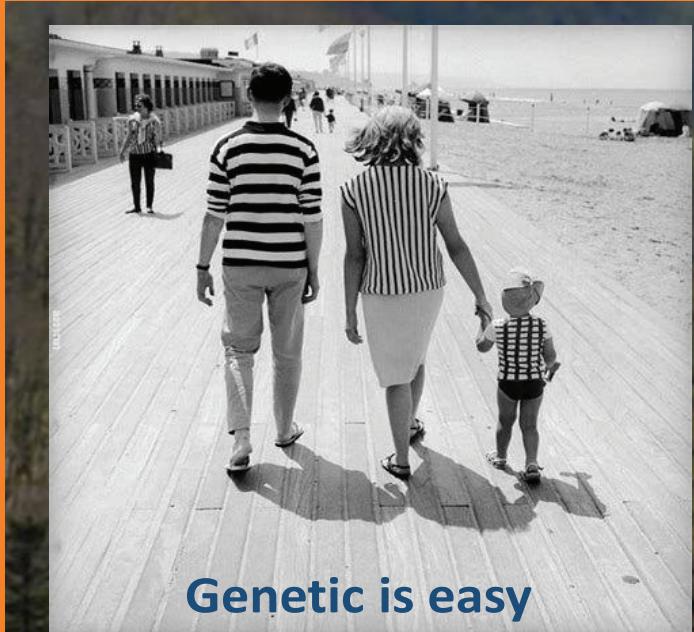


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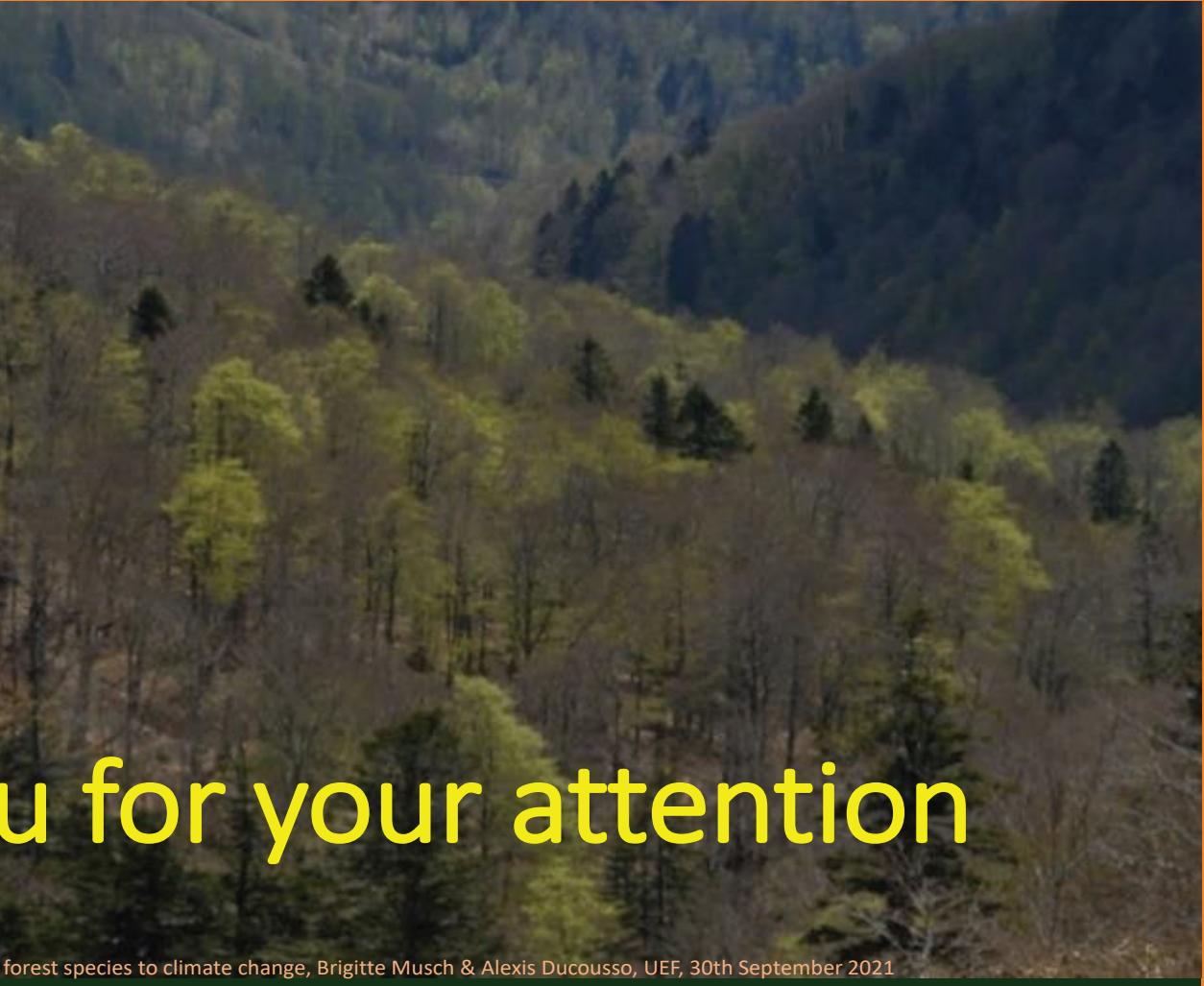
# Evolutionary process : natural selection



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Genetic is easy



# Thank you for your attention

Evolutionary genetics and adaptation of forest species to climate change, Brigitte Musch & Alexis Ducouso, UEF, 30th September 2021



# SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS



**Xavier Roques**  
Directeur général délégué  
de Novo Nordisk  
Production Chartres  
France

# XXth CONGRESS UEF

30<sup>th</sup> of September 2021



DAVID LOZANO & PETER KUSZTOR  
Type 1 diabetes  
Team Novo Nordisk



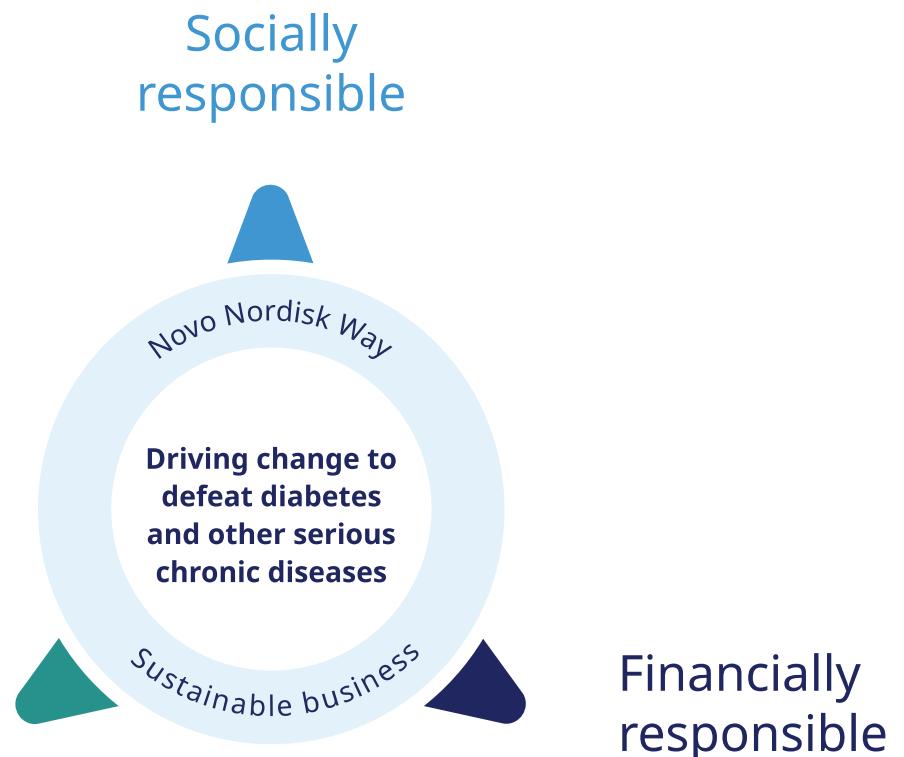
Mr ROQUES Xavier  
Novo Nordisk



# Sustainable business

By being a sustainable business we add value to society and to our future business.

Environmentally responsible

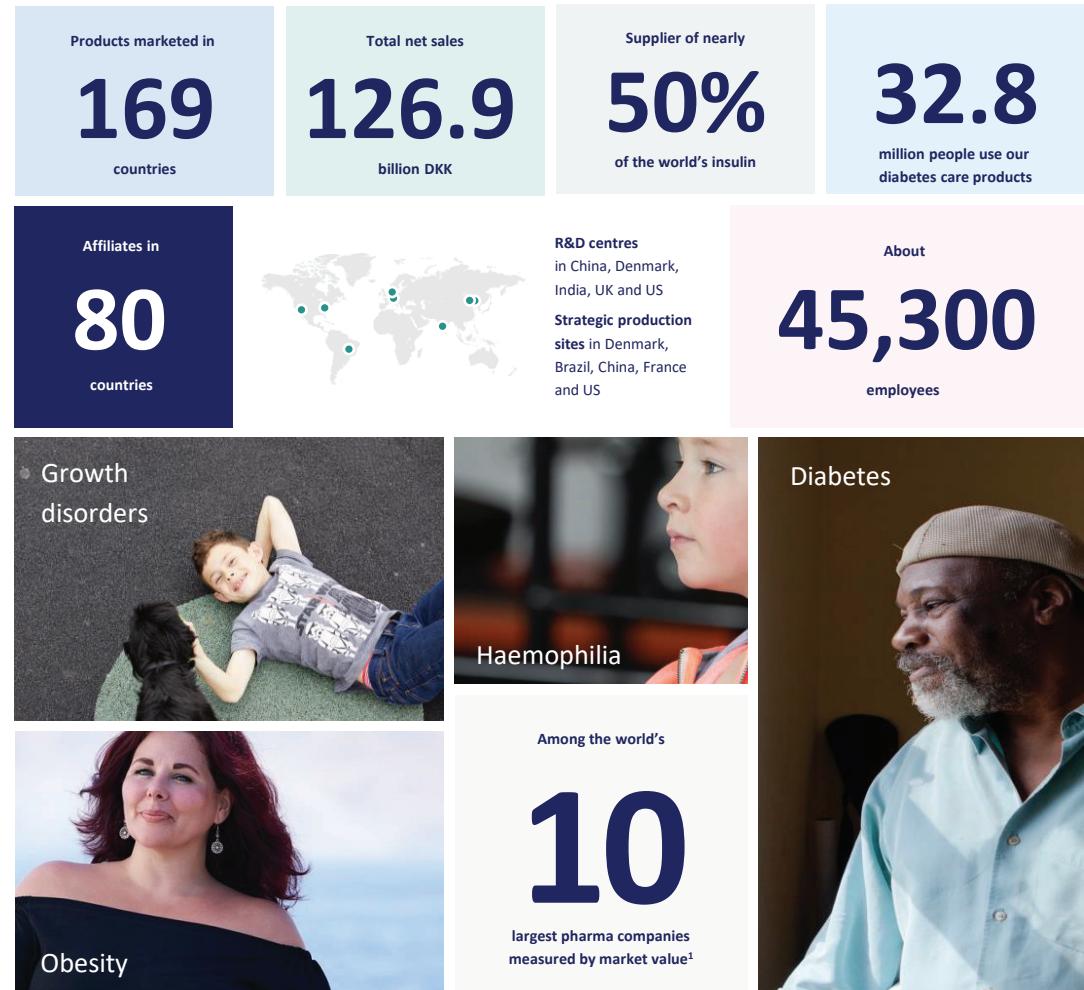


# Novo Nordisk at a glance

Novo Nordisk is a leading global healthcare company, founded in 1923 and headquartered in Denmark.

Our purpose is to drive change to defeat diabetes and other serious chronic diseases such as obesity and rare blood and endocrine disorders.

We do so by pioneering scientific breakthroughs, expanding access to our medicines and working to prevent and ultimately cure disease.



## Environment is part of our DNA

- We started ISO 14001 certifications more than 20 years ago
- Several initiative launched with Solar panel in US, Wind energy in Europe and China
- We had several strategy for each production site
- Some achievements :
  - We already reduce our water consumption by -70000 m3 in 5 years (30% of our overall consumption in Chartres)
  - Last building (10 000 m3) is consuming 60% less energy compared to the last one built in 2004

## Embracing a circular mindset

To achieve **zero impact**, we will embrace a **circular mindset**



- 1 Reduce supplier footprint
- 2 Ensure circular procurement



- 3 Get operations to zero CO<sub>2</sub>
- 4 Eliminate waste of energy, water and materials
- 5 Support affiliates going green



- 6 Design products for circularity
- 7 Solve end-of-life product challenge

## AMBITIONS TOWARDS 2030 FOR PRODUCTION SITE

	AMBITION	WHY	WHERE
ENERGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Eliminate <b>fossil-based energy</b> by 2030</li><li>0% growth in <b>energy consumption</b> compared to 2018</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Combat <b>Climate Change</b></li><li>Sustainable &amp; cost <b>efficient use of resources</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>USA, China, France</li><li>USA, China, France, Brazil, Denmark</li></ul>
WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Eliminate impact of consumption of <b>water</b> in water-stressed regions</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Sustainable use</b> of resource &amp; business risk</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>China, Brazil</li></ul>
MATERIALS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Reduce <b>scrap/waste</b> by 50% compared to 2018</li><li>Zero waste to landfill</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Sustainable &amp; cost <b>efficient use of resources</b></li><li><b>Landfill is unsustainable</b> use of resources</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>USA, China, France, Brazil, Denmark</li><li>USA, Brazil, Denmark</li></ul>

**circular  
FOR zero**



## GET OPERATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION TO ZERO CO<sub>2</sub>

Emissions in scope - 2019 numbers



Production  
**86,000 tons**

DFP sites  
**34,600 tons**



Product distribution  
**80,000 tons**



Flights  
**67,000 tons**



Business flights  
**65,000 tons**

DFP sites < 3,000 tons



Company cars  
**62,000 tons**



Offices & Labs  
**13,000 tons**

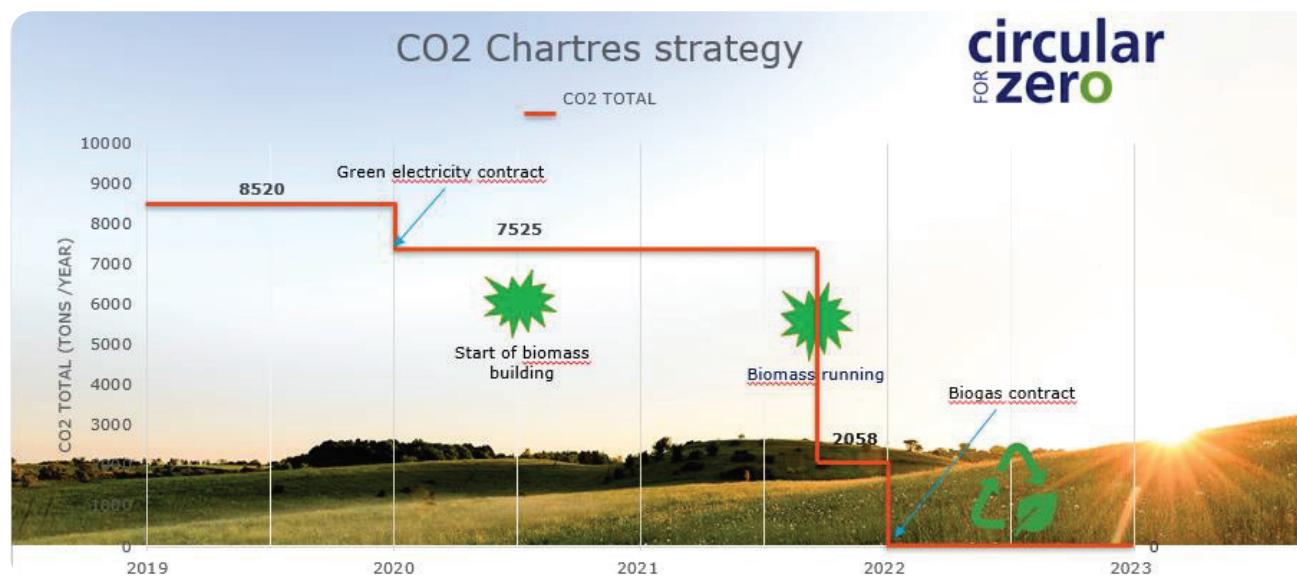


## Chartres Biomass Boiler

# Benefit rationale

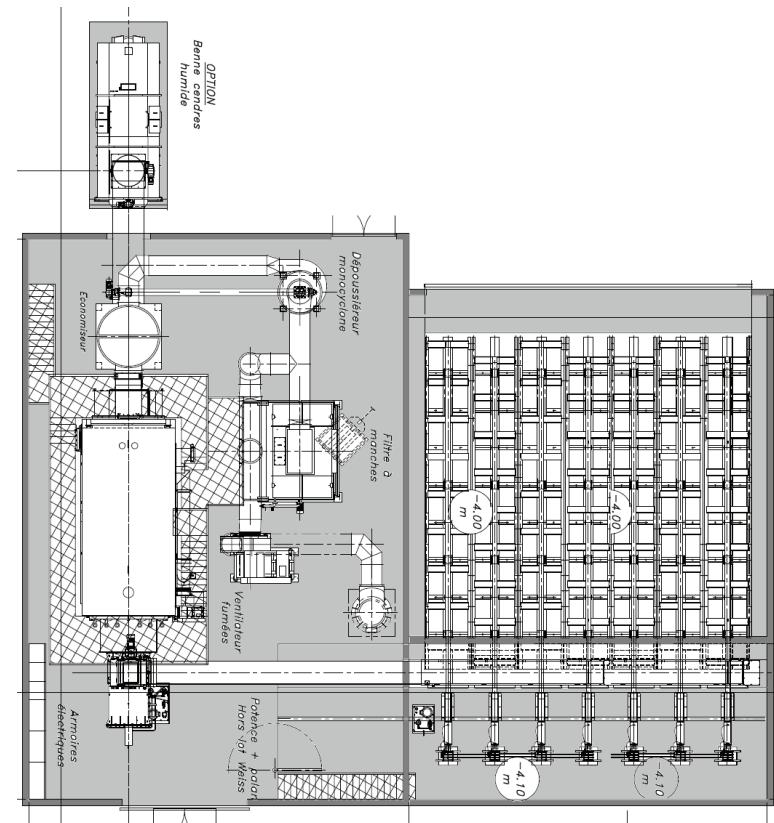
EHS improvement

- The benefit of this project is the reduction of CO2 footprint.
  - Biomass Boiler is the main initiative (65%) of CO2 Chartres strategy
  - From 0.164 to 0.042 ton of CO2 per ton of steam produced in 2021

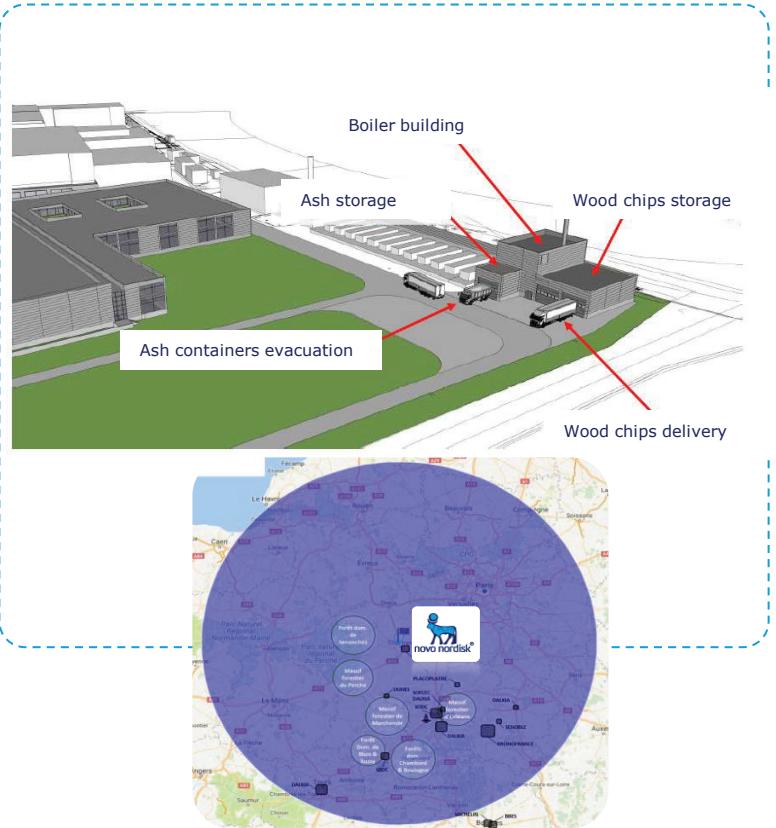


# Technical solution of the project

- Steam boiler 6 t/h (4.2 MW);
- Silos :
  - 7 dragging systems
  - Autonomy : **3 days**
  - 2 delivery areas
- Smoke extraction:
  - Multicyclones Filter ;
  - Electrofilter;
  - Fine ash stored in big bags;
- Wet ash from the boiler room:
  - Chain conveyor
  - Storage in skip
- Backup with the current boiler room



# Solution and technology description



- Implementation of a biomass industrial steam boiler with 6 T/h capacity
  - This solution has been studied by CH current utilities contractor (engie) based on similar boilers in operation
  - A sustainable biomass procurement plan has been approved by French Environmental Agency (ADEME), the biomass will come from area in a radius < 150 km

## Ash management – CH Landfill KPI will remain 0



Wet ash  
**150–160 t/year**



Fine ash  
**35-40 t/year**



80 % of ash  
return to the  
soil

### Option 1

20% of landfilled ash at  
ISDD\* according to  
french law\*\*

OR

### Solution chosen

### Option 2

Reuse in industry



\* ISDD : Installation for Hazardous Waste

\*\* Legal reference : Application of order of August 2018 (provision ICPE 2910) for Declaration or registration < 20 MW

## Biomass – Wood chips

Biomass used for the project



### **1A – Forest residue (*stricto sensu*)**

The forest residue used to produce energy is made up of low-value products ([thinnings](#), branches, crooked logs) or products without a local market outlet.  
These products are generally crushed near the forest plot and then used for heating.



### **1B – Woodland, agro-forestry residue**

Agro-forestry and woodland wood comes from the maintenance of hedges, trees and green spaces (roadsides, farming plots).  
Wood from 'urban' green spaces (parks, public gardens, avenue trees) should also fall into this category.

Before being used for heating, these products require preparation at a designated platform (sorting, crushing, [sifting](#) and mixing).



### **1C – Woody (Ligneous) biomass**

Woody biomass, including dead leaves, straw, fodder, miscanthus, etc., is essentially used for energy performance.  
It is typically processed dry.  
This kind of biomass required specific boilers

## Woodchips certification ambition

Wood category	Ademe & prefecture agreement	Supplier proposal	NNP ambition
Woodchips from forestry <b>(% PEFC)</b>	<b>85%</b> (from 44 to 78% depending on the wood origin)	<b>100%</b> (from 70 to 75% depending on the wood origin)	<b>100%</b> (from 70 to 75% depending on the wood origin)
By-product from wood industry	5%	-	-
Wood end-life	10%	-	-

### Actions:

The approved biomass procurement plan is clearly define in the contract to ensure the rate of Woodchips PEFC and encourage the certified channel.

Support the main supplier to **encourage PEFC certification of new woodchips suppliers** and by this secure our environmental ambition and procurement continuity.

# Questions ?

**Mes notes**

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Chartres, Sept 30

## XX UEF Congress The evolution of forest higher education and training

Myriam Legay, AgroParisTech  
Stéphane Esparon, Bordeaux Sciences Agro



# THE EVOLUTION OF FOREST HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING



**Myriam Legay**  
Directrice du Centre de Nancy  
“AgroParisTech”  
France

Chartres, Sept 30

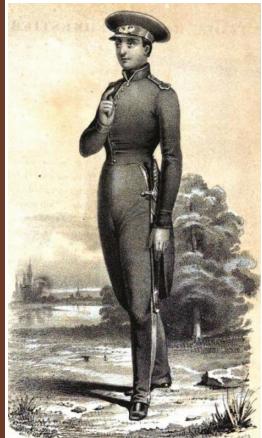
# XX UEF Congress

## The evolution of forest higher education and training

Myriam Legay, AgroParisTech

Stéphane Esparon, Bordeaux Sciences Agro





## Introduction

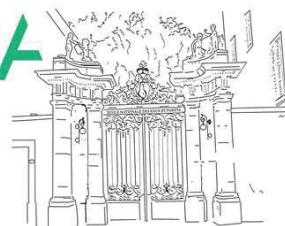
Educating and training the future executives in the forestry sector in a fast changing world

- Giving them the key competences and skillness to address more divers and complexe demands
- Within a moving higher education system

The forest higher education and training in Nancy has undergone significant changes, especially through the last 3 decades.

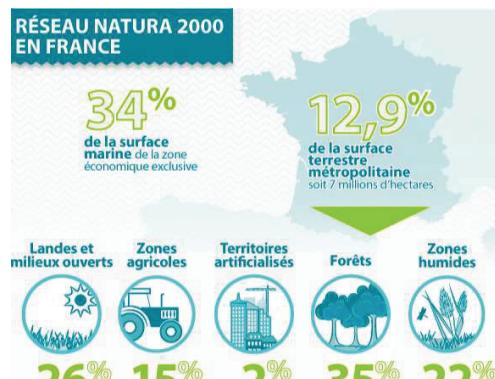
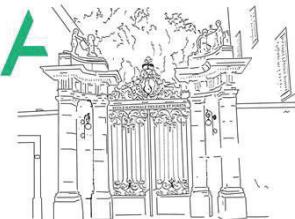
Overview of the current organisation of master level cursus, post master trainings, involving two HEI: AgroParisTech in Nancy and Bordeaux Science Agro

Drive some general perspectives

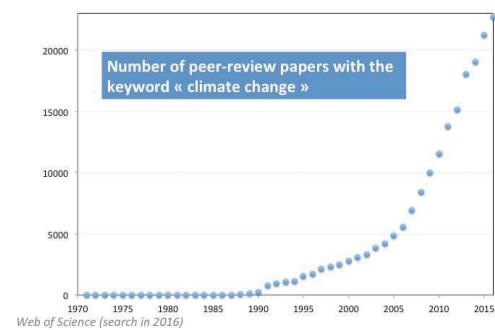


# Increasing forest stakes: Global change

AgroParisTech  
Nancy



Knowledge production



An increasing awareness of a *great acceleration of human impacts*

- 1992 conference in Rio: common definition in Europe of sustainable management
- Efforts to make the forest management more respectful of forest diversity (N2000, protected areas, dead wood management...)

From the 2000, increasing concern about climate changes

- Mitigation of climate change by forest and wood sector
- Impacts on forests and need for adaptation
- Coping with risks, uncertainties and multiple crisis
- Decisions can no more be based on past experience

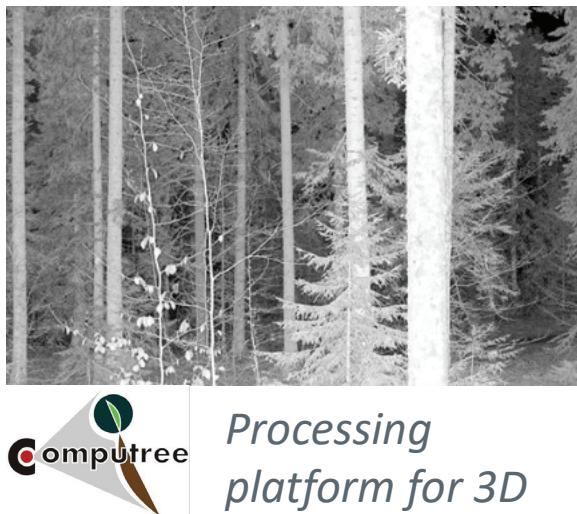
## Increasing forest stakes: a fast changing society



*Inauguration of the new ONF  
building in Epinal*

- Development of **bioeconomy**, a biobased, sustainable, inclusive and circular economy
- Changing and diversifying **uses of wood and uses of the forest**
- Forest as a component of the **territory**, in connexion with citizens, local industries, and other bioproductions
- The civil society and representatives claim for **participating** in forest management decisions
- Forest management **questionned** by our citizens, through NGOs, press medias or social medias.

## Increasing forest stakes: development of digital tools

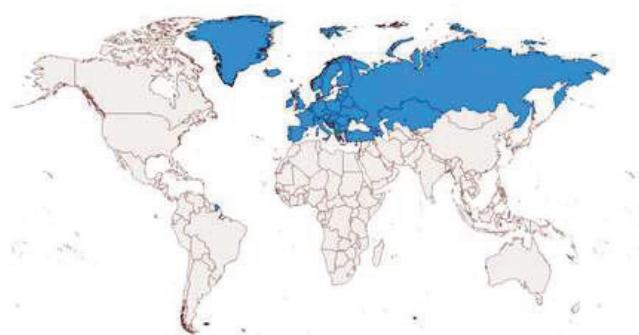


*Processing  
platform for 3D  
points clouds*

The fast development of **digital tools** with applications in forestry:

- Remote sensing:
  - Sensor and signals: Lidar, multispectral data
  - Vector: from drones to satellites
  - Treatments: photogrammetry, multisource forest inventory
- GIS and digital mapping
- Big data: wood tracability, forest monitoring
- Digital tools: modelling, communication

# The trends in higher education



*The European Higher Education Area*



- The **growing international competition** advocates for larger institutions, aligned with international standards
  - 1999: Bologna Process towards the European Higher Education Area (2010)
    - Three cycles: Bachelor, Master, Doctorate
    - European Credits Transfert System (ECTS)
    - Mobility, quality insurance systems...
  - In the French agriculture and forest education system, many successive mergers through time, between institutes and between the 2 levels of engineering diplomas inherited from history
- An increasing demand for **interdisciplinary educational and research programs**: prepare the future decision makers to address complex issues, integrating economic, environmental and social aspects

# Nancy: from the Royal Forestry school to the AgroParisTech Campus



- **1824** : King Louis XVIII founds the *École royale forestière*
- **1966** : The *École forestière* joins ENREF (Paris, Montpellier, Nancy). ENREF in Nancy in charge of civil servants' training in forestry (1yr, MSc + 1)
  - **1986** : ENREF delivers the PhD diploma
- **1990** : ENREF develops a national eng. curriculum in forestry in Nancy (FIF)
- **2007** : ENREF merges into AgroParisTech and opens to apprenticeship (2011 : first apprentice in Nancy) – DD with ENSTIB Epinal
- **2018** : Launching of the internal diploma in forest sciences and engineering
- **1882** : The forest research station is launched
- **1983** : University of Nancy and ENREF launch 2 joint M programs in forest and wood science
- **1966** : Forest research integrated in INRA.
- **2000** : ENREF and INRA formalize joint labs (« UMR »)
- **2012** : Cluster of excellence « ARBRE »
- **2020** : ARBRE, component of « Lorraine Université d'Excellence » (LUE)

# Bordeaux Science Agro (BSA): development of a forestry cursus



- **1962:** Fondation of Bordeaux ENITA (HEI, training in agronomy engineering in 3 yrs)
- **1994:** Launching of the forestry cursus (1y of specialisation, 50% shared with the agronomic cursus)
- **2007:** Specialisation in 1.5 y, in partnership with « Bordeaux Université »
- **2011:** Partnership with ESB Nantes (HEI in wood sc. and tech.)
- **2012:** ENITA Bordeaux becomes Bordeaux Sciences Agro
- **2016:** 1rst professional training cursus
- **2017:** The forestry cursus is opened to apprenticeship training

~10 degrees / y

~20 students, including students from « Ecole Supérieure du Bois » (ESB) Nantes

## AgroParisTech in Nancy: engineering training curriculum and forestry tracks



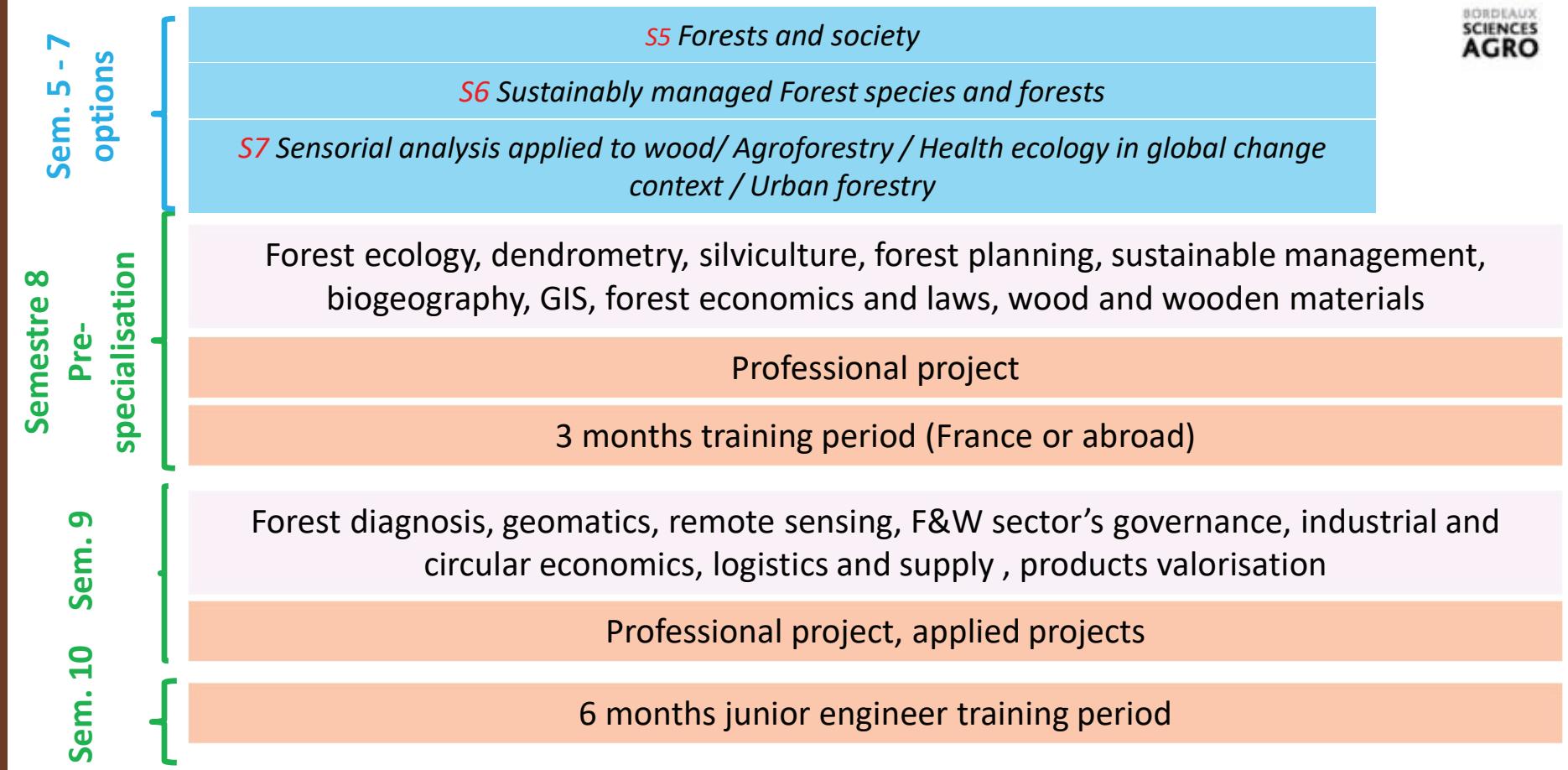
- Recruitment through highly selective concours (BAC + 2 yr)
- 2 y forest specialisation in Nancy after 1 yr core course of AgroParisTech curriculum (master level in science in engineering in life sciences, food and Environment) in Paris
- 6-12 weeks of international experience. For 70-90 % of students, 1 gap year abroad
- A diversity of forestry tracks:
  - Forest management
  - Forest resources and forest and wood sector (in partnership with ENSTIB in Epinal)
  - Management of natural environments
  - Urban forestry
  - Self composed course
  - + *Environmental Management of tropical ecosystems and forests (Montpellier, Kourou)*
- ~40 trainees per y = 30 AgroParisTech diploma + students from others HEI in 3<sup>rd</sup> y
  - ... internal diploma in forest sciences and engineering (FSE)
  - ~10 apprentices
  - Double degree with “Ecole Nationale des Sciences et Techniques du Bois” (ENSTIB), Epinal

# Nancy: competences framework of the FSE diploma



Forest engineering skills base	<b>Forest and their environment</b> <b>Forest and wood sector and territorial contexts</b> <b>Managing multifunctionality through space and time</b> <b>New technologies applied to forestry</b>
Specific competences (2 per graduate)	14 SFS: Application of forest skills to various contexts and problematics along the forest and wood sector, eg. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Biodiversity preservation</li><li>• Forest information for policy and action</li><li>• Organisation of a wood supply chain</li><li>• Innovative Stand renewing under climate change</li></ul>
General engineer's skills	Information collection design - Project management - Engineering sciences – NTIC Communication - foreign languages - Management Self development – ethics General knowledge in economics, social sciences and humanities

# BSA: overview of the engineering training curriculum





## Masters programs



- AgroParisTech Nancy - U. de Lorraine: **AETPF Master** (Agronomy, Environment, Territory, Landscape and Forest), 5 possible cursus:
  - A MP coupled with a engineer course, in partnership with ENSTIB
  - A MP in English, articulated with a European Erasmus Mundus Master « European Forestry
  - ~70 M1 and 100 M2 /y
- BSA-U. de Bordeaux: **BEE Master** (Biodiversity, Ecology and Evolution)
  - M2 specialisation provided by BSA ~ 3 y of the eng. course

## Post-master training



### Advanced master programs

- AgroParisTech Montpellier-Nancy-Kourou: Forest, Nature and society: international management
  - Training experts in international negotiation and strategy regarding ecosystems management
- *AgroParisTech-ENPC Ms PAPDD: Public policies, and actions for sustainable development*
  - *Training of the senior managers for the Public Service*



### Doctorate

AgroParisTech delivers Doctorates, in collaboration with « Université de Lorraine » or « Université Paris Saclay »

~ 5 new PHD per y in the 2 research units SILVA (Ecology) and BETA (Economics)

**Respond to a complexified demand addressed by the society to forestry in a more globalised higher education landscape, through:**

- Interdisciplinarity, opening to social sciences
  - Soft skills
  - Minds opening to innovation and adaptability
  - A large offer of possible tracks, build up through various partnerships:
    - wood sciences and transformation
    - Landscape management (agroforestry)
    - Other Universities in the world
  - A closer connection with research
  - Attracting excellent international students and teachers
- Without losing some core values, eg. teaching through field exercises and trips, and group projects addressing real issues



**Une question ?**  
Pour plus d'informations  
contactez nous :  
[hello@agroparistech.fr](mailto:hello@agroparistech.fr)

- <http://www2.agroparistech.fr/>
- <https://www.agro-bordeaux.fr/>
- Fournier, M., Maroille, F., & Peyron, J. L. (2019). Former des cadres en sciences et ingénierie forestières pour l'après 2025. *Revue Forestière Française*.
- → See the whole prospective report here:  
[http://www2.agroparistech.fr/IMG/pdf/rapport\\_cap\\_foret\\_2018\\_02\\_19\\_vf-petit.pdf](http://www2.agroparistech.fr/IMG/pdf/rapport_cap_foret_2018_02_19_vf-petit.pdf)
- Fournier, M., & Jabiol, B. (2019). Ingénieur en Sciences et Ingénierie forestières, un nouveau diplôme à AgroParisTech à partir de 2019. *Revue Forestière Française*.

## Nancy: overview of the FM cursus

AgroParisTech  
Nancy



S. 5-6

Common AgroParisTech engineering training in Paris

S. 7-8

Remaining common courses units (Statistics- financial analysis – sociology – law – ethics...)

Forest description and technical basis of forest management

Ecology:environment analysis and biodiversity

Socio-enconomical environment, forest and wood sector, territories

Multifunctional and long-term management and planning

8 weeks group project

1 week forest trip

2 months training period (assistant engineer)

S. 9

GIS and modeling - Risks management - Forest management monitoring – multicriteria analysis and territorial development – Quantitative management of lowland forests)

3 weeks mountain forests sequence (in the Alps) + 3 weeks of mini-projects

3 weeks mediterranean forests sequence (in PACA region) + 3 weeks of mini-projects

S. 10

6 months junior engineer training period

Thank you for your attention!



# MULTIFUNCTIONALITY: A CHALLENGE FOR FORESTERS IN THE EYES OF SOCIETY



**Christian Barthod**

Deputy Director in charge of forestry from 1995 to 2002  
Deputy Director in charge of protected areas from 2002 to 2010  
Member of the National Environmental Authority from 2017 to 2021  
France

# MULTIFUNCTIONALITY: A CHALLENGE FOR FORESTERS IN THE EYES OF SOCIETY

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*Summary : Forest multifunctionality is both a matter of consensus and debate, and even division. The main issue is about drawing practical consequences in terms of management choices, at the level of the management unit or the landscape. Behind some debates about multifunctionality we find the very sensitive question of land sparing versus land sharing. We must pay more attention to the multiscale spatial analysis, inextricably linked to multifunctionality. But acting without taking into account the owners 's way of thinking and decision making, and the perceptions of the public opinion, leads to dead ends. From a practical point of view, I identify three major and highly controversial issues, and five big challenges for remodeling European forest policies.*

*Résumé : dans le domaine forestier, la multifonctionnalité est à la fois un objet de consensus et de débat, voire de division. Ce qui pose problème est en fait les conséquences pratiques qu'il faut en tirer, au niveau de l'unité de gestion ou du paysage. Derrière certains débats sur la multifonctionnalité se cache la question très sensible de la spécialisation des territoires, versus la possibilité de tout concilier dans un territoire donné. Il nous faut prêter davantage attention aux analyses spatiales multiscalaires, inextricablement liées à la multifonctionnalité. Mais agir sans prendre en compte les modes de penser et de prise de décision des propriétaires forestiers et les perceptions de l'opinion publique mène dans une impasse. D'un point de vue opérationnel, j'identifie trois sujets hautement polémiques et cinq grands défis à relever pour reconfigurer les politiques forestières en Europe.*

Forest multifunctionality is both a matter of consensus and debate, and even division. Almost everybody agrees to better recognize the intrinsic value of the health and vitality of forest ecosystems, and to emphasize the diversity of ecological functions. But about drawing practical consequences in terms of management choices, at the level of the management unit or the landscape, the debate is heated, both in terms of silviculture and in terms of the spatial arrangements provided for in planning documents at the various territorial scales.

Indeed, this term of multifunctionality, although less anthropocentric than that of multi-use forest management, inherits from theoretical and practical debates of multi-use forestry. As such, it necessarily opens up two types of debate, both scientific and technical, societal and ethical:

- In a forestry project that seeks to respond primarily to particular economic or societal demands, is it possible to reconcile everything in the same territory, or should we move towards a mosaic of elementary units, each aiming to satisfy a particular need, resulting in clearly differentiated silvicultural choices?
- How far can we go in simplifying forest ecosystems in order to orient the stand towards the optimal specifications for the satisfaction of an economic or societal need?

Local management that refuses to be multifunctional in order to better target wood production does not necessarily reject the general principle of the multifunctionality of forests. But it claims to be dedicated to an absolutely priority use that imposes all (or almost all) of its specifications: it accepts in this respect to «sacrifice», at a given spatial scale, certain ecological functions previously provided by the forest. It postpones the challenge of multifunctionality to higher spatial scales.

Such a choice is generally facilitated by the conviction that decision makers are deemed to have (currently or potentially) «techniques» capable of making up for any problems identified. At this precise point we find the separation between those who share Aldo Leopold's opinion («It assumes, falsely, I think, that the economic parts of the biotic clock will function without the unecological parts.», in Almanac of the Sand County, 1949) and those who profess the opposite opinion. As can be seen, the two sides of the debate are far from independent, and the legitimately possible answers are not binary.

## Multifunctionality and land sparing

In North America, as early as the 1940s, some foresters believed that multi-use forestry was an illusion in terms of a sound optimization of the allocation of land, labour and money. They advocated spatial zoning to optimize the response to the diversity of economic and societal demands. An approach called the «triad» has been developed since the 1990s, with :

- a zone for the preservation of biodiversity, very often an integral reserve on at least 10% of the managed area ;
- a zone of extensive silviculture and cutting, on half or two thirds of the managed area, notably around the integral reserve zones and the intensively managed zones, with local species, silviculture favoring resilience and adaptability, and possible cutting on only half of this area, but leaving a cover of 50-70%;
- a zone of very intensive management, on about one fifth of the managed area, with plantations using genetic improvement, allochthonous species where appropriate, and high-input silviculture, aiming at high productivity, including a few percent in very high-growth species.

The specialization of territories as a response to the problems of international competitiveness is still the official discourse of part of the European Commission, with the promotion of the «smart specialization strategy» for the so-called cohesion policy, in the framework of the «Europe 2020» strategy.

But in the forestry field, to allow consistent strategies in the medium and long term, a zoning should be stable and therefore irrevocable for several decades, which is a challenge in a democratic society. This would suppose a negotiation involving State, local authorities, forest owners and managers, wood industries, and representatives of the numerous uses which would have to withdraw from these zones or to accept specifications clearly subordinating these other uses to that of wood production. Is it likely that the State would be able to organize such a negotiation, to act on such a zoning and to guarantee its respect for decades?

Assuming that such an agreement can be reached, how can we mobilize private or public landowners to invest continuously in intensive management, and in the medium and long term, with the renewal of generations and local elected officials? How can we avoid the creation of multiple-speed forestry within this zoning for wood production ? Finally, what does such a option mean, in terms of territorial equity and social justice, while placing the responsibility for «compensating» the negative externalities of this choice on other areas (and other actors) ? It therefore seems unrealistic to envisage such a strict option of official and public zoning in Europe, except inside public forests.

## Multifunctionality, logic of spatial scales and practical consequences

The most widespread discourse on sustainable and multifunctional management calls for equal attention to the ecological, economic and social functions of the forest. This does not make the motivations, objectives and constraints of the forester disappear, but it does oblige him to confront them with an analysis grid that goes beyond the management unit.

When speaking of functions, the forester must consider the spatial scales where the actual functionalities are observed and verified. It is very rare that an isolated management unit is really the relevant unit for this analysis. For each group of functions (ecological, economic and social) and for each particular function, there is indeed a relevant spatial scale for reasoning. And these scales are not the same. Acting primarily for wood production function leads to thinking in terms of supply basins, but the supply basins may not be the same basic spatial unit as for water management or biodiversity. Contradictions are inevitably identified at the end of this analysis. The silvicultural choices of the forester are necessarily compromises at the scale of his management unit. But they have meaning (and notably positive or negative effects) well beyond this management unit. Multifunctional management requires, above all, identifying these effects and knowing how to argue the choices and minimize negative effects.

These effects cannot be analyzed in isolation, management unit by management unit. Some are part of a logic of cumulative effects likely to lead to a significant effect, for which no forestry actor feels individually responsible, but for which forestry policy could certainly be held responsible. The effect thus depends, in particular, on what happens or does not happen around the management unit, in a logic of de facto environmental, economic and social solidarity. The usual approach of impact studies seems a priori relevant, at least for ecological and social functions, without being (nor having the vocation to become) a regulatory approach for all forest management documents.

Therefore the claim of sustainable and multifunctional management leads to the question of the minimum acceptable specifications in terms of environmental and social functions. It seems to me that it is essential to take the following five necessary measures in order to be able to speak of multifunctional sustainable management, when a choice of wood production is retained as being very important, or even a priority:

- safeguarding soil structure and fertility ;
- to keep «natural» biodiversity nuclei, on vast areas but also around clusters of mature, senescent or dying trees due to age ;
- to create or protect a riparian zone as close as possible to naturalness along the watercourses: it is a question of taking into account a double

- stake, on the one hand the preservation of the ecological continuities in the forest, on the other hand the protection of the watercourses against the negative effects of certain silvicultural operations, either at the time of the creation of the stand, or at the level of the clear-cuts ;
- to conserve and maintain the open or wet environments present in the forest, and not to deteriorate (by plantations or infrastructures) certain open and fragile continuums (dry grasslands, wet meadows...) and the watercourses; - limit, as much as possible, the unit size of clear-cuts.

### **Multifunctionality and forest owners**

The debate on the multifunctionality of the forest is practically a debate on the will to implement a multifunctional management. Therefore we need to be aware of the viewpoint of the forest owners and managers, and of their motivations to act. Too many analyses of the forest, its functions and the problems of its management are based on physical and biological forest data, forgetting that a policy only deals with such a reality when it takes into account the analyses and motivations of the actors. Moreover, at the local level, all the contradictions that a local decision-maker can carry are expressed, because he is not sensitive to a single policy. A forest owner or manager is not only a forest owner or manager; he also has a vision and priorities in other fields such as, for example, attraction for certain species, hunting or a certain type of management of the family heritage.

The question of the costs of multifunctional forest management is a logical and healthy one, because this concept originates from land-use conflicts in certain cases. Choosing a compromise, by not going as far as possible to go in the pursuit of one a priori legitimate objective, necessarily has a cost, particularly in relation to a logic of maximizing production (but not only: there are also costs in terms of loss of biodiversity, for example) or of monofunctional management.

In France, forest owners are significantly older than the average French person: 42% are over 65 years old, compared to 23% of the French population. This is probably also the case in many European countries. Certainly, we should not underestimate the progress of medicine, nor the physical and psychological shape of these «new elderly». But it is reasonable to think that the view of the forest, the availability and the ambitions in terms of investment and management could evolve with this average ageing, without even evoking the possible consequences on forest management of family financing of dependence.

This average age of the owners is also likely to interfere with the answers to the major question of adaptation to climate change. However, climate change introduces us to a logic of risk management, with, moreover, a great difficulty in identifying the probability of the hazard. Managing a risk implies a good analysis of the risk factors that characterize the uncertainty, but also

a good qualification of the issue. This implies knowing for oneself (and for society) what is acceptable to bet, according to the expected gains, but also the losses considered acceptable. This wager is based in part on objective data, such as the methodical analysis of pedological and biological data, but also on a more subjective dimension, the capacity to accept losing one's wager. There are therefore necessarily several legitimate ways of managing risk, once it has been analyzed. Age is generally not a factor favoring risk-taking, and would rather plead for strategies where the expected gain is undoubtedly potentially less, but where the risk of loss is also less.

A deliberate bet on the capacity of active interfaces such as forestry cooperatives and forestry experts to offer new services and support owners in their «wishes» and needs seems indispensable. Public aid should take into account the entire human and psychological logic of decision-making, and not be limited to criteria linked with stands.

### **Multifunctionality and public opinion**

At the level of public opinion, France belongs to the large region of Southern Europe where the issue of protection prevails over the necessary compromise to be elaborated between protection and production, a situation that is better understood by the Northern region of Europe. France also belongs to the South-Western region of Europe where the first threat identified by the public concerns the damage linked to forest management and wood harvesting. This does not prevent a large majority of the European public to speak out for «a more active, sustainable and multifunctional management». But there is also a divided opinion on the issues of renewable wood material and renewable wood energy for society. And this division is particularly clear in the South-Western European region to which France belongs.

For a long time to come, because cultural evolutions obey logics that never change abruptly, we will be confronted with a paradox. For society, forest is a sympathetic and ethical issue, something that deserves to be defended; wood as a renewable material is a sympathetic issue, likely to contribute to finding solutions to problems that go beyond the forest alone. Nevertheless, between the two, forest management and wood harvesting are seen as «causing damage», probably by introducing industry into nature, economics into contemplation.

The forestry and timber sector is thus confronted with a great discrepancy that it often does not understand. But, foresters must nevertheless take it very seriously, particularly in its reflections on the multifunctionality of forests. Denial of any problem, blaming ignorance or environmental activism for the above-mentioned perceptions, and relying solely on jobs and economic added value to convince, cannot create the conditions for negotiating compromises. Imagining a Yalta for European forests, between integral nature reserves, intensive production areas and an interstitial fabric of exten-

sive management, could indeed seduce some decision makers. But, when the problem lies at the level of public perception, involving deep-seated values, it is illusory to think that a didactic communication campaign (which is never useless) can reverse the perception. Relying on public authorities alone to «impose» on the rest of society the dominant vision of the forest and wood sector, in the name of the general interest as defended by the interested parties, seems to me to be a Promethean task, lost in advance. It would be an incantatory dead end for the forest and wood economic sector. The problems will always resurface elsewhere, in a strategy of «guerrilla warfare» exhausting for all.

What do foresters need to think about in a new way?

In concrete terms, the reference to sustainable and multifunctional management necessarily leads to think three major and highly controversial issues :

1. the use of exotic forest species: if one accepts the approach explained above as an analytical grid, there is no reason a priori to propose a particular treatment for exotic species. It is «just» necessary to analyze their impacts, at the relevant scale, on each of the functions considered, notably soils and biodiversity. It is also necessary to take into account the problem of climate change in order to avoid overly categorical positions in this area;
2. the implementation of intensive management based on a narrow genetic base, inputs (fertilizers, phytocides and other agropharmaceutical products...) and short revolutions: in terms of management intensification, we must begin by recognizing a certain continuum in the diversity of possible options. Whatever the precise point on the intensification continuum where a break is expressed, the fact remains that at the end of the intensification continuum are agricultural-type models that are not easily qualified as a forest type, even an extreme one. It is a technical and ethical debate among foresters, but it necessarily incorporates social and cultural considerations in front of public opinion, and cannot be reduced to these considerations alone, which are quickly qualified as subjective or ideological. And yet this limit exists, and not everything can claim to fall within the scope of sustainable and multifunctional forest management;
3. the sustainable and multifunctional management of forests does not end with the transfer of the cut trees to a buyer. The strongest impacts in terms of soil compaction or destructuring, of export of mineral elements limiting biological production, as well as in terms of landscape and damage to other ecosystems can come from forestry operations. This is why the forester must be able to anticipate and prevent these negative effects, but also specify in his sales specifications the necessary precautions, and above all impose their respect. This is one of the necessary conditions (but perhaps not sufficient) to remedy the division of

public opinion between, on the one hand, the respective positive images of forest and wood, but without continuity between them, and on the other hand, the appreciation of the stakes of wood as a renewable material and renewable energy for the society.

In order to try to assess whether the discourse on multifunctional management is or is not a consistent and sustainable response to environmental, economic and social stakes, I propose to pay attention to five challenges concerning :

1. the identity dimension of «ways of doing things», with a strong link to a territory with which one identifies: this is the question that is easiest to answer, as multifunctional management seems to be able to translate the diversity of motivations and aspirations of forest managers, forest communities and forest owners, and fully respects the territorial anchoring that still motivates many decisions.
2. the need to specify the spatial scale at which one wishes to reason about multifunctionality, which is a compromise between ecological data (soils, relief, climate, ecological functionalities, etc.), historical and social data (units of exploitation, pre-existing structure of the landscape, etc.) and a logic of adhesion, corresponding to an experienced ecological solidarity.
3. the need to be able to reason about the possible ecological equivalences between multifunctionality at the parcel level and a mosaic of monofunctional parcels : this is currently one of the «unspoken» aspects of current forestry thinking.
4. the definition of clear and stable rules of the game, allowing the definition and implementation of individual and collective strategies, between contractual and normative, with probably a mix to be defined between these two major approaches
5. the role of the State, between the market alone and the risk of a possible incantatory dirigisme. This presupposes, on the one hand new rules for governance in forest policy, on the other hand the privilege given to subsidiarity.



# HOW TO RECONCILE FOREST PRODUCTION WITH HUNTING UNGULATES ?

A French case study in Eure-et-Loir



**Anders Marell**  
Chercheur à l'INRAE  
de Nogent sur Vernisson  
France

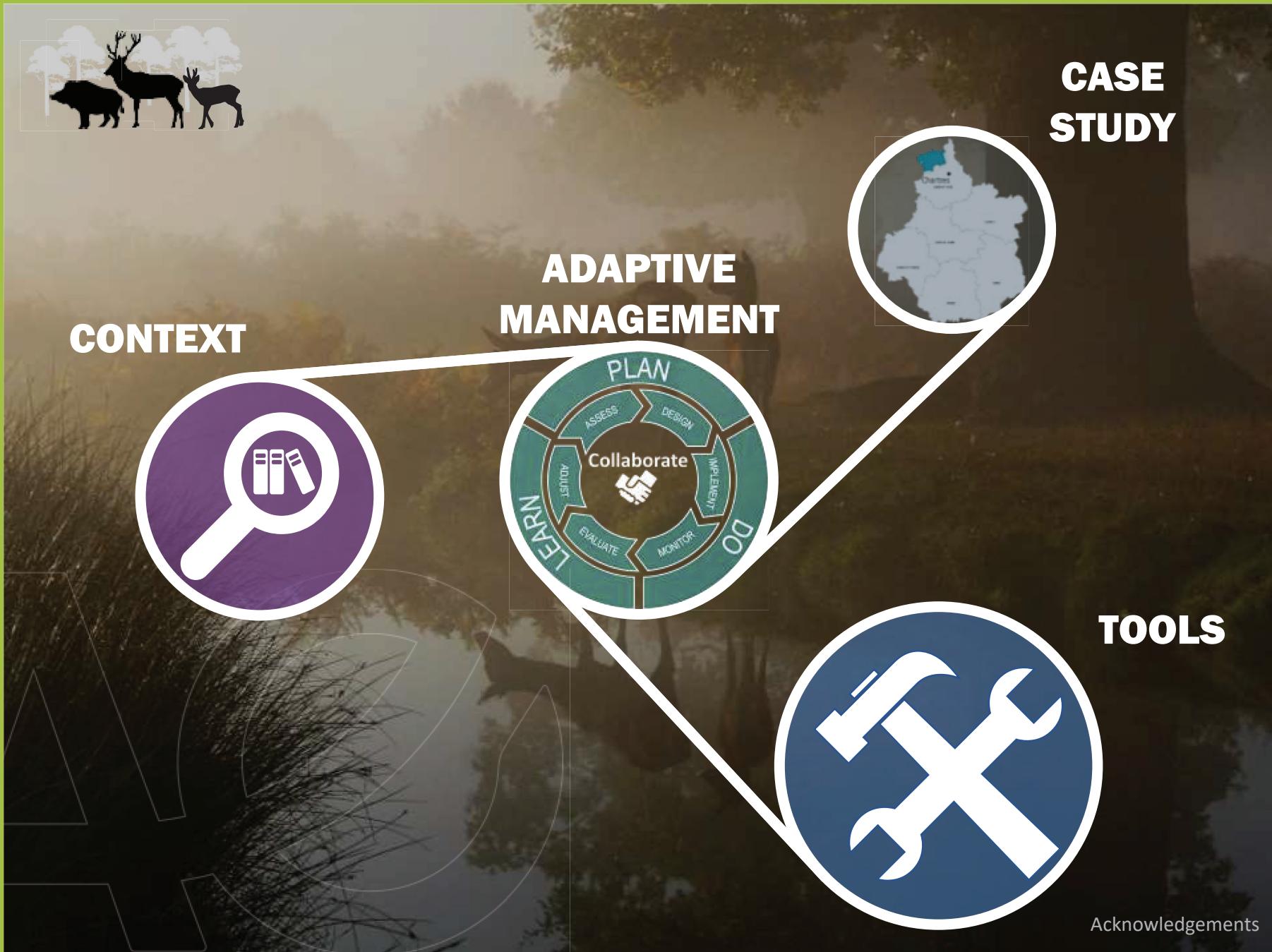


# How to reconcile forest production with hunting ungulates?

A French case study  
in Eure-et-Loir

Anders Mårell ([anders.marell@inrae.fr](mailto:anders.marell@inrae.fr))  
UR EFNO 1455, INRAE

Acknowledgements



## ➤ Context – Ungulate-forestry conflicts

### 2010-2021: 93 papers “overabundance”





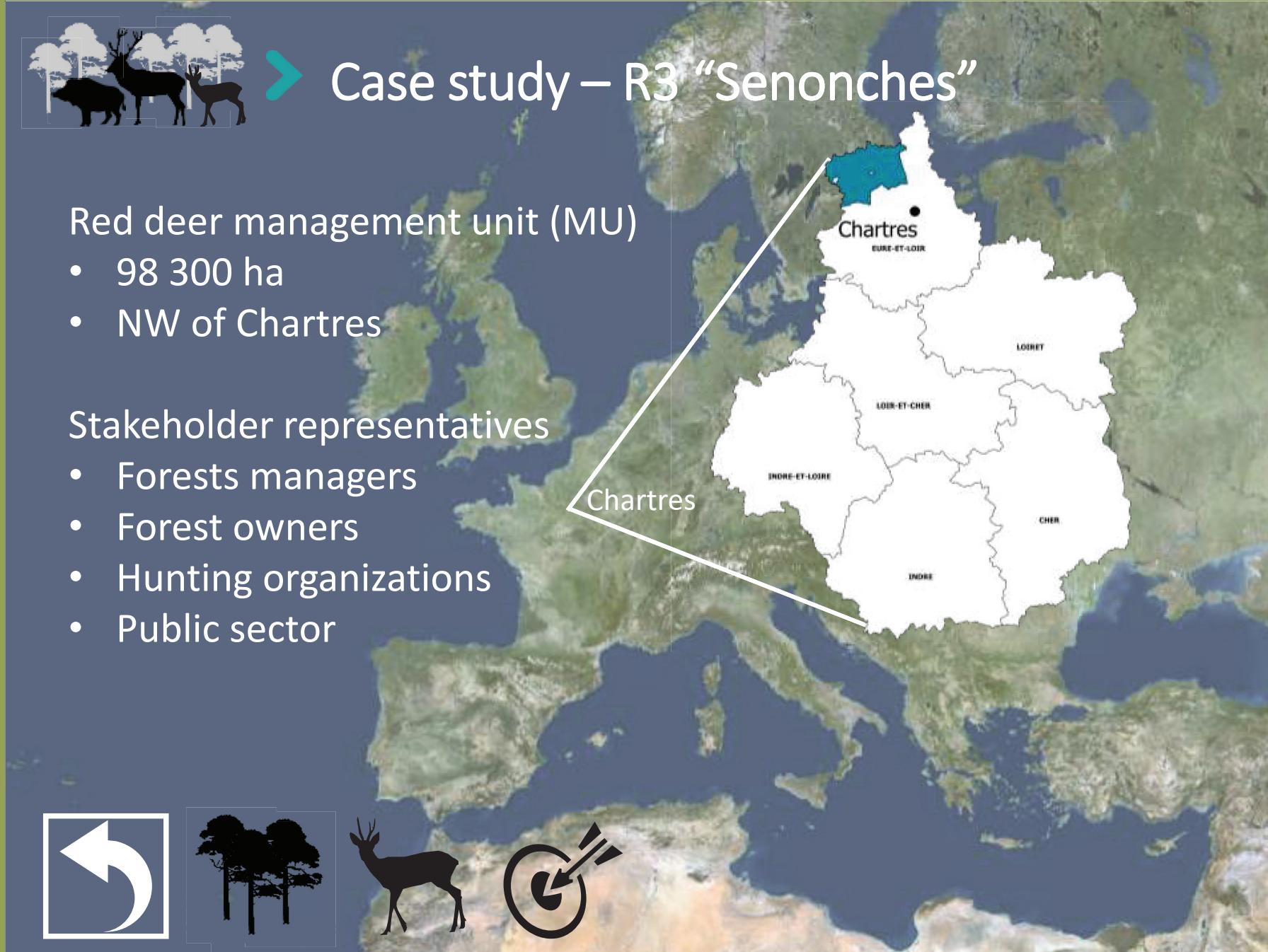
## Case study – R3 “Senonches”

Red deer management unit (MU)

- 98 300 ha
- NW of Chartres

Stakeholder representatives

- Forests managers
- Forest owners
- Hunting organizations
- Public sector





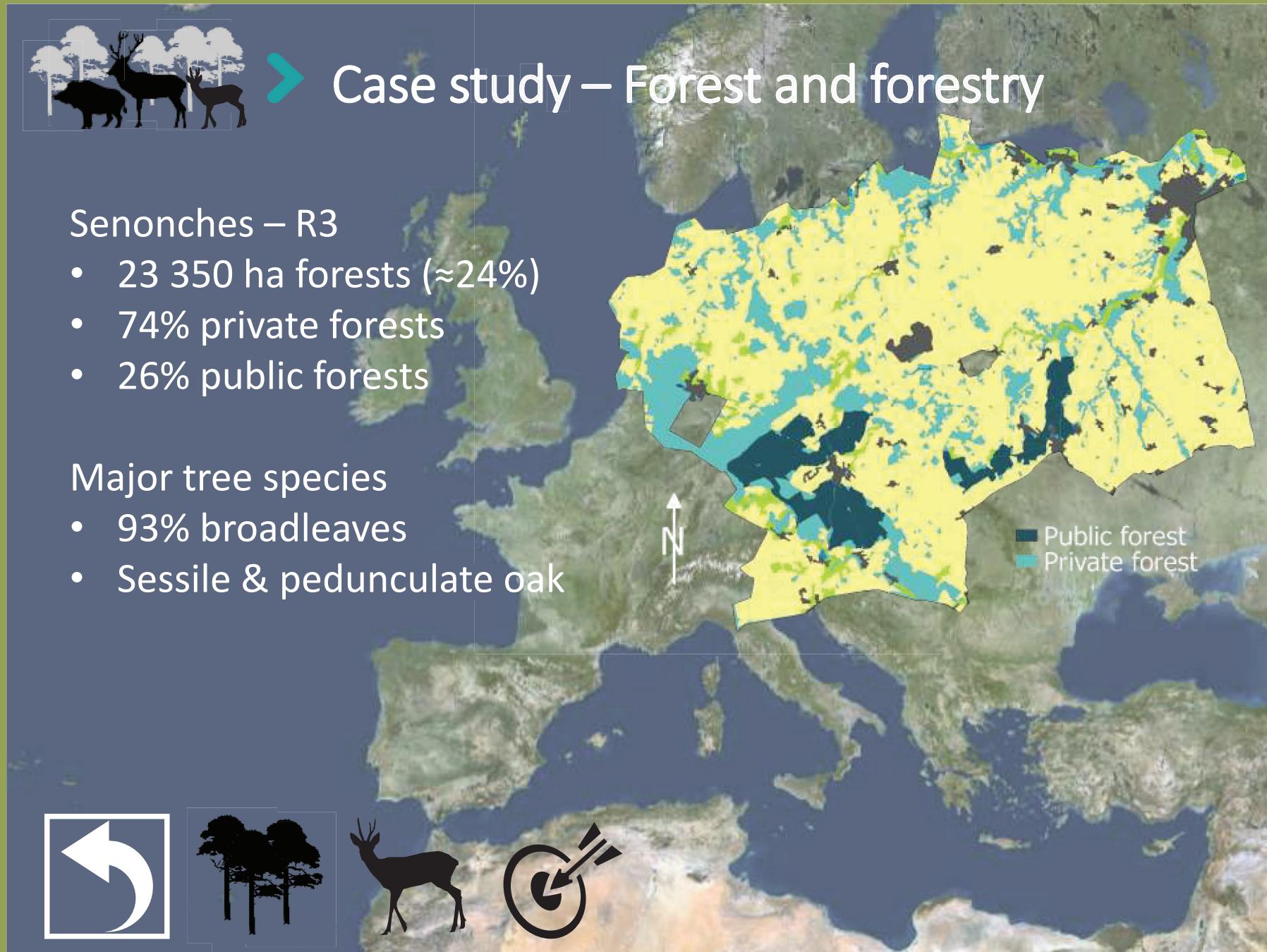
## Case study – Forest and forestry

### Senonches – R3

- 23 350 ha forests ( $\approx 24\%$ )
- 74% private forests
- 26% public forests

### Major tree species

- 93% broadleaves
- Sessile & pedunculate oak





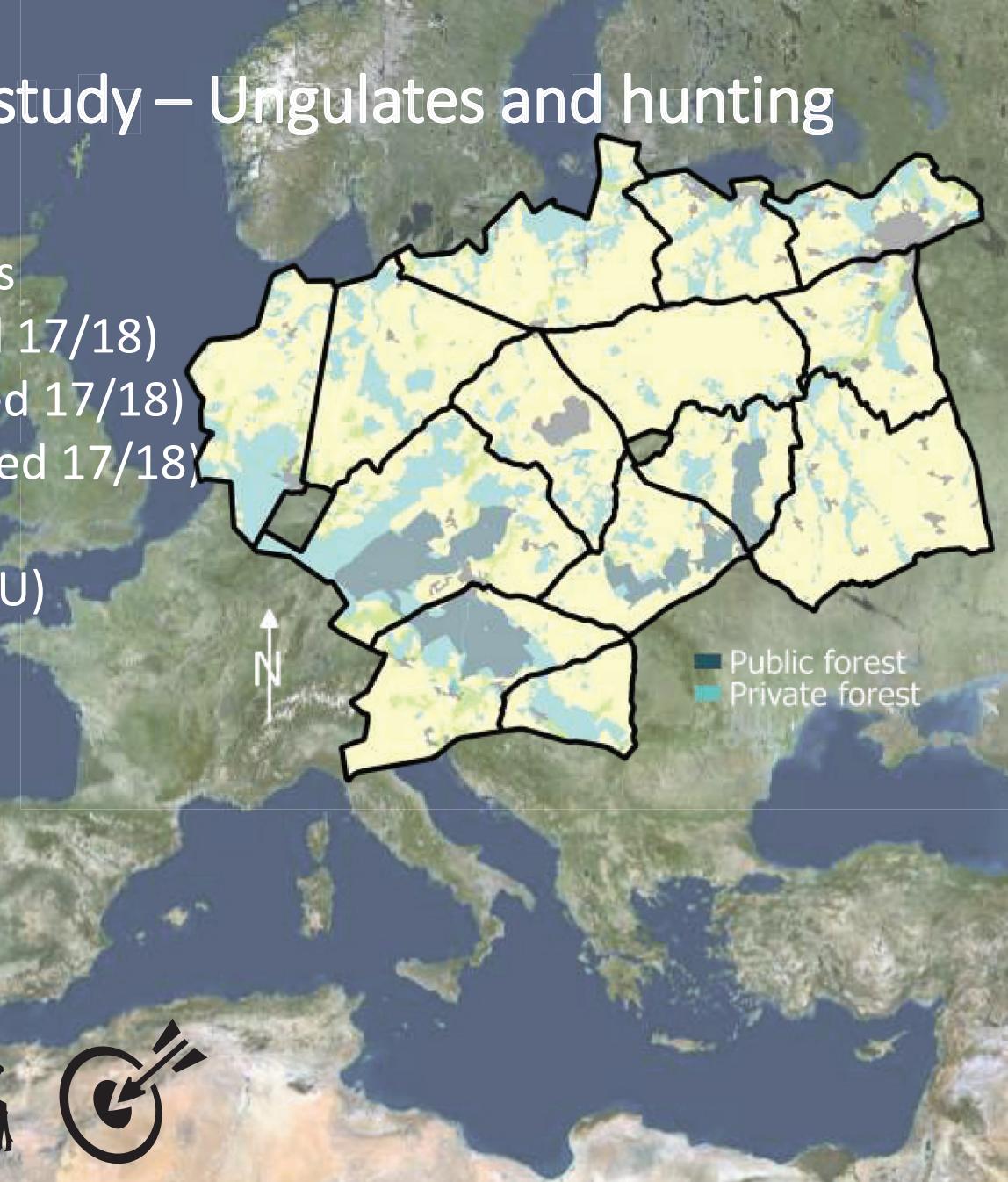
## Case study – Ungulates and hunting

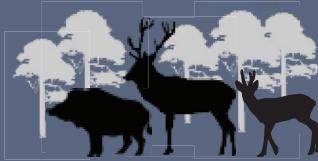
### Major ungulate species

- Red deer (905 killed 17/18)
- Roe deer (6291 killed 17/18)
- Wild boar (2938 killed 17/18)

### Management units (MU)

- 1 red deer MU
- 14 roe deer MU
- 5 wild boar MU





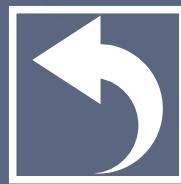
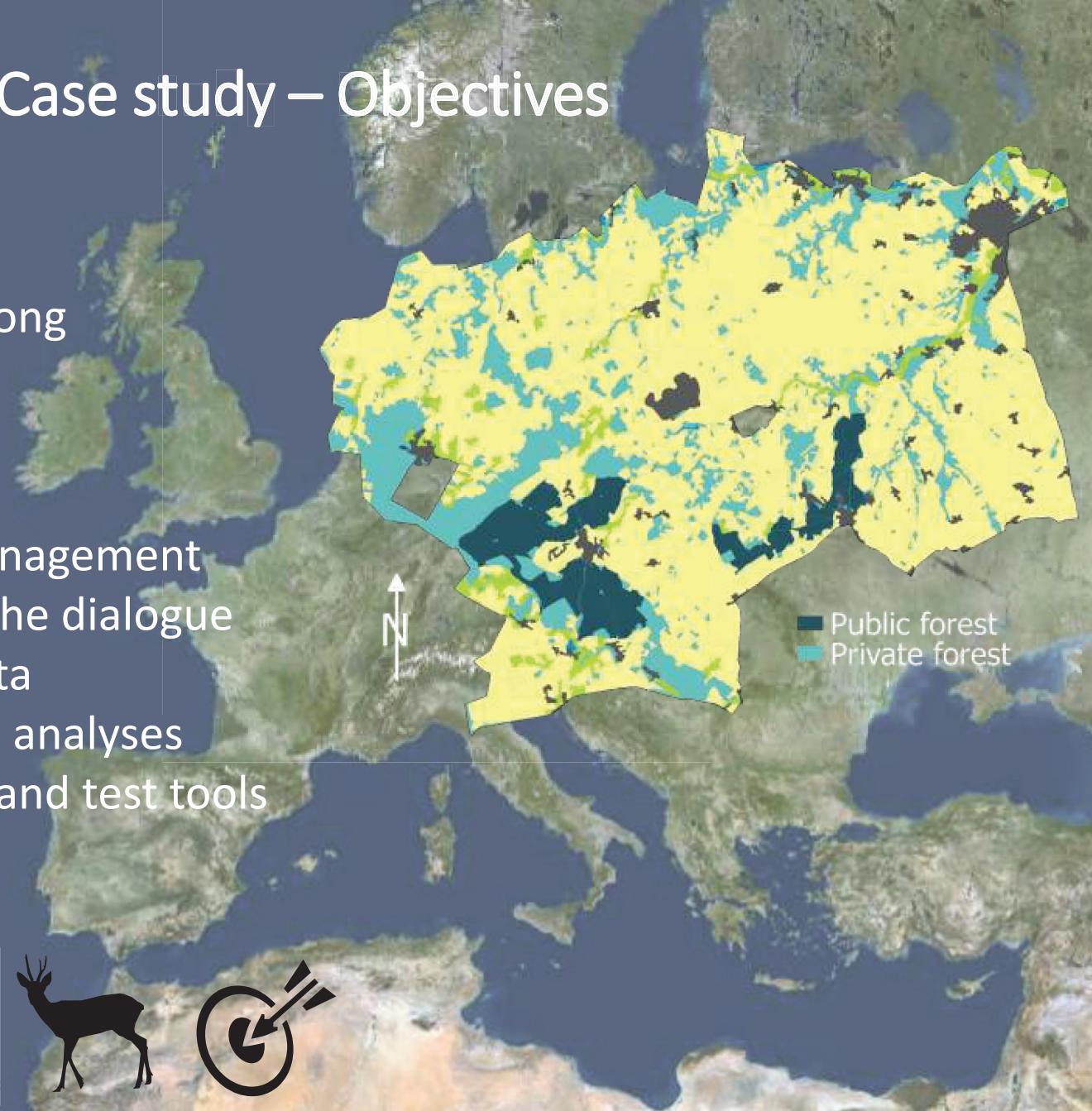
## Case study – Objectives

### Context

- Tensions among stakeholders

### Goals

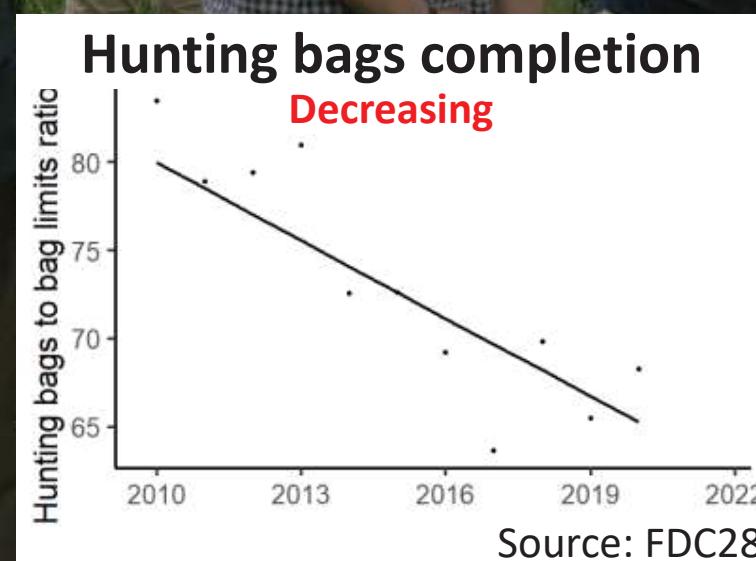
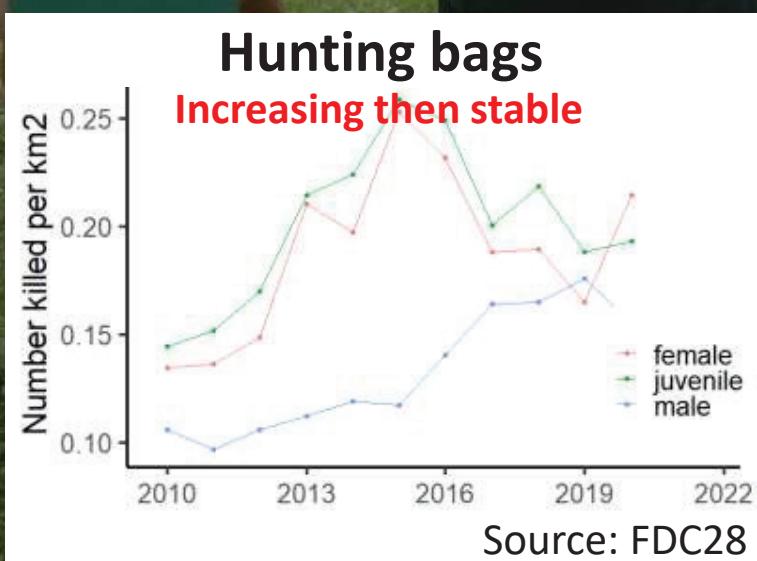
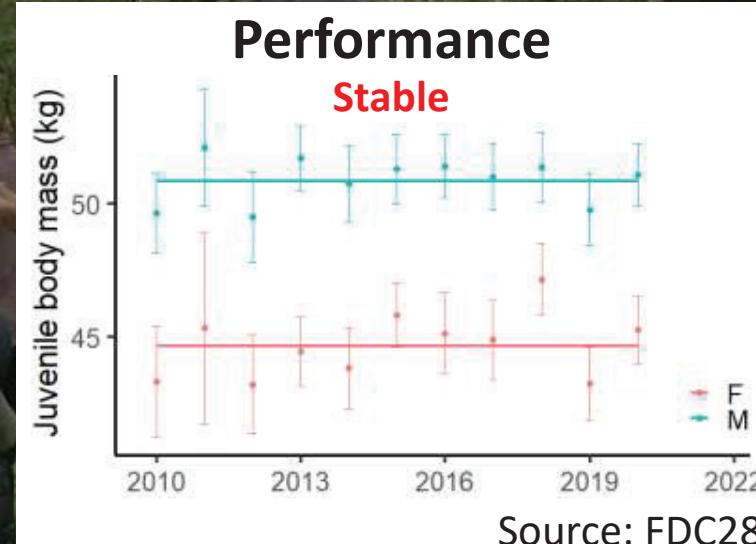
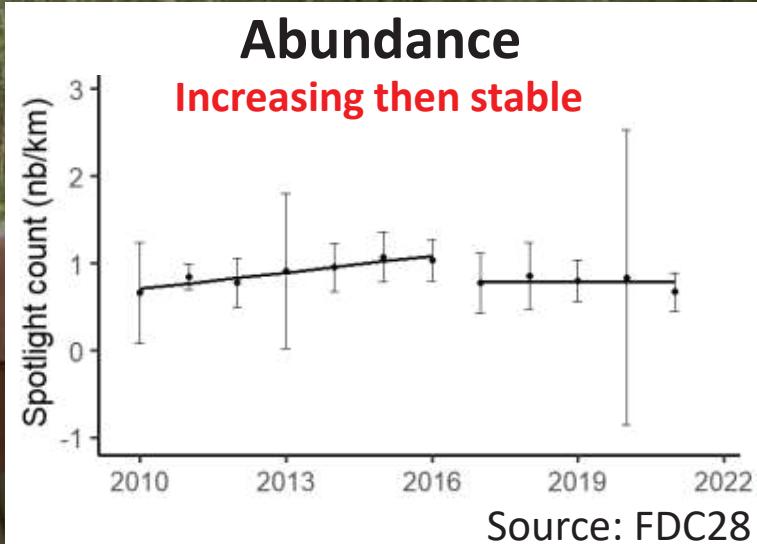
- Adaptive management
  - Restore the dialogue
  - Share data
  - Common analyses
  - Develop and test tools

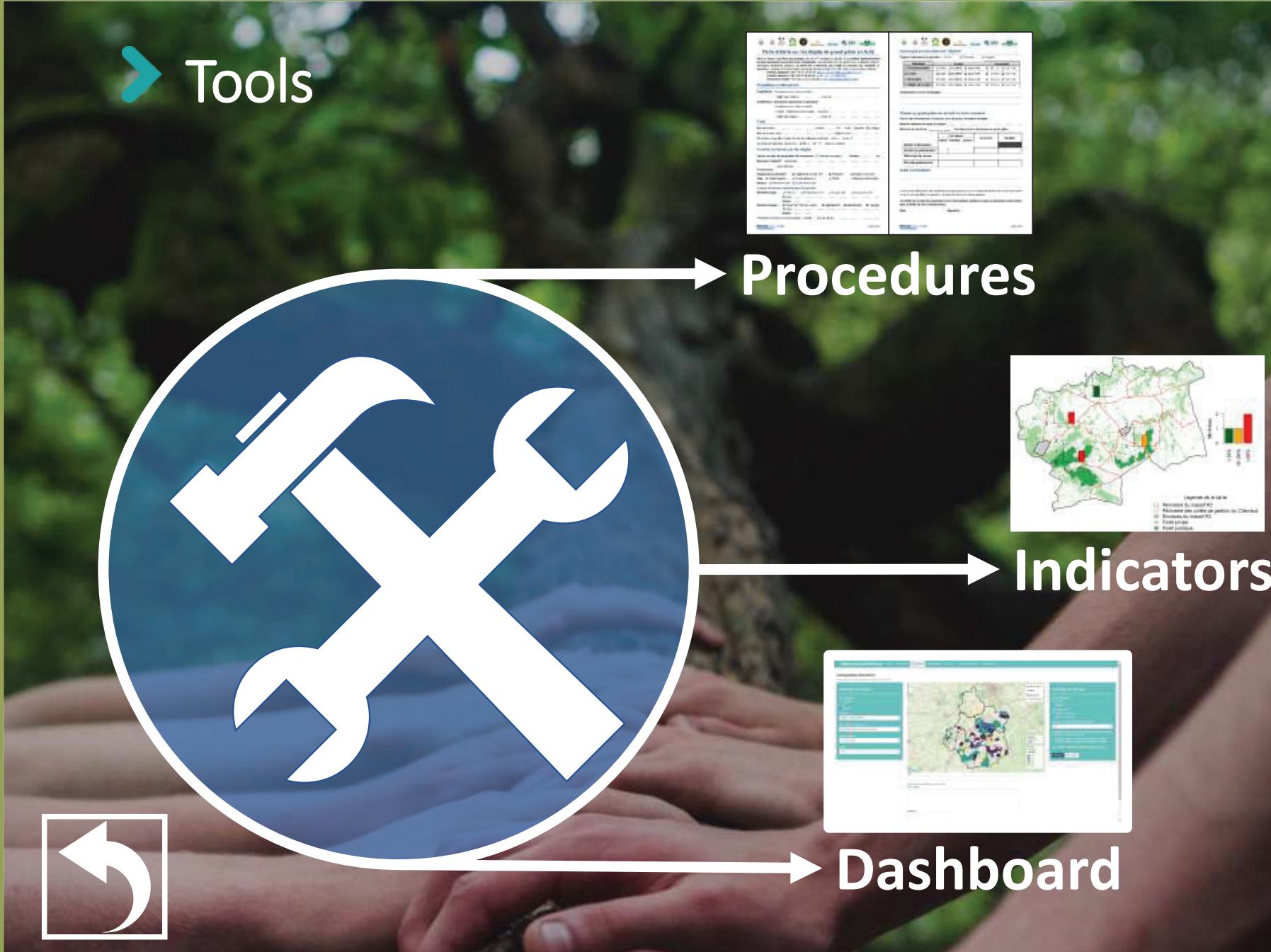






## Indicators – red deer population and hunting





## ➤ Procedures – Restore the dialogue and engage stakeholders

- Stakeholder meetings
  - Field visits
  - Training
  - Data sharing
  - Evaluation
  - Consensus



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## Fiche d'alerte sur les dégâts de grand gibier en forêt

Merci de remplir une fiche par parcelle, dès les 1<sup>er</sup> constats de dégâts, et de joindre impérativement un plan localisant la parcelle dans la propriété. Une parcelle est une entité avec un objectif sylvicole homogène (essences, portement). La fiche est à retourner par e-mail ou courrier aux contacts ci-dessous (modélisation et coordonnées complètes dans le retour). Pour de l'aide, vous pouvez contacter :

- Patrick Carriou (DDT, 02 37 20 40 28, [patrick.carriou@foret.gouv.fr](mailto:patrick.carriou@foret.gouv.fr) et [www.sylvicole-foret.com](http://www.sylvicole-foret.com))
- Frédéric Samson (DDT, 06 69 38 46 28, [frederic.samson@foret.gouv.fr](mailto:frederic.samson@foret.gouv.fr))
- Bertrand Monthair (FRANSYLVA, 09 08 49 57 23, [bertrand.monthair@fransylva.com](mailto:bertrand.monthair@fransylva.com))

---

**Propriétaire et déclarant-e**

Propriétaire : Nom/prénom ou raison sociale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Téléphone portable : \_\_\_\_\_ Courriel : \_\_\_\_\_

Si différent-e, déclarant-a (personne à contacter) :  
 Nom/prénom ou raison sociale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Qualité :  gestionnaire forestier  autre \_\_\_\_\_  
 Téléphone portable : \_\_\_\_\_ Courriel : \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Forêt**

Nom de la forêt : \_\_\_\_\_ Surface : ..... ha Forêt :  privée  publique  
 Nom de la commune : \_\_\_\_\_ Département : \_\_\_\_\_

Plan simple de gestion / code de bonnes pratiques sylvicoles :  non  oui, n° \_\_\_\_\_

Certification forestière :  aucune  PEFC  FSC  autre, préciser \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Parcelle concernée par les dégâts**

Fournir un plan de localisation de la parcelle (1/25 000 par exemple) Surface : ..... ha

Essences "objectif" : - principale \_\_\_\_\_  
 - secondaire(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Peuplement :

Origine du peuplement :	<input type="checkbox"/> Régénération naturelle	<input type="checkbox"/> Plantation	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejets de souche
Type :	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forêt régulière	<input type="checkbox"/> Forêt irrégulière	<input type="checkbox"/> Mâture/belle-forêt
Hauteur :	<input type="checkbox"/> Inférieure à 2m	<input type="checkbox"/> Supérieure à 3m	

Coupe et travaux réalisés dans la parcelle :

Dernière coupe :	<input type="checkbox"/> Eclaircie	<input type="checkbox"/> Ensemencement	<input type="checkbox"/> Coupe rase	<input type="checkbox"/> Coupe de tellef
	<input type="checkbox"/> Autre :			
Année :				

Derniers travaux :

<input type="checkbox"/> Gouvernements sylvicoles	<input type="checkbox"/> Dépeuplement	<input type="checkbox"/> Dépâlage	<input type="checkbox"/> Elégiage	
<input type="checkbox"/> Autre :				
Année :				

Protection contre le grand gibier :  Non  Oui, préciser : \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Références** Juin 2021

Page 1 sur 2

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**Dommages sur les essences "objectif"**

---

Espèces fréquentant la parcelle :  Cerf     Chevreuil     Sanglier

Dommage	Gravité	Affectivité
<input type="checkbox"/> Abattements	<input type="checkbox"/> faible <input type="checkbox"/> modérée <input type="checkbox"/> importante	<input type="checkbox"/> de 1 an <input type="checkbox"/> > de 1 an
<input type="checkbox"/> Frotsis	<input type="checkbox"/> faible <input type="checkbox"/> modérée <input type="checkbox"/> importante	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 an <input type="checkbox"/> > de 1 an
<input type="checkbox"/> Ecoupages	<input type="checkbox"/> faible <input type="checkbox"/> modérée <input type="checkbox"/> importante	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 an <input type="checkbox"/> > de 1 an
<input type="checkbox"/> Dégâts de sanglier	<input type="checkbox"/> faible <input type="checkbox"/> modérée <input type="checkbox"/> importante	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 an <input type="checkbox"/> > de 1 an

---

Commentaire sur les dommages :

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---

**Chasse au grand gibier sur la forêt ou le lot concerné**

Fournir les informations ci-dessous pour la saison de chasse école

Nom du détenteur du plan de chasse :

Matriau du territoire : \_\_\_\_\_ Nombre de jours de chasse au grand gibier : \_\_\_\_\_

Nombre d'attributions	Cerf élaphe			Chevreuil	Sanglier
	mâles	femelles	jeunes		
Nombre de prélèvements					
Méthode(s) de chasse					
Mots des prélèvements					

Autre commentaire :

---



---



---

Suite à votre déclaration, les représentants départementaux de la chasse et de la forêt vous contacteront et seront susceptibles d'organiser une visite de terrain en votre présence.

Je certifie que le plan de localisation et les informations contenues dans ce formulaire sont exacts, dans la limite de mes connaissances.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_ Signature : \_\_\_\_\_

RéForStat
juin 2021
Page 2 sur 2

## ➤ Indicators – Add data on forest, forestry and deer pressure and impacts

### Forest characteristics

- Land tenure
- Forest cover
- Forest composition
- Vulnerable forest stands
- ...

### Deer pressure

- Private forests
- Public forests

### Deer impacts

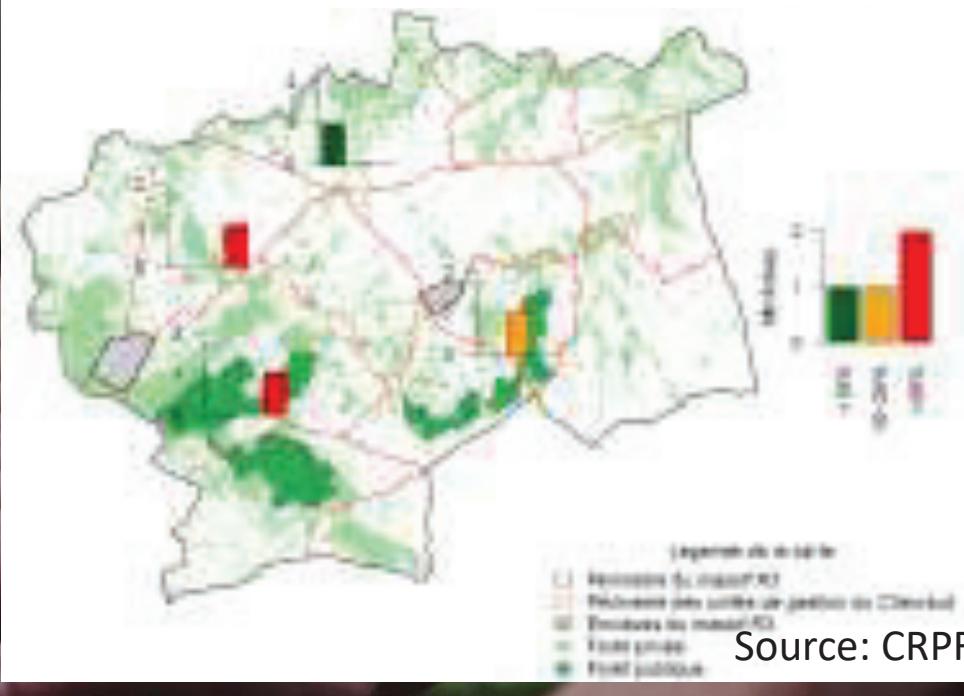
- Private forests
- Public forests



### Vulnerable forest stands

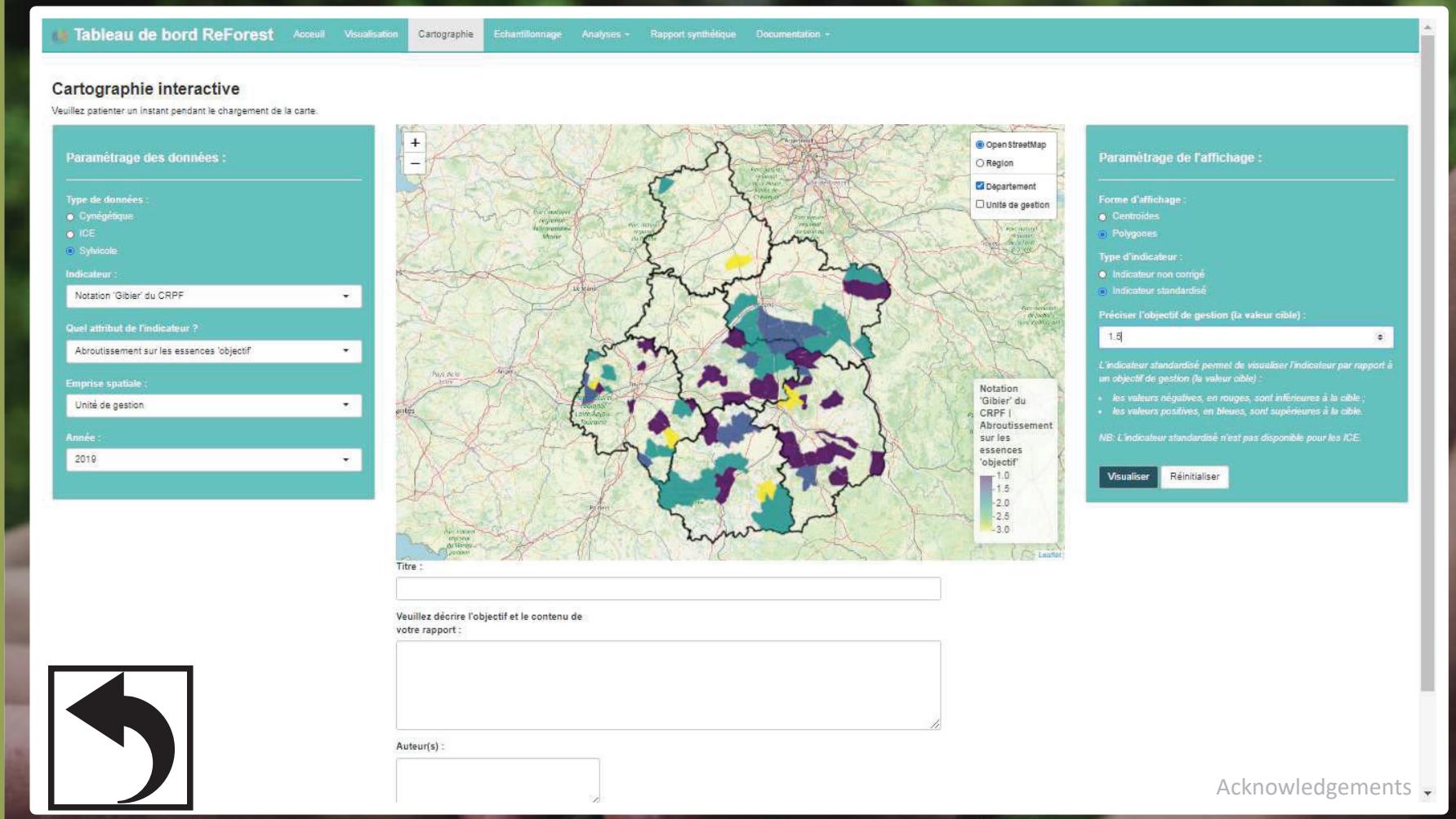
Massifs Chevreuil	Surface forêt publique	2013		2015		2017		Évolution 2013-2017
		Nombre de parcelles sensibles	Taux de surface sensible	Nombre de parcelles sensibles	Taux de surface sensible	Nombre de parcelles sensibles	Taux de surface sensible	
B03	777 ha	11	4.3%	7	3.1%	7	2.6%	
C05	963 ha	10	6.0%	12	7.2%	9	6.5%	
C31	1 835 ha	17	6.3%	17	5.6%	16	4.8%	

### Deer pressure & impacts



# ➤ Interactive dashboard – Data sharing, common analysis, reporting

- Time series • Maps • Sampling • Analysis • Reporting



# > Acknowledgements – ReForest project

<https://reforest.inrae.fr/>

## Funding



## Photo credits

- John Royle (red deer)
- Hans Veth (roe deer)
- Shane Rounce (hands on tree)



## Colleagues

- Yves Boscardin
- Adélie Chevalier
- Jean-Pierre Hamard
- Cédric Patinaud
- Agnès Rocquencourt

## Partners



Photo credit : Shane Rounce



# **LEISURE LANDSCAPES, AFFORESTATION, VOLUNTARIES OF HEALTH**

Strategies, possibilities and solutions



**Henrik Bach**

Foreningen af Danske Skov  
og Landskabsingeniører og Have  
og Parkingeniører  
Danemark

HERNING  
ER  
ALLE  
MULIGHEDER  
ÅBNE

# Leisure landscapes, afforestation, voluntaries og health.

## Strategies, possibilities and solutions.

XX éme Congres UEF – September 2021  
Leisure landscapes , afforestation, voluntaries og health.  
Henrik Steffensen Bach. Tlf 51321984, formand@dslfag.dk



# Historic → "Strategy"

In decade mid 80'th till mid 90'th solutions for citydevelopment and greater leisure landscapes were discussed.

The blue-green ring was introduced in the surroundings of Herning Town, and expanded to the municipality of Herning, after structure reforms in mid 2000-years



Herning  
Kommune

# "Strategy" → opportunities

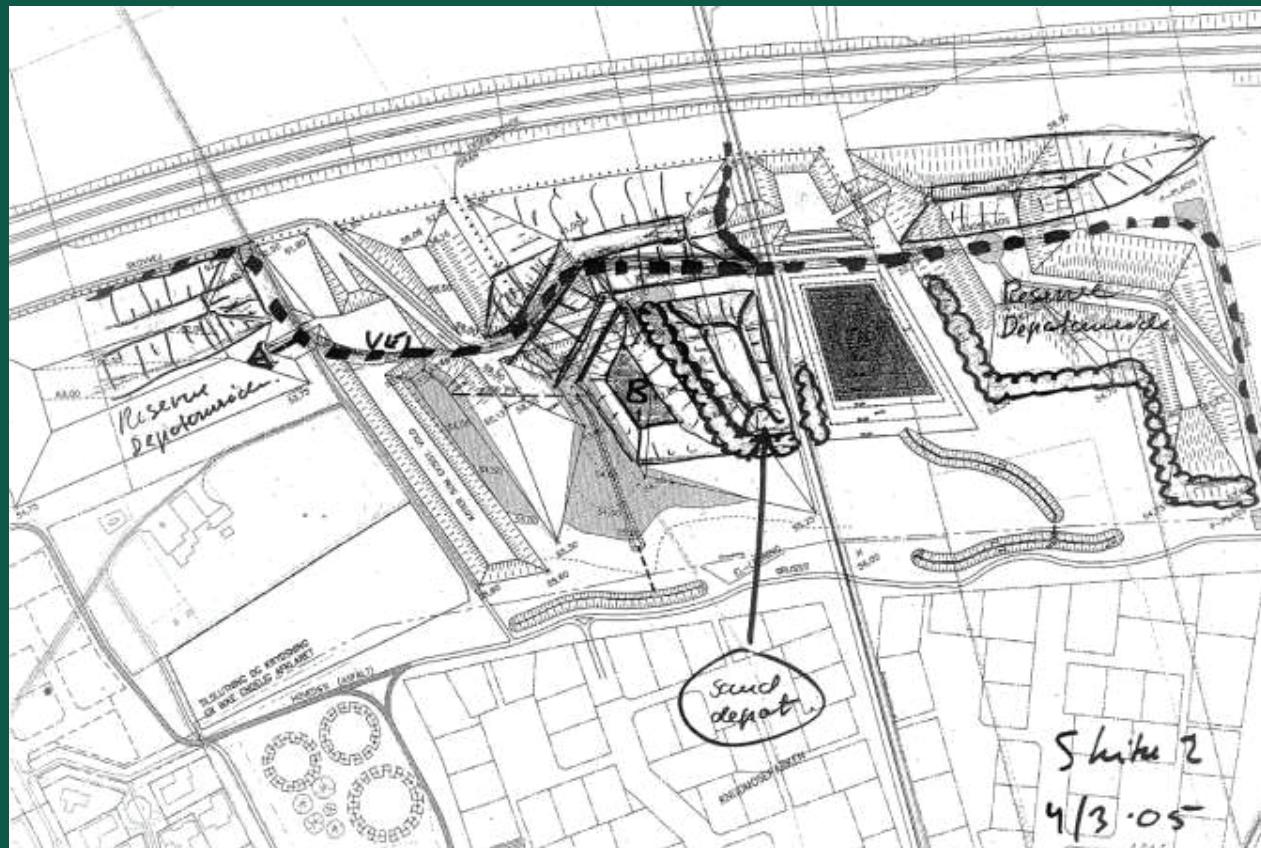


Lind  
Noise and visuel screen  
to new highway 15 north  
of Lind.  
City development.  
Leisure landscaping.

Land acquisition.  
Afforestation.  
Rainwater  
management.  
1998 – 2011 (-30).

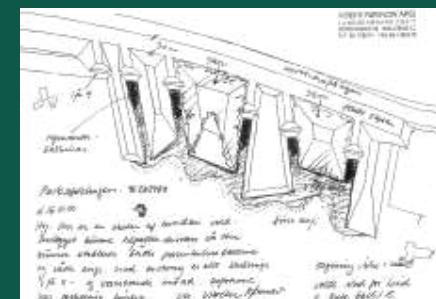
HERNING  
ER  
ALLE  
MULIGHEDER  
ÅBNE

# "Strategy" → opportunities



Lind  
Customizing the  
eastern part

Always have a  
project in the  
desk drawer



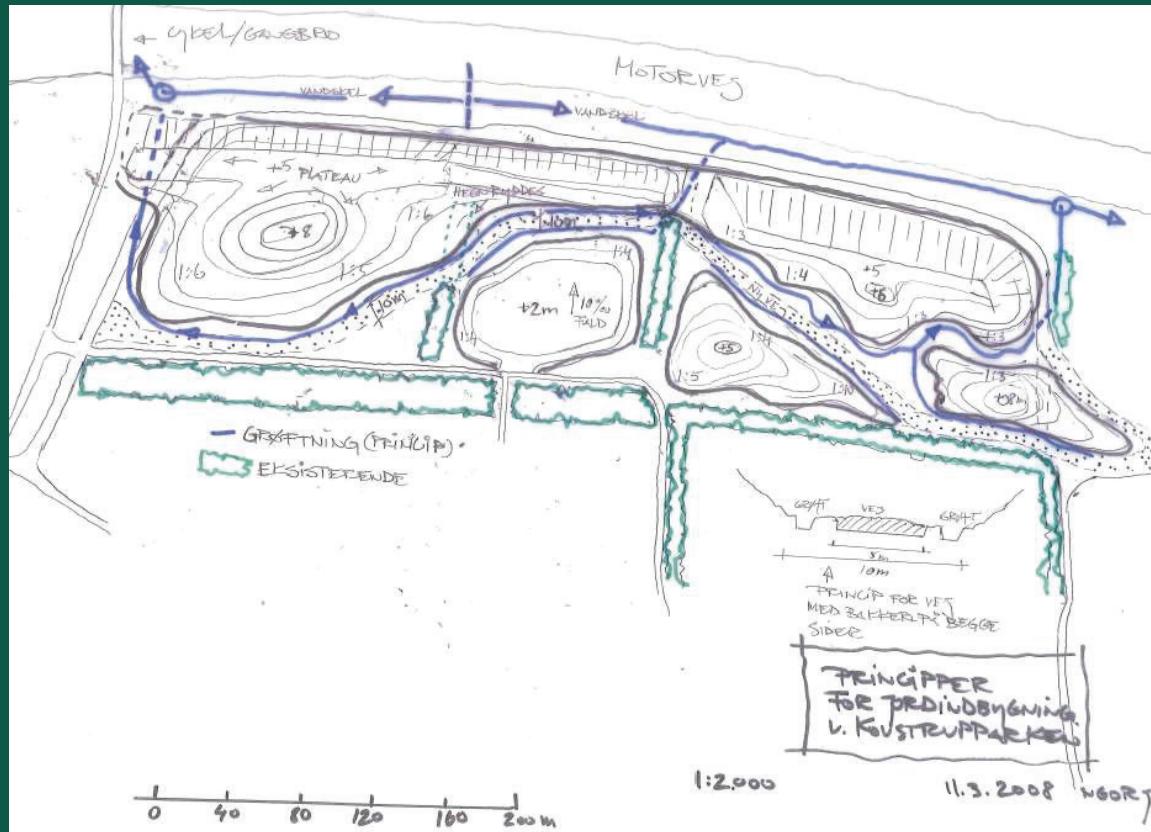
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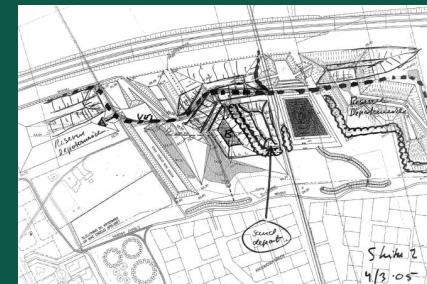
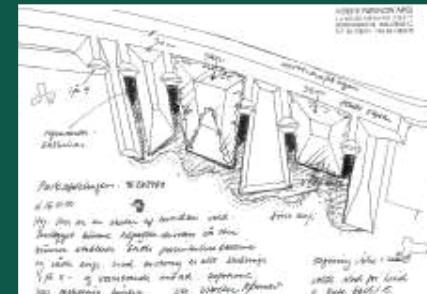
Herning  
Kommune

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# ”Strategy” → opportunities

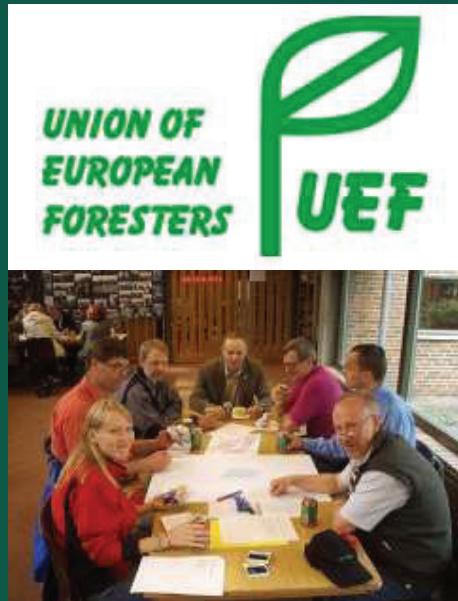


Lind  
Customizing the  
western part



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Europe forest  
4 forest type  
35 foresters



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# Opportunities → Real

Højgårdskolen 26.april 2020

Kan du ikke se hvor og hvordan på Højgårdskolen.

Så er det nuart tid til den Brige featureuge på Højgårdskolen.  
Det er tirsdag d. 4.maj til lørdag d. 8.maj 2010.  
Emnet i år hedder "GENPLANT PLANETEN".

Vi har fra Højgårdskolen sagt ja tak til kommunens tilbud om at være med i der landsdekkende projekt "genplant planeten". Se mere på [www.genplantplaneten.dk](http://www.genplantplaneten.dk)

Eleverne skal i løbet af ugen opnå viden om:  
- hvorfor skal vi genplante planeten?  
- hvilken rolle spiller miljøet på vores Jordklode?  
- hvad gør træerne for miljøet?  
- at man ved at være sammen på tværs af klasser, kan opbygge nye relationer til elever og lærere

Alle børn på skolen inddeltes på tværs af årgange i 4 grupper, som kommer igennem fire forskellige forløb i løbet af tirsdag-fredag.

De fire forløb er:  
"Plante træer" - "hvad kan man med træer" - "træer i nærmiljøet".

Mødetiderne i ugen bliver:  
Tirsdag-onsdag-torsdag kl. 8:15-13:00.  
Fredag kl. 8:15-11:50.  
Lørdag kl. 9:00-13:00. (Featurelerdeg)

Meget af undervisningen vil foregå udenfor, så det er derfor vigtig med pålægning (også gummitræskoer!), så man kan være udle - umset vejret. To af dagene skal eleverne ikke være på skolen, men skal have aktiviteter i gåafstand fra skolen. Hver dag starter og slutter alle børn på skolen.

Børnene skal hver dag have bar-rygsæk, madpakke og drikke med - der er ikke markering og madordning i denne uge. Gaffen holder lukket.

Traditionen tro afsluttes vores featureuge med en featurelerdag, hvor vi gerne vil se alle seskende og forældre lørdag fra kl. 9-13. Lørdagen skal betragttes som en skoledag, hvor der er medepolt for eleverne. Eventuel frøtagelse skal ske skriftligt via kontaktbogen.

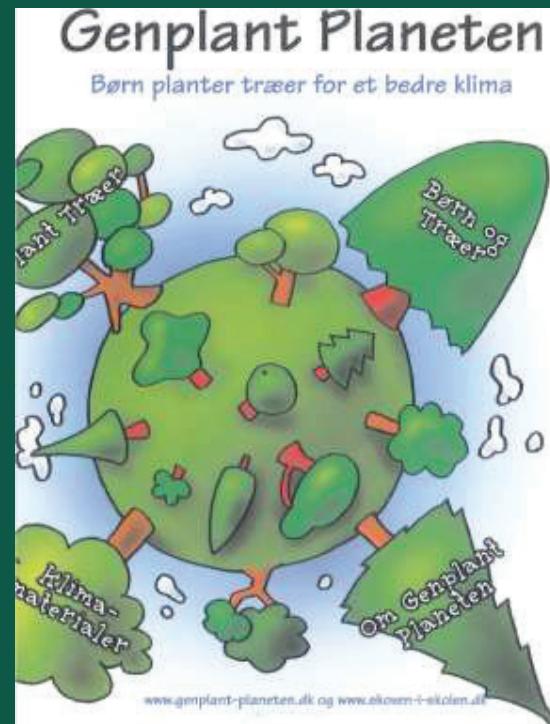
Eleverne har erstatningsstund mandag d. 10.maj.

Nærmere information om vores featurelerdag kommer senere.

Hilsen lærerne på Højgårdskolen

www.genplant-planeten.dk og www.elonen-i-skolen.dk

Lind  
Ownership



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## Afforestation and managing

200 young  
"foresters" and  
their parents



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# Opportunities → Real

Lind  
Ownership

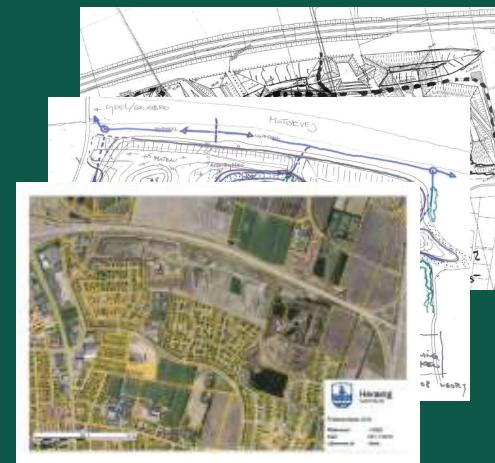


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# Opportunities → Real



Lind  
Reality  
19 years later  
November 2018



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**HER  
ER  
ALLE  
MULIGHEDER  
ÅBNE**

# Lind MTB-spor



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# Opportunities → Real

# Lind rship

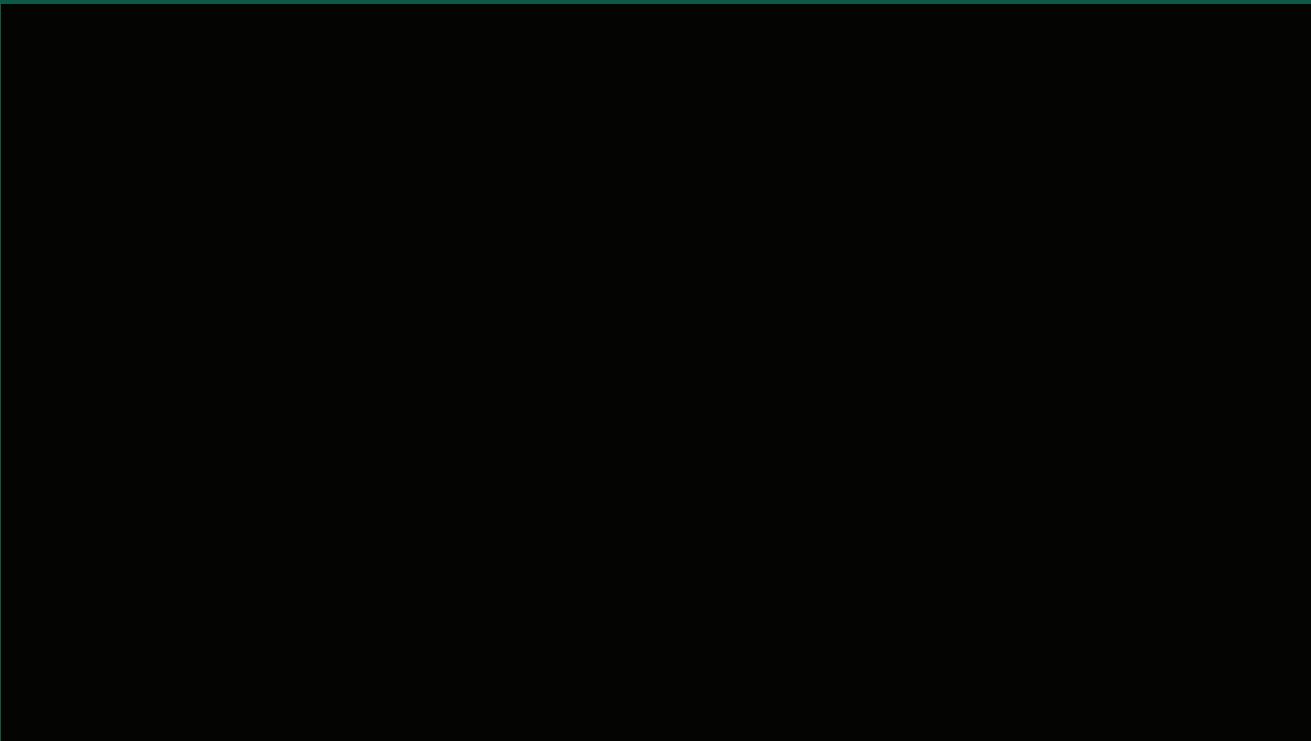


Herning  
Kommune

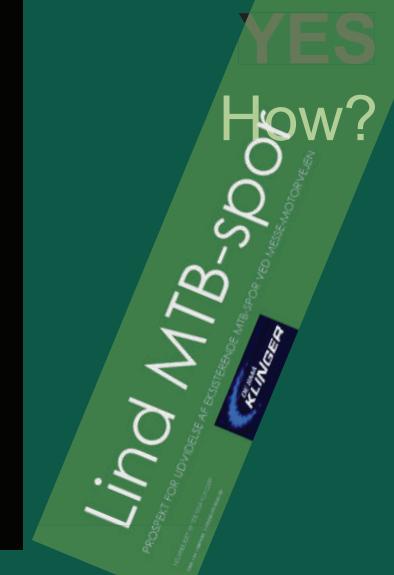
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ALLE  
MULIGHEDER  
ÅBNE

# Opportunities → Real

Trailbuilders 1st route. Spring 2014.



Lind  
Ownership  
Are we on  
our own?



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Leisure landscapes , afforestation, voluntaries og health.  
Henrik Steffensen Bach. Tlf 51321984, formand@dslfag.dk

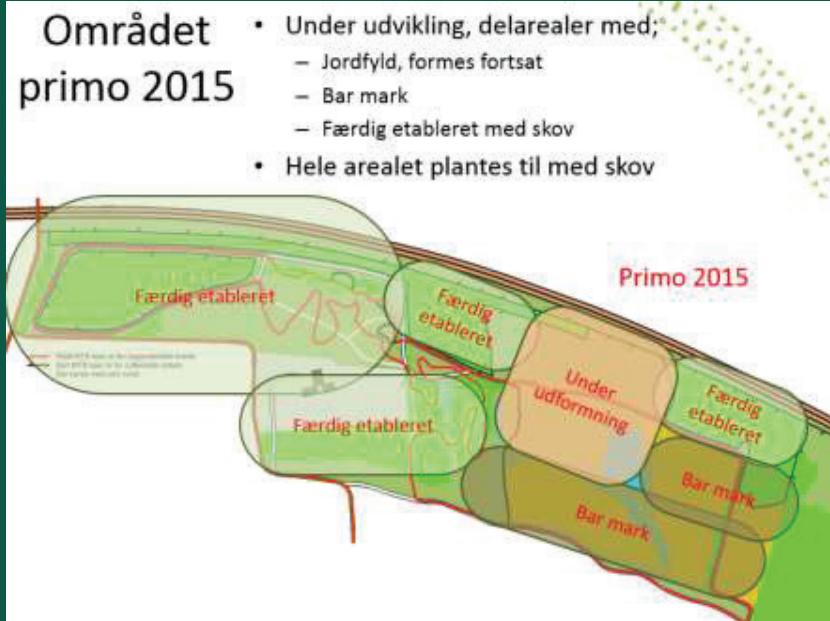
HERNING  
ER  
ALLE  
MULIGHEDER  
ÅBNE

Fall 2014.  
Trailbuilders  
finished part  
one

Scedual for  
work in 2015.

# Opportunities → Real

[Youtube DeSmåKlinger2014 1.minut](#)



Lind  
Ownership



XX éme Congres UEF – September 2021  
Leisure landscapes , afforestation, voluntaries og health.  
Henrik Steffensen Bach. Tlf 51321984, formand@dslfag.dk

HERNING  
ER  
ALLE  
MULIGHEDER  
ÅBNE



Spring 2015.  
Volunteers  
with a  
project  
Makes a  
difference.

# Opportunities → Real

## Parter og Vision



Herning  
Kommune



Ejer af arealet

Interesse part, støtter fremme af  
projektet, interesse  
i områdets træningsmuligheder

Lokal cykel klub – med flere...  
-leverer frivillig arbejdskraft

### Visioner for området:

Sjovt og spændende spor til træning og til løb  
Let runde der kan køres af alle  
-loops som er interessante for selv en eliterytter  
Fokus på træning af færdigheder på MTB  
-træningsstrækninger med hop, drop og andre features  
Træningsområde med lys og publikumsfaciliteter  
Pumptrack

Vi forestiller os en flasplan der ser sådan ud:

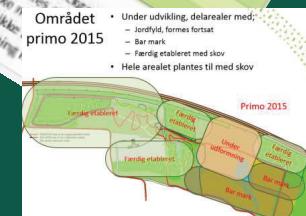
1. Opstart planlægning 2. etape nov. 2014
2. 2. etape færdig aug. 2015
3. Planlægning 3. etape okt. 2015
4. 3. etape færdig aug. 2016
5. Planlægning 4. etape okt. 2016
6. 4. etape færdig aug. 2017

### Anlægsudfordringer

- Arealer ikke færdigformet
  - Fase opdeling nødvendig
  - Vandlindende jord
  - Anlægsperioder afhængig af tørre perioder
  - Holdbar overflade - knust græs
- Etablering af skov
  - Planlægning af etablerings indsats
  - Kryds af Vildthegn

### Mængder og økonomi

	Pris
• 1. etape	408.000
• 2. etape	60.000
• 3. etape	26.000
• 4. etape	40.000
• 5. etape	30.000
• 6. etape	5.000
• 7. etape	20.000
• 8. etape	30.000
• 9. etape	628.000



Lind  
ownership



Herning  
Kommune

XX éme Congres UEF – September 2021

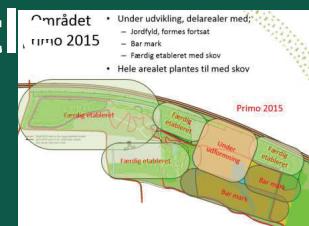
Leisure landscapes , afforestation, voluntaries og health.  
Henrik Steffensen Bach. Tlf 51321984, formand@dslfag.dk

Fall 2018.  
Trailbuilders  
continue.  
Their's a  
scedule, lots  
of local  
youngsters  
and oldies.

# Opportunities → Real

Spordag 6. oktober 2018. 2.27 min

**The voluteers project is dynamic.  
Difficult to handle but if you are open minded you get a lot done with only a little consultation, a load of materials and a little money.**



Herning  
Kommune

HERNING  
ER  
ALLE  
MULIGHEDER  
ÅBNE

# Aerial photos. 1999 - 2018

Lind



XX éme Congres UEF – September 2021  
Leisure landscapes , afforestation, voluntaries og health.  
Henrik Steffensen Bach. Tlf 51321984, formand@dslfag.dk



HERNING  
ER  
ALLE  
MULIGHEDER  
ÅBNE

# Picturising – Central Europe



**XX éme Congres UEF – September 2021**  
Leisure landscapes , afforestation, voluntaries og health.  
Henrik Steffensen Bach. Tlf 51321984, formand@dslfag.dk



HERNING  
ER  
ALLE  
MULIGHEDER  
ÅBNE

# Picturising - Mediterranean



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Leisure landscapes , afforestation, voluntaries og health.  
Henrik Steffensen Bach. Tlf 51321984, formand@dslfag.dk



HERNING  
ER  
ALLE  
MULIGHEDER  
ÅBNE

# Picturising - Mediterranean



XX éme Congres UEF – September 2021  
Leisure landscapes , afforestation, voluntaries og health.  
Henrik Steffensen Bach. Tlf 51321984, formand@dslfag.dk



HERNING  
ER  
ALLE  
MULIGHEDER  
ÅBNE

# Picturising - Nordic



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Leisure landscapes , afforestation, voluntaries og health.  
Henrik Steffensen Bach. Tlf 51321984, formand@dslfag.dk



HERNING  
ER  
ALLE  
MULIGHEDER  
ØRNE

# Picturising - landscaping



XX éme Congres UEF – September 2021  
Leisure landscapes , afforestation, voluntaries og health.  
Henrik Steffensen Bach. Tlf 51321984, formand@dslfag.dk



Herning  
Kommune

**Mes notes**

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# **WHICH MULTIFUNCTIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ?**



**Hans Jacob**  
Bund Deutscher Forstleute  
Allemagne



**XX UEF CONGRESS 2021  
CHARTRES, FRANCE**



## Which multifunctional forest management in the context of climate change?

- In Germany general agreement about the triangel of Sustainability.
- We try to implement economic, ecological and social aspect in our forest management all over Germany. Some times one of theses aspects is more important than the other. Aside of this the goverments and NGO's target ist to protect 5 % of the forest area out of any forest management.
- There is no general financial compensation for offering ecological and social services.
- Forest owners depend on financial profit for also financing these services.
  - *That was the situation bevor 2018!*



## **Which multifunctional forest management in the context of climate change?**

- Since 2018 the European forests are suffering from the most hot and dry summerweather ever.
- This extreme weather created a tremendous bark beetle population. Till the End of 2020 in Germany we lost round about 175 Mio. qm of timber.
- There are 285.000 ha of forestry area to be reforested.
- The financial loss is about 12,75 billions of EUR, (yearly profit of the whole forestry in Germany is about 1,3 billions) without calculating following costs in future.
  - **And that is not the end!!!!**



## **Which multifunctional forest management in the context of climate change?**

- Many forestry owners are not able to finance this restoration.
- Aside of the duty to reforest all of these damaged areas the owners have lost their timber capital for the next 50 years.
- In most cases they don't really know, which tree species they should plant considering the climate change for the next 100 years.
- This situation is not only an economic crisis.
- It is also an ecological disaster! And also many social aspects cannot be satisfied for example in the great deforested Mountains as there are the Harz, Sauerland, Hainich national park and others.



## **Which multifunctional forest management in the context of climate change?**

- On the other hand there are a lot of „forest experts“, who are postulating that we don´t need any forest management in these areas. Nature will restore it by itself.
- Many people think that this way could be right.
  - ***That is the situation now!***



## Which multifunctional forest management in the context of climate change?

- *I guess there is not a certain answer but many questions.*
- Is there a chance in the context of climate change to rebuild and develop forestry systems that have the chance to produce an sustainable financial profit in future?
  - Which species can be used in which climate change scenario? This will be decided on regional level!
  - Is there a social and public consensus concerning the economic functions of SFM?
- Is there a chance for a commune and from all side accepted forest strategy on national and EU-level?
  - There is no way in continuing the battles between Environment and Forestry
  - Will multifunctional forestry management be the central part of this strategy?
- Will we have enough foresters to succeed in transferring present forests into resistant forests against climate change?



## **Which multifunctional forest management in the context of climate change?**

➤ *And last of all:*

- Is there a chance to organize a financial system, which enhances the financial situation of forestry owners? Not only ecosystem but also social functions, that are to be offered by forestry management, have to be paid by society.
- What we need is a consensual system of methods and Instruments to give us the answers for all these questions.
  - Consensus between Environment and Forestry
  - Consensus between regional and EU-wide level



*Thank you for your attention!!*



# SUSTAINABILITY OF FINLAND'S FORESTS



**Stefan Borgman Meto**  
de Metsäalan Asiantuntijat ry  
Finlande



# METO – Forestry Experts`Association

**Stefan Borgman  
Finland**

Meto 

# Sustainability of Finland's forests



**75%**

About 22.8 million hectares of Finland (some 75% of the land area) are covered with forests. This represents about 10% of forests in Europe (215 million hectares).



*In a nation of 5.5 million people there are some 600,000 family forest owners. They all have different goals. This results in the forest cover being a mosaic of small, diverse plots.*



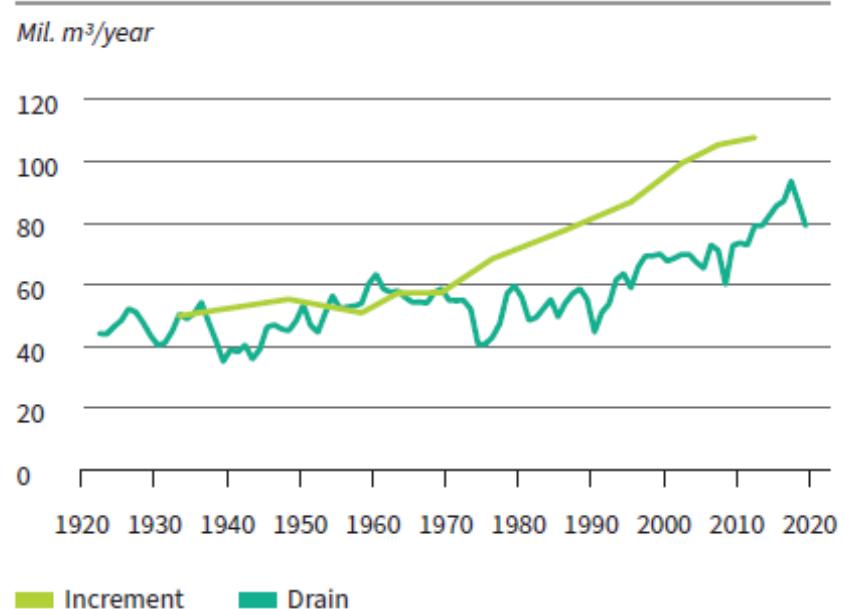
*Forestry is small-scaled – Finland is a mosaic of forests. The average size of a logging site is less than 2 hectares. About 2% of commercial forests are managed yearly, including thinning (2/3) and regeneration fellings (1/3).*



*Always after a regeneration felling, new forest is established on the site, as required by law. Forestry does not lead to land use change.*



## Forests in Finland are growing more and more



Source: LUKE Natural Resources Institute Finland

Drain refers to the combination of harvesting and natural removal, which means natural death due to natural disasters, for example.

Despite increased use, Finnish forest growth has doubled in the last 50 years, mainly thanks to a combination of modern sustainable forestry practices.





*Thanks to active and timely forest management and silviculture, forest resources in Finnish forests have grown by 1 billion cubic metres in the last 50 years.*

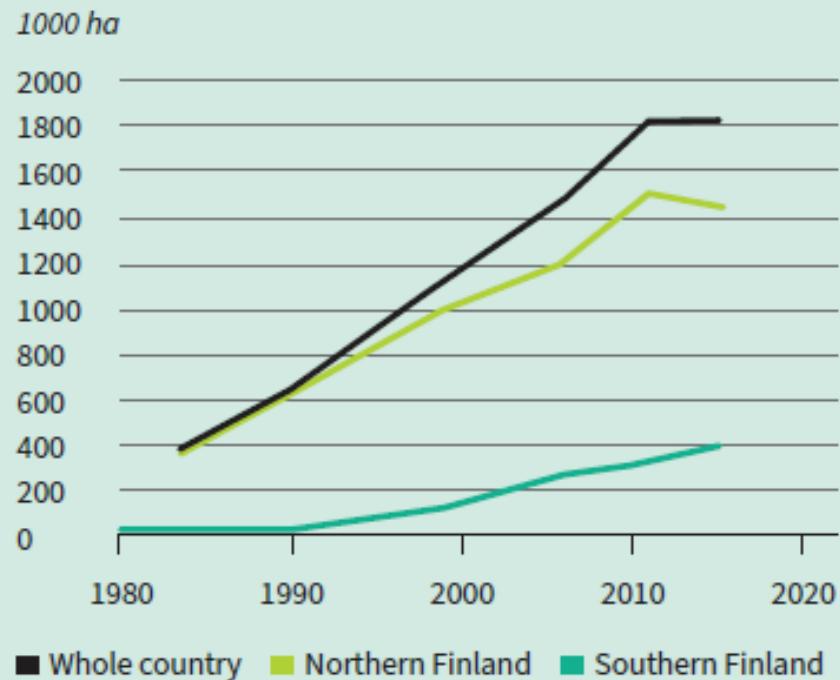


*The total volume of wood in Finnish forests amounts to about 2.5 billion cubic metres. This amount of timber would make a 10-metre wide and 5-metre high wall around the globe.*



*Some 150,000,000 trees are planted and some 1.3 billion tree seeds are sown every year. However, over 80% of the trees in Finnish forests are naturally regenerated, so nature always complements regeneration by humans.*

Forest protection has continued to increase in Finland



Source: LUKE Natural Resources Institute Finland

The area of strictly protected forests in Finland is now the size of Belgium.



## Fit-for-purpose forest management

There are some 14-15 methods of forest management in use, each tailored to fit the growing site, soil and vegetation. These include both periodic-cover and continuous-cover silviculture and felling methods and their different combinations. All methods favour leaving dead wood and retention trees in the forest.

### Multiple layers of legislation and practices ensure sustainability of forestry:

- Agreements and conventions on a global level
- EU and domestic legislation
- Practices, guidelines and infrastructure
- Market based tools, certification



## Sustainable use of forests – much more than wood production

Forests provide essential socio-economic benefits and ecosystem services. Everyman's Rights grant the universal right and opportunity for everyone to use forests for recreation, outdoor activities and collecting berries and mushrooms, as long as this causes no damage or disturbance to the forest owner.



Read more:  
[forest.fi](http://forest.fi)





### Which multifunctional forest management in the context of climate change?

- so far increased forest growth. How is it in the future?
- difficulties in transporting wood without ground frost, roads
- Insects and diseases
- preparing to fight against forest fires
- pressure against using of peatland, new management methods
- selection of tree species (in particular spruce)
- not only biological changes but specially forestry and climate policy
- need of renewable fossilfree raw material on market

**THANK YOU !  
KIITOS !**



# **MULTIFUNCTIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT IN BULGARIA IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE**



**Ivan Paligorov**  
Union of Bulgarian Foresters  
Bulgarie



## UNION OF EUROPEAN FORESTERS

# Multifunctional forest management in Bulgaria in the context of climate change

International seminar on “Which multifunctional forest management in the context of climate change?” 30.09. 2021.



**XX UEF Congress in Chartres-France**

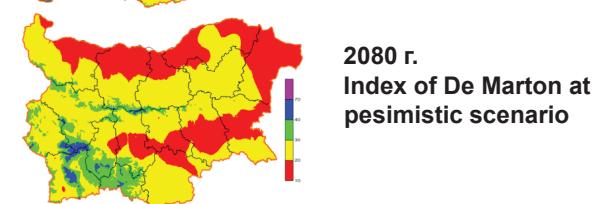
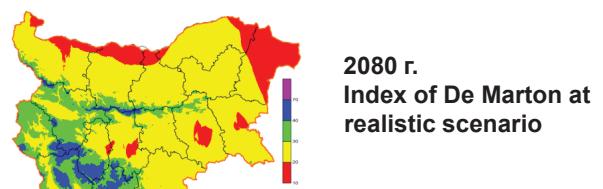
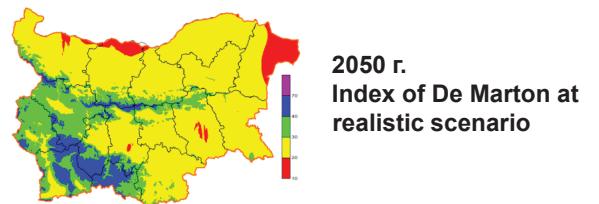
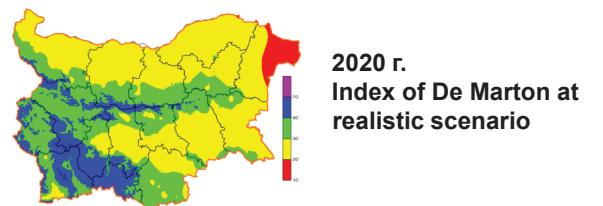
# National Forest Policy and Strategy in Bulgaria 2014-2024(NFPS)

- Goal: „Sustainable development through multifunctional forest management“
- The vision about forest sector development:
- *“Bulgarian forest is a national asset. The resources of forest ecosystems retain their ecological, social and economic functions for improving the quality of people’s life. Forests are professionally managed in a stable forest sector with broad public support, mutual respect and integration of the interests of all stakeholders.”*

# Forests and climate change

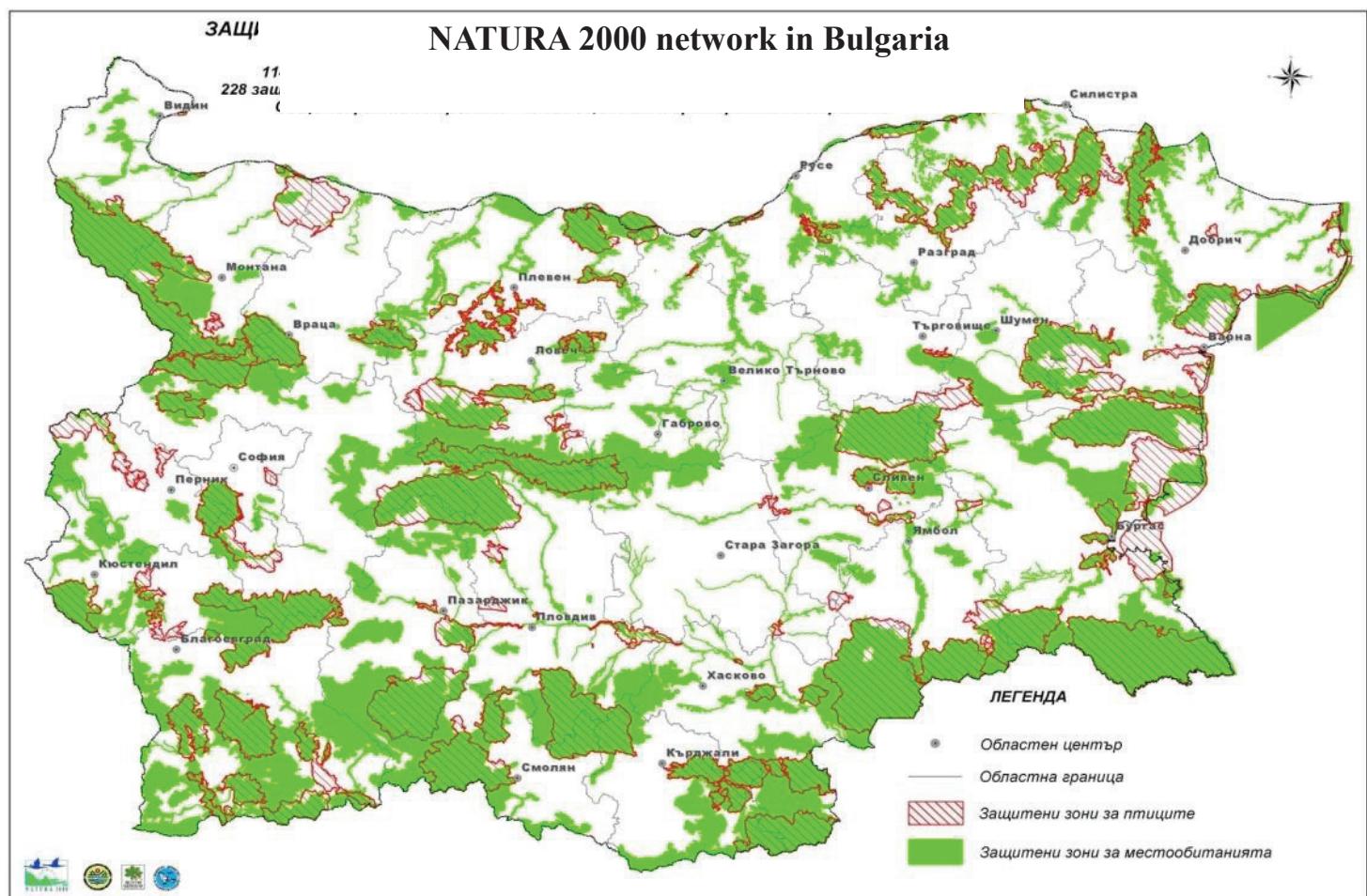
Program of measures for  
adaptation of Bulgarian forests  
to climate change

- Prepared from leading scientists and experts from the Executive Forest Agency under the project “FUTUREforest” - INTERREG IV C Program of EU;
- Approved in 2011 by the Minister of Agriculture and Food



## Changes in the Bulgarian forest policy during the last 30 years

- Concept for forest management were changed from harvesting model to close-to-nature multifunctional forest management:
  - Clear cuttings were forbidden;
  - Applied cuttings are with low density and longer period from 20 to 40 years;
  - Afforestation with natural regeneration of local species;
  - In low lands (up to 700 meters above the sea) we have a lot of disasters – high temperature and low rains, or a lot of rains for a short time, we have to transform damaged predominantly coniferous forests with natural deciduous forests by natural regeneration;
  - In high lands we have to stimulate natural increase of upper forests border.



## Acknowledgments

- South-East State Forestry Enterprise – Sliven, Bulgaria

<http://www.uidp-sliven.com/> e-mail : uidp@uidp-sliven.c  
phone: +359 44/62 29 21 fax: +359 44/62 20 77



- Nord-Central State Forestry Enterprise – Gabrovo, Bulgaria

<https://www.scdp.bg/> phone: +359 66 800 077  
fax: +359 66 800 094 e-mail: office@scdp.bg





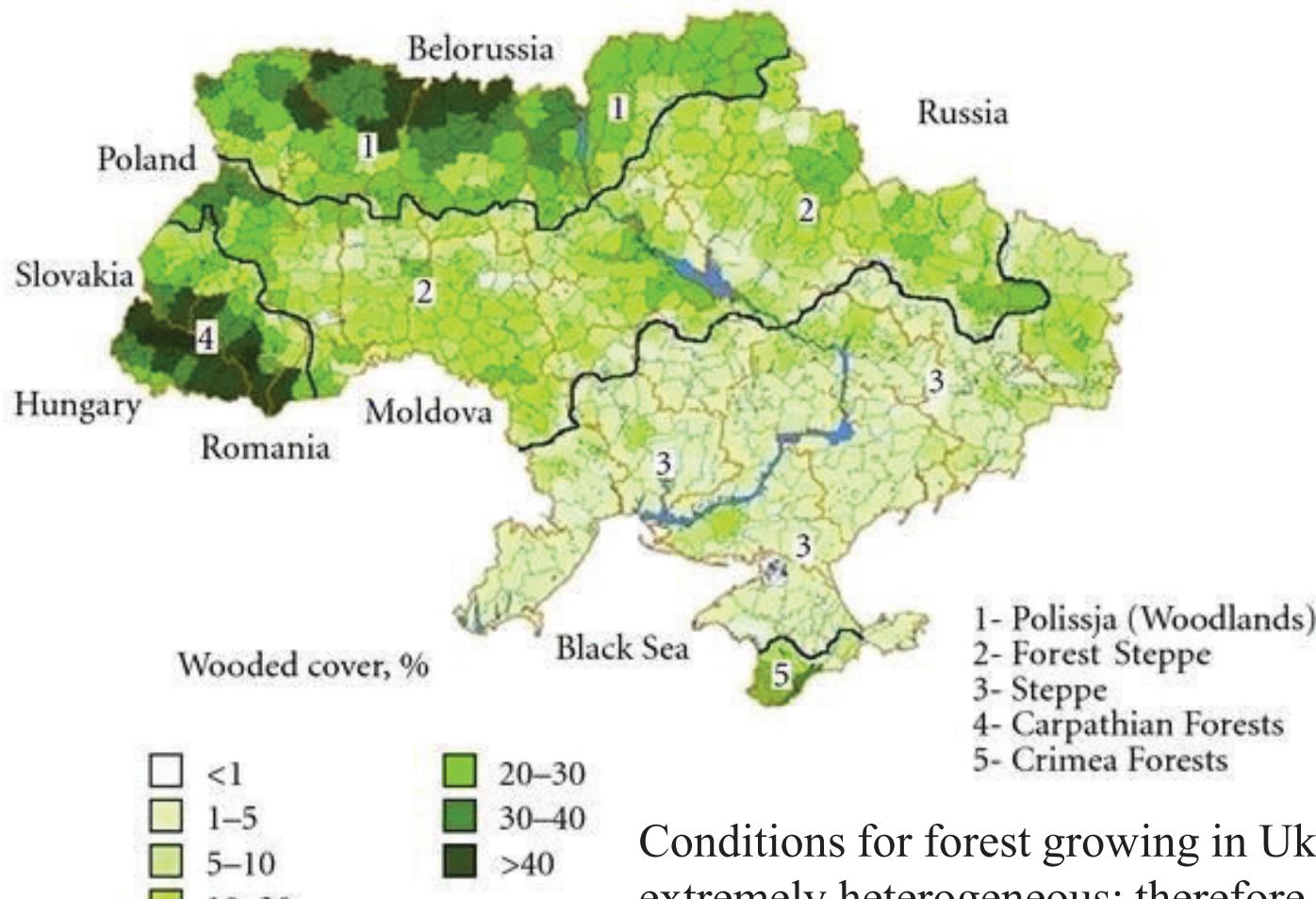
# FORESTRY OF UKRAINE



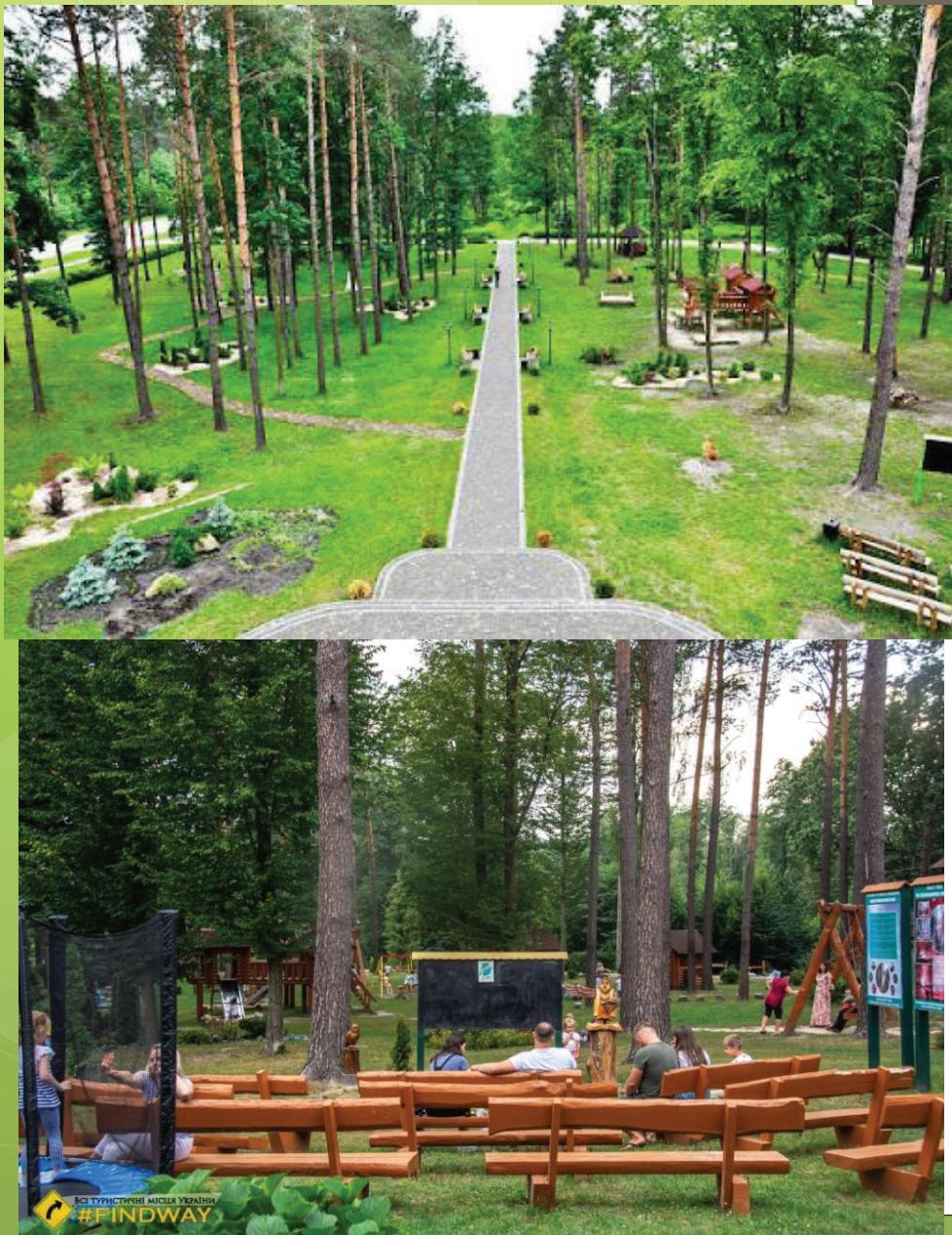
**Olia Meleschuk**  
Ukraine



# FORESTRY OF UKRAINE



Conditions for forest growing in Ukraine are extremely heterogeneous; therefore the forests are unevenly distributed across the country varying from 3 % in plain south-east to 50% in mountainous Carpathians.



& Great work is being done on environmental education of the population.: Museums of forest, forest educational centers, eco trails, open air recreational and educational points serve to fulfill this task.

& The forestry enterprises take care of recreational areas covering more than 1.200 ha

**I hope that in the future, Ukraine will continue its  
to improve the forest management and the  
environmental situation giving priorities to:**

1. Ensuring environmentally oriented and integrated management of forest resources.
2. Inventory of shelter forest belts, defining them by land users, resumption of Agricultural Forest and Land Services.
3. Ensuring the protection of forests from fires, reduction and minimization of impacts, conservation of natural ecosystems and resource potential of forests.
4. Increasing protection of forests from illegal logging.





5. Implementing of effective protection of forests from pests and diseases.
6. Increasing the number of game animals
7. Further developing the forest transport infrastructure.
8. Ensuring the provision of raw wood to domestic producers.
9. Elimination of the corruption in forestry.

Rivne Region Forestry of Ukraine, is being open for international collaboration with European countries and international organizations

In our understanding this event intends to share experiences, to exchange information and to strengthen cooperation in the forestry sector of participating countries. I found our meeting very successful and wish all of us an interesting field day, good moments of new collaboration and friendship.

Thank you for attention!



**XX ème  
CONGRES  
UEF**



**UEF**

France  
Eure et Loir

**29 Septembre  
3 Octobre  
2021**



**XX ème  
CONGRES  
UEF**



**UEF**

France  
Eure et Loir

**29 Septembre  
3 Octobre  
2021**



**UEF**

**XX<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
STATUTORY**

## AGENDA OF THE XX<sup>TH</sup> UEF CONGRESS, 1<sup>ST</sup> OF OCTOBER 2021 (CHARTRES, FRANCE)

1. Opening of the XXth UEF Congress
2. Rollcall of delegates and approval of the list of delegates and announcement of the number of organizations members present and entitled to vote.
3. Election of the President of Congress and his or her deputy, election of two minutes-takers, who shall also count the votes.
4. Adoption of the Congress agenda
5. Report from the Presidency members
  - A. Responsibilities and overview of activities
  - B. Matters on the EU and European level
    - Civil Dialogue Group (CDG) on Forestry and Cork and Expert Group on Forest Based Industry (FBI)
    - UNECE-FAO
    - Forest Europe Process
    - Forest Communicators Network and Forest Pedagogic Congress
  - C. Reports about UEF's activities
    - UEF meetings and UEF projects
    - Website and Communication
    - Treasurer economical report
6. Auditors' report on final audits; discharge of the Presidency and treasurer
7. Motions put forward by the member organizations, each accompanied by a statement from the Presidency.
8. "New EU Forest Strategy" – UEF statement adopted by members
9. Action plan for the coming four years
10. Approval of the budget for 2022
11. Election of the new Presidency
  - Election of the President
  - Election of the three Vice Presidents
  - Election of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary
  - Election of the Treasurer
  - Election of two auditors and two deputy auditors
12. Proposals of next meetings
  - Governing Council Meeting 2022 in Finland
13. Miscellaneous
14. Closing of the XXth UF Congress by the President of the Congress

## AGENDA DU XX<sup>E</sup> CONGRÈS UEF, 1<sup>ER</sup> OCTOBER 2021 (CHARTRES, FRANCE)

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# **PRESIDENCY REPORT**

## **XX<sup>TH</sup> UEF CONGRESS 2021**

### **CHARTRES (FRANCE)**



**Michael Diermer**  
Président de l'UEF



# Presidency report

**XX<sup>th</sup> UEF Congress 2021  
Chartres (France)**

XIX<sup>th</sup> UEF Congress , Mainz (Germany) 29. Sept 2017

1



## Responsibilities in Presidency

Michael Diemer (P) management and coordination, Forest matters in EU; CDG FC

Herve Némoz-Rajot (VP) Framework for informations, Homepage,  
alternate UNECE-FAO, new member activities

Tomasz Markiewicz  
(VP) Educational matters and exchange facilities for graduates and students,  
Forest Europe and alternate CDG FC

Ilpo Puputti (VP) Forest policy matters, UEF meetings and projects,  
Multi stakeholder platform on restoring the world's forests,  
UNECE-FAO, alternate EG F-BI and UNECE-FAO-FCN,

Thomas Baschny (S) Secretary tasks; UNECE-FAO-FCN

Marten Gustafsson (AS) Secretary tasks and Framework for (member) informations, EG F-BI

Anna Petrakieva (T) Treasurer duties. accounts, financing matters, homepage publishing



## Brussels Activities since Congress 2017

- 14 **Civil Dialogue Group on Forestry and Cork**
- 6 **Expert Group on Forest Based Industries and sectorally related issues**
- 1 **Multi stakeholder platform on restoring the world's forests**
- 26 **Workshops and other meeting**
  
- 1 **UEF Round Table Meeting**
  - Only one, but a very important one
  - joint RTM 2019 by UEF, EUSTAFOR, CEPF and FECOF
  - on „Coherence between forest related policies in the EU  
- the role of the Eu Forest Strategy-“
  
- > **Position paper and background work on the New EU Forest Strategy**



## Other European activities since Congress 2017

13     **Forest Europe** conferences and workshops

11     **UNECE/FAO** conferences and workshops

-> main topic: Green jobs in Forestry

11     **Forest Pedagogic Congresses  
and Forest Communicator Network (FCN)**



## UEF Activities and Projects since Congress 2017

- 3     **Governing Council Meetings**  
      in Italy, Switzerland and Poland
- 18    **Presidency Meetings**  
      in Brussels, Austria, Poland,  
      Bulgaria (110 years anniversary of UBF)  
      and online
- 1     **UEF Forestry Workcamp 2018 in Poland**
- >    **UEF registration as Legal Entity in Brussels**
- >    **new bank account in Brussels**



## Presentation structured according to main topics

### Matters on the EU and European level:

- Civil Dialogue Group on Forestry and Cork and Expert Group on Forest Based Industries by M.G.
- UNECE/FAO and Multi stakeholder platform on restoring the world's forests by I.P.
- Forest Europe Process by T.M.
- Forest Communicators Network and Forest Pedagogic Congress by T.B.

### UEF's Activities:

- UEF meetings and UEF projects by A.P.
- Website and Communication by HNR

AGENDA OF THE XX<sup>th</sup> UEF CONGRESS,  
01<sup>st</sup> of October 2021 (Chartres, France)

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6. Auditors' report on final audits; discharge of the Presidency and treasurer
7. Motions put forward by the member organizations



## CIVIL DIALOGUE GROUP ON FORESTRY ↗ CORK



**Mårten Gustafsson**  
Assistant secretary



## ***XX UEF CONGRESS 2021***

### ***1st October Chartres France***

***Civil dialogue group on Forestry & Cork***

***Expertgroup on Forestbased Industry***

***September 2017 – September 2021***



## ***1. Civil dialogue group on Forestry & Cork***

***UEF represented by Michael Diemer , alternate person Tomasz Markiewicz***

### ***Task of group***

- exchange relevant experience on forestry
- advise the Commission
- deliver relevant opinions
- monitor relevant policy developments

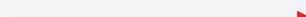
### ***Discussions 2017-2021***

- Brexit
- EU forest strategy
- LULUCF
- Taxonomy
- Cascading principle
- Biodiversity strategy
- Bioeconomy
- Climate change etc.





# Composition of the group



Organisation	Number of Seats
Birdlife	2
CEETTAR	1
CEI-BOIS	2
CEJA	3
CEPF	7
CEPI	2
COGECA	5
COPA	6
ECVC	3
EEB	3
EFFAT	2
ELO	5
ENFE	1
EURAF	2
EUSTAFOR	2
FECOF	1
IFOAM	1
UEF	1
USSE	2
WWF	2



- Working period of group is prolonged until end 2022, due to Covid -19
- Chair will be taken over by EC
- Future work of group will be discussed in september. Changes expected concerning impact from CAP and new "horizontal framework"



## 2. Expertgroup on Forestbased Industry

*UEF represented by Mårten Gustafsson,  
alternate person Ilpo Puputti*

### ***Task of group***

- Advice Commission on forest-based industries
- Establish cooperation between Sector and Member States and the Commission
- Assist the Commission in development of policy

### ***Discussions 2017-2021***

Bioeconomy	EU forest strategy
Biodiversity Strategy	Bioeconomy
Cascading use of biomass	Climate change forestry
Forest fires	sustainable products
EU-timber regulation	Industrial strategy
Barkbeetle	Taxonomy
Covid -19 recover of FB –I	LULUCF





Confédération Européenne des Propriétaires Forestiers (CEPF)	Trade and business associations	European	Member	Forest-based Sector Technology Platform (FTP)	NGOs	European	Member
Confederation of European Paper Industries (CEPI)	Trade and business associations	European	Member	IndustriAll European Trade Union (industriAll)	Trade and business associations	European	Member
European agri-cooperatives (COGECA)	Trade and business associations	European	Member	Intergraf European Federation for Print and Digital Communication (INTERGRAF)	Trade and business associations	European	Member
European Biomass Association (AEBIOM)	Trade and business associations	European	Member	The Alliance for Beverage Cartons and the Environment (ACE)	Trade and business associations	European	Member
European Confederation of Woodworking Industries (CEI-Bois)	Trade and business associations	European	Member	The International Confederation of Paper and Board Converters in Europe (CITPA)	Trade and business associations	European	Member
European farmers (COPA)	Trade and business associations	European	Member	UNI Europa	Trade and business associations	European	Member
EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF BUILDING AND WOODWORKERS (EFBWW)	Trade and business associations	European	Member	UNION DES SYLVICULTEURS DU SUD DE L'EUROPE, AEIE (USSE)	NGOs	European	Member
European Forest Institute (EFI)	Academia, Research Institute and Think Tanks	European	Member	Union of European Foresters (UEF)	NGOs	European	Member
European Furniture Industries Confederation (EFIC)	Trade and business associations	European	Member	EDANA AISBL (EDANA)	Trade and business associations	European	Observer
EUROPEAN FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION (UEA)	Trade and business associations	European	Member				
European organisation of the sawmill industry (EOS)	Trade and business associations	European / International	Member				
European Panel Federation (EPF)	Trade and business associations	European	Member				
European State Forest Association (EUSTAFOR)	NGOs	European	Member				
European Timber Trade Federation (ETTF)	Trade and business associations	European	Member				
Fédération Européenne des Communes Forestières (FECOF)	NGOs	European	Member				
Federation of European Publishers (FEP-FEE)	Trade and business associations	European	Member				
FERN	NGOs	International	Member				





- Working period of group prolonged until 2022 due to Covid -19
- Group has composed its own vision 2050 as stakeholder initiative- will be new guideline of future work in EG FB-I
- Initiative CEPI, CEI-Bois



***THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION!***

***Mårten Gustafsson, assistant secretary***





# ACTIVITY REPORT



**Ilpo Puputti**  
Vice-président



# **Activity Report 2017 - 2021**

## **Ilpo Puputti**

### **Vice President (09/2017 – 09/2021)**

Congress, Chartres – France 01st of October 2021

1



## **Responsibilities in Presidency:**

- UNECE / FAO ( United Nations Economic Comission for Europe/ Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations)
  - UNECE/FAO Green Jobs on Forest Sector
- EU ExpertGroup F-BI (the EU Expert Group on Forest-based Industries and Sectorally Related Issues)
  - Alternative to Mårten Gustavsson



## UNECE/FAO

- Work bases on “ Programme of work 2017-2021”.
- ECE Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry (COFFI) and the FAO European Forestry Commission (EFC) at their joint session held in Poland, in October 2017
- New Programme of Work 2022 – with new tasks
  - New topics and organization changes



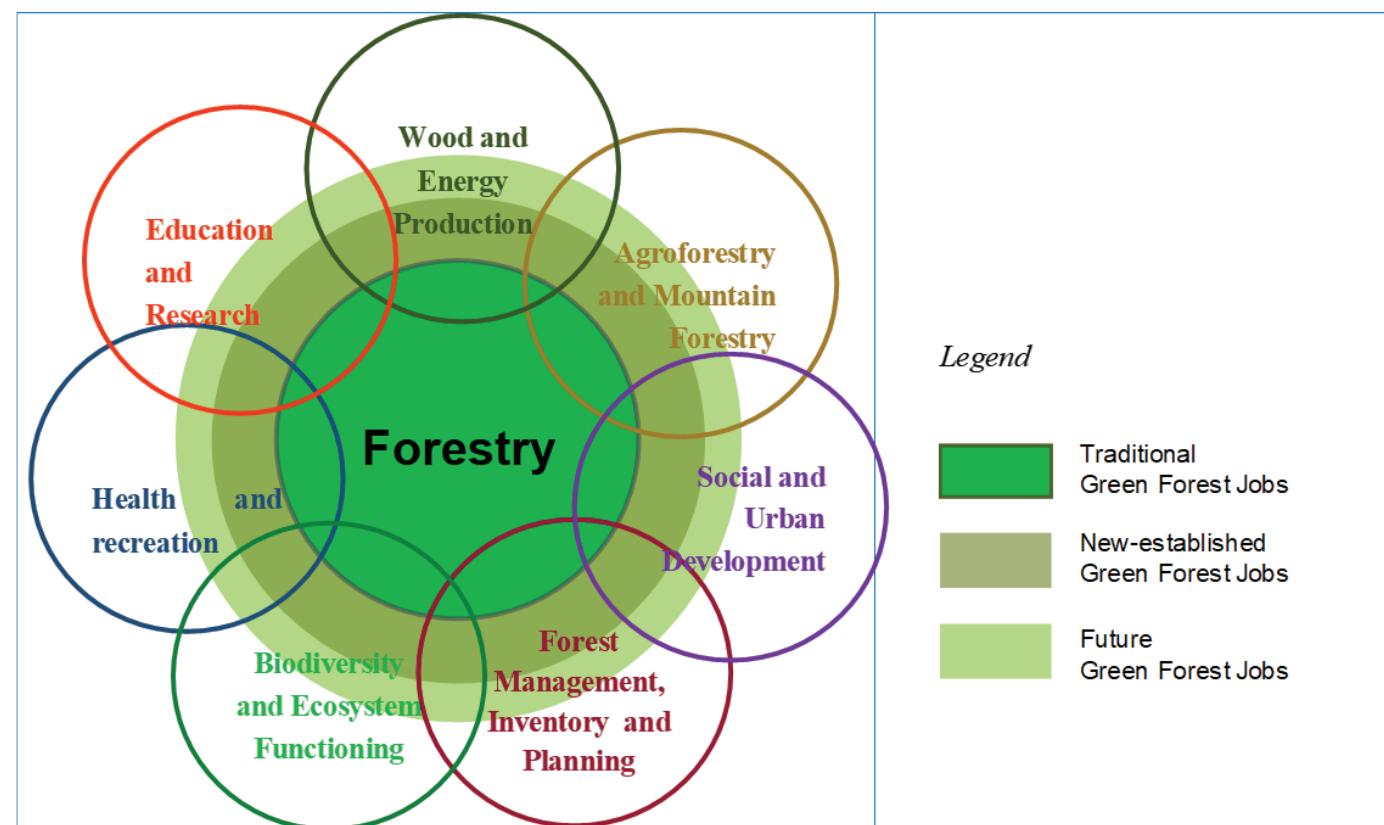
## UNECE/FAO

- Work bases on “ Programme of work 2017-2021”.
- ECE Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry (COFFI) and the FAO European Forestry Commission (EFC) at their joint session held in Poland, in October 2017
- New Programme of Work 2022 – with new tasks
  - New topics
  - Organisation changes



## GREEN JOBS ON FOREST SECTOR

### POTENTIAL OF GREEN FOREST JOBS





## PUBLICATIONS GREEN JOBS ON FOREST SECTOR

- Green Jobs in the Forest Sector 2018
  - [https://unece.org/DAM/timber/publications/DP71\\_WEB.pdf](https://unece.org/DAM/timber/publications/DP71_WEB.pdf)
- Guidelines on the Promotion of Green Jobs in Forestry 2021
  - <https://unece.org/forests/publications/guidelines-promotion-green-jobs-forestry>





## **PUBLICATIONS GREEN JOBS ON FOREST SECTOR**

- On progress: Visualisation of Green Jobs on Forest Sector
  - Collecting information related to good/best practices in the promotion of Green Forest Jobs in various countries, including more tangible examples.
  - Making these examples available through different means.





## MEETINGS

16.-17.11.2017 PEFC Forest Certification Week Helsinki

13.-14. 12. 2018 ECE/FAO Workshop on the Mid-Term Review of the Rovaniemi Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a green Economy (RAP)

18.- 19.6. 2018 UNECE ToS on Green Jobs in Forestry Bern

17.-18. 9. 2018 UNECE Workshop on green Forest Jobs Geneva

25 -27.6.2019 Team of Specialists Green Job in the forest Sector  
Workshop an ToS meeting Madrid

5.- 6.9.2019 Workshop with Forest Europe Concept Visualisation of guidelines on promoting Green Forest Jobs Visby Sweden

4. -7.11.2019 Forêt 2019 joint Session of the ECE  
Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry and the FAO  
Guidelines on the Promotion of Green Jobs in Forestry, Geneve



## **MEETINGS via internet**

14.5.2020 informal meeting, ToS Green Jobs in the forest Sector

15.9.2020 informal meeting ToS Green Jobs in the forest Sector

2.10.2020 Multi-stakeholder platform on protecting and restoring the World's forests

2.11.2020 UNECE/FAO SDG 15 Day: Focus on Forests in the "Super Year" of Nature

16.11.2020 ToS Green Jobs in the forest Sector meeting

22.1.2021 informal meeting ToS Green Jobs in the Forest Sector

24.-25.2.2021 Expert Group/Multi-Stakeholder Platform with focus on deforestation and degradation

22.-24.3.2021 42nd Session of the Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management

26-29.4.2021 United Nations Forum on Forests UNFF16



**Thank you for your attention!**

XX UEF CONGRESS, 2021, CHARTRES, FRANCE



# ACTIVITY REPORT 2017 - 2021



**Tomasz Markiewicz**  
Vice-président



# **Activity Report 2017 - 2021**

## **Tomasz Markiewicz**

**Vice President (09/2017 – 09/2021)**

Congress, Chartres – France 01st of October 2021

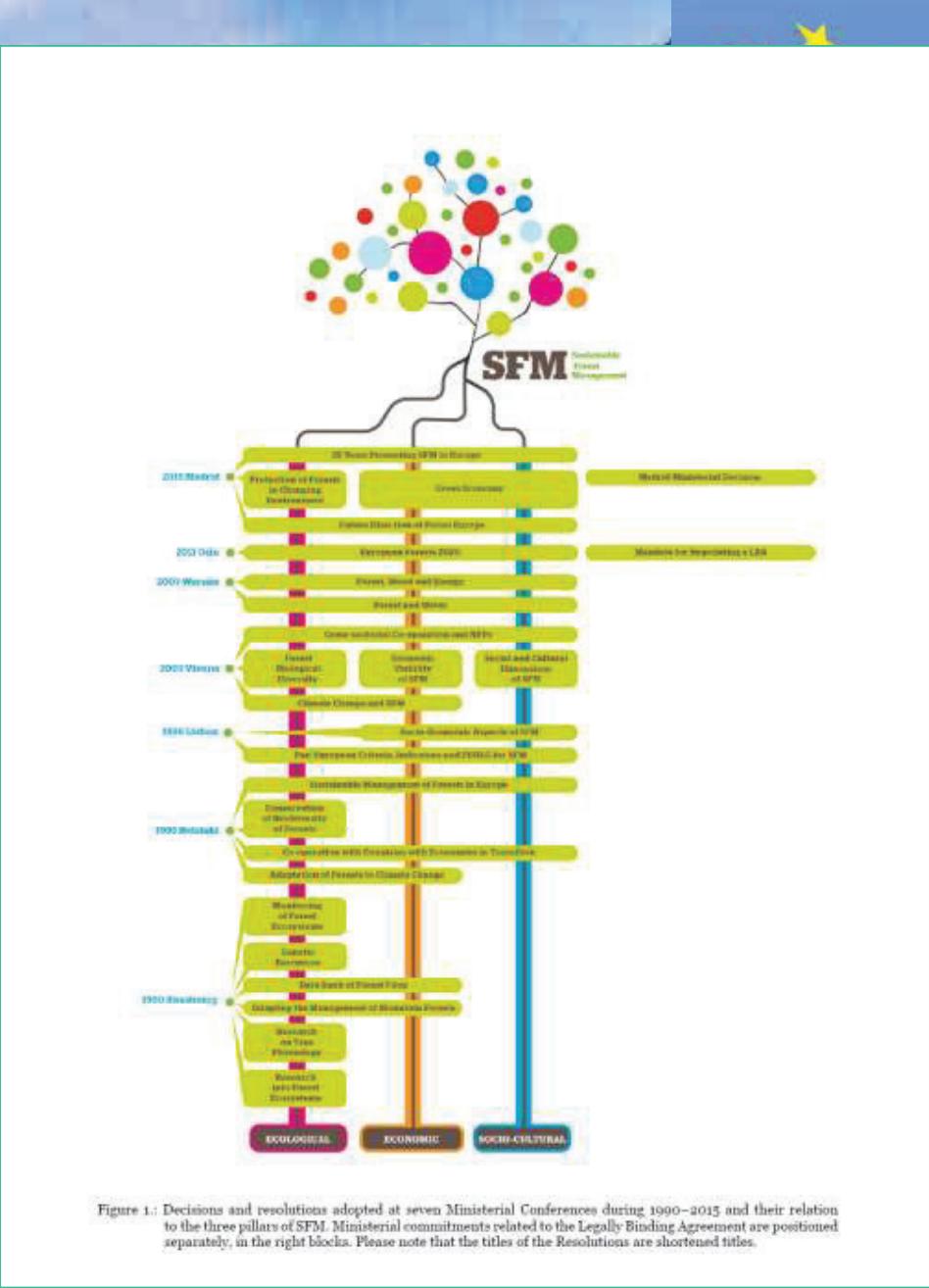
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## **Responsibilities in Presidency:**

- Forest Europe
- Alternative Civil Dialogue Group Forestry and Cork
- Educational matters and exchange facilities for graduates and students







What is Forest Europe?

**FOREST EUROPE** (The brand name of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe) **is the pan-European voluntary high-level political process for dialogue and cooperation on forest policies in Europe.** FOREST EUROPE develops common strategies for its **47 signatories** (46 European countries and the European Union) on how to protect and sustainably manage their forests.

**Since 1990** the FOREST EUROPE process has led to achievements such as **the guidelines, criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management.**

Commitments endorsed by the ministers serve as a framework for implementing sustainable forest management in the European countries, adapted to their national circumstances and done in a coherent way with the rest of the region, and strengthen international cooperation at the same time.

**FOREST EUROPE** is involved with other global and regional processes and initiatives dealing with issues of highest political and social relevance related to forests.

Slovakia chaired the FOREST EUROPE (2016-2020/21), currently Germany



**Expert Level Meetings** are the decision-making bodies between the conferences **Strasbourg 1990, Helsinki 1993, Lisbon 1998, Vienna 2003, Warsaw 2007, Oslo 2011, Madrid 2015**. The Expert Level Meetings are attended by representatives of FOREST EUROPE signatories (European states and the European Community) as well as by observers from non-European countries, international organizations and a variety of stakeholders, including environmental and social NGOs, forest and land owners' associations, forest industry and the scientific community.

**ELM:**

**BRATISLAVA, Slovakia: 28-29.11.2017; 18-19.09.2018 ; 5-6.12.2018; 19-20.03.2019, 23.10.2019, 18-19.02.2020, 19-20.11.2020 (virtual)**

**KOSICE, Slovakia: 23.09.2019**

Workshop: Istanbul, Turkey, 3-4.09.2019: Pro-active management of forests to combat climate change driven risks: Policies and measures for increasing forest resilience and climate change adaptation



## **The Eighth FOREST EUROPE Ministerial Conference The Future We Want: The Forests We Need**

**Bratislava (virtual format) 14-15 April 2021.**

**Bratislava Ministerial Declaration, parts of the documents:**

Vision for European forests 2030

Goals for European Forests and the 2030 European Targets

National and pan-European Actions

FOREST EUROPE beyond 2020



## Forest Europe - Liaison Unit Bonn

Cooperation with European Forest Institute –Forest Europe Team

Expert Level Meeting 1-2.09.2021 – Work Programme 2021-2024



## Civil Dialogue Group Forestry & Cork

meetings: 12.07.2019; 08.11.2019; 09.07.2020 (webex),  
24.11.2020 (webex)

New Presidency - Mr Antonio Paula Soares (CEPF)  
chairman; Mr Mårten Larsson (CEPI) and Mrs Kelsey  
Perlman (EEB) – v-ce chairmen's

Main topics: Bioeconomy, Deforestation and forest  
degradation, Biodiversity Strategy 2030, Bioenergy  
sustainability criteria, Forest Strategy (not enough!),  
Health condition of forests...

**Mes notes**

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Are present at the XX UEF Congress 2021

	Votes in matters of major importance
A Verband Österreichischer Förster und Försterinnen (VÖF)	3
BG Union of Bulgarian Foresters (UBF)	3
CH Schweizerischer-Ingenieur-und Architekten-Verein-Fachy. (SIA Wald)	1
CY Cyprus Foresters Association	1
DK Danske Forstkandidaters Forening (DFF)	1
DK (DSL)	3
Fin. METO - Metsähallan Asiantuntijat ry	4
Fin. LOIMU RY	6
Germ. Bund Deutscher Forstleute (BDF)	5
F EFA-CGC	6
I Consiglio dell'Ordine Nazionale dei Forestali (CONAF)	3
PL SILID	4
S Sveriges Skogsjästmannaförening (SSF)	6
Turkey OMO Chamber of Forest Engineers	4
CZ Ceska Lesnicka Společnost (reduced memberfee – therefore no vote)	1
<b>Votes from the Presidency (Proxy from Tomasz Markiewicz)</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57</b>

From 15 present Organizations, 15 paid for 2021 the member fee.

The following Organizations have not paid the member fee for 2021:

Alb. Ahoqata Shqiptare e Specialiteve te Pyljeve	0 (1)
BG Union of Independent Bulgarian Foresters	0 (1)
Beig. Association des Ingénieurs des Eaux et Forêts	0 (1)
FL Liechtensteiner Forstverein	1 (1)
LUX Association des Forêtiers Luxembourgeois	1 (1)
Spain Professional Foresters of Spain	0 (1)
...	




# ACTIVITY REPORT



**Thomas Baschny**  
Secretary



# **Activity Report 2017 - 2021**

## **Thomas Baschny**

**Secretary (09/2017 – 09/2021)**

Congress, Chartres – France 01st of October 2021

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- As Secretary of UEF, I have concentrated on the minutes and on the activities of UNECE-FAO Forest Communicators Network = a network of team of specialists on the field forest related communications (UN-mandat)
  
- Member of the Steering Group of FCN-Sub Group Forest related environmental education (forest pedagogics)  
(Target: European education campaign + FP strategy)





## Activities (09/2017 – 09/2021):

- 03 – 06 Oct. 2017: 12th Int. Forest Pedagogics Congress in Milovy (Czech Republic)



3



## Activities (09/2017 – 09/2021):

- **9 – 12 Oct. 2017: 3rd Edition Forest Pedagogics Seminar**  
**1st level (20 participants) Yundola (Bulgaria)**





## Activities (09/2017 – 09/2021):

- **12 - 13. January 2018: FP-Sub Group Meeting Freising (Bavaria)**
- **3 – 5. May 2018: BG – FP Experts – Excursion to Austria**





## Activities (09/2017 – 09/2021):

- 21 – 23. May 2018: FCN – Meeting Wageningen (Netherlands)
- 14. June 2018: SFC – Meeting Brussels (FP in Europe)
- 18 – 20. Sept. 2018: SDW-Congress (Int. FP)
- 1 – 5. Oct. 2018: 13. Int. FP Congress Pudastjärvi (Fin.)





## Activities (09/2017 – 09/2021):

- 7 – 12. Oct 2018: FP- Seminar Yundola (Bulgaria)
- 20 – 22 May 2019: FCN Meeting Oslo (Norway)





## Activities (09/2017 – 09/2021):

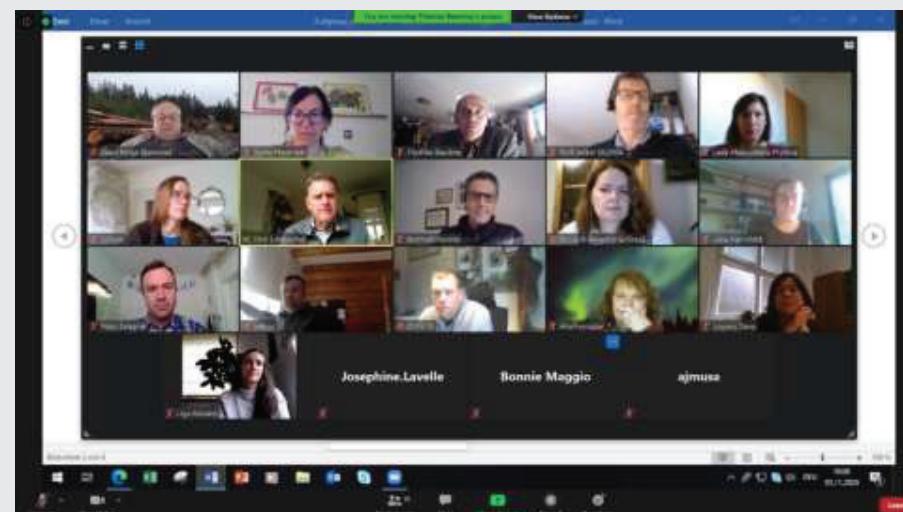
- 1 - 4. July 2019: 14. Int. FP - Congress Riga (Latvia)
- 4 - 7. Oct. 2019: Forester Meeting Burfelt (Luxembourg)





## Activities (09/2017 – 09/2021):

- 18 – 19. Oct 2019: FP – Event Sofia/Yundola (Bulgaria)
- 13 – 14. Dec. 2019: FP Sub Group Meeting Warsaw (Poland)
- Int. FP Congress Luxembourg 2020: (postponed)
- 2. June 2021: Int. FP Congr. Lux. 2021 (Internet-Meeting)
- Some FP – Sub Group Meetings via Internet (ZOOM)



9



## Next steps:

- direct election
- 4 – 8. Oct 2021: FP Basic Seminar Yundola (Bulgaria)
- 16. Nov. 2021: FP-Sub Group Meeting (ZOOM)
- 10 – 13. May 2022: 16th Int. Forest Pedagogics Congress in Zürich (Switzerland)
- UNECE-FAO-Forest Communicators Network Meeting (open!)
- UEF –PM + RTM (ZOOM and in Brussels, ...) - (open!)



## Infos / Links:

**FCN**

[www.unece.org/forests/team- specialists- forest-communication](http://www.unece.org/forests/team-specialists-forest-communication)

**Forest related environmental education**

[www.forestpedagogics.eu](http://www.forestpedagogics.eu)

**Thank you very much for your attention!**

**Contact:**

[thomas.baschny@bmlrt.gv.at](mailto:thomas.baschny@bmlrt.gv.at)

**Mes notes**

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# **ACTIVITY REPORT**

UEF meetings and projects



**Anna Petrakieva**  
Treasurer



## ***XX UEF Congress Chartres France***

***UEF Meetings and Projects***  
*September 2017 – October 2021*

XX UEF CONGRESS, 2021, CHARTRES, FRANCE

1



## *1. UEF Meetings – GCM, PM and RTM*

*1.1 GCM - 27 - 30 September 2018 UEF GCM Italy*





## ***1.1 GCM - 13 - 16 June 2019 UEF GCM Switzerland***





## 1.1. GCM - 3-6 Sept 2020 UEF GCM Poznan





## ***1.2 Presidency meetings***

***20 PM from September 2017 till 1 Oct. 2021***

***28 to 29 November 2017 Vienna***

- Scheduling the UEF Action Plan adopted during our last Congress in Mainz;
- Planning the internal and external meetings, projects and activities for the year 2018.



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## ***1.2. Presidency meetings - 3 PM in 2018***

***15-17 April 2018, Białowieża, Poland***

Friendly and interesting meeting in the General Directorate of the State Forest (**Lasy Państwowe**) in Warszawa;

Main topic was the **Białowieża forest**, with a focus on the sustainable forest management done by the State Forest organization.

***27.09.2018 - In Cosenza in Italy***

***25 - 26 November 2018, Brussels***

The past and the future activities of the UEF Presidency Members;

The UEF position paper about the midterm review of the European forest strategy was prepared.

A white document cover for the UEF position paper. At the top left is the UEF logo. To its right is the date "November 2018". Below the logo is the website "www.european-foresters.eu" and the text "Draft version 27.11.2018". The main title "Midterm-review of the EU Forest Strategy shows urgent need of coherence and coordination!" is centered in bold green text. Below the title is a short paragraph about European forests facing challenges from climate change. At the bottom is a small photograph of a forest scene.



## **1.2. Presidency meetings - 3 PM in 2019**

**5 February 2019, Brussels**

**13.06 – Maienfeld, Switzerland**

**17-19.10. 2019 – Bulgaria**

+ 110 years UBF anniversary;



**The main issues:**

- the next UEF GCM in (Switzerland) in June 2019,
- all meetings UEF attended by PM members;
- Planning of the future meetings and activities of the Presidency .



## ***1.2. Presidency meetings - 6 PM in 2020***

**9.03.2020** - Brussels - postponed because of COVID-19 pandemic;

**March 2020** – virtual PM by E-mail;



**1 July 2020**

- web meeting via ZOOM

**5 August 2020**

- web meeting via ZOOM

**4 September 2020**

- Poland the day before the GCM

**20 October 2020**

- web meeting via ZOOM

**30 November 2020**

- web meeting via ZOOM



**1.2 Presidency  
meetings – until now 7  
PM in 2021**

**19 Jan. 2021      Zoom**  
**2 March 2021      Zoom**  
**13 April 2021      Zoom**  
**16 June 2021      Zoom**  
**28 July 2021      Zoom**  
**2 Sept. 2021      Zoom**  
**29 Sept. 2021 in Chartres**



### **Main topics**

- new EU Forest Strategy
- EU Commission Consultation about the Biodiversity Strategy and the new Soil Strategy
- Cooperation with Forest Europe
- RTM together with Eustafor?
- Congress in France
- Communication topics and the preparation of the Presidency letters;



## ***1.3 RTM, Brussels, European Forestry House***

***UEF is organizing Round Table Meetings in Brussels since more than 25 years.***

***Planned for 26th November 2018,  
took place on 4 February 2019  
EFH, Brussels***

### ***Topic***

***“Policy coherence in relation to  
Forestry: the role of the EU  
Forest Strategy”***



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## ***1.3 RTM, Brussels, European Forestry House***

***4 February 2019, European Forestry House, Brussels***

Organized in cooperation and partnership between UEF CEI-BOIS, CEPF, CEPI, COPA COGECA, EUSTAFOR and FECOF

More than 60 participants – representatives of the key stakeholders and policy makers in the field of forestry, forest owners and forest based industry

*The aim: to initiate a debate with the representatives of the EC, EU Parliament and Council on the results of this mid-term review of the EU Forest Strategy and to investigate possible ways to strengthen the role of the Strategy as a key reference for SFM in forest-related policy for the next decade.*

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## *RTM – planned for 10th March 2020*

Planned in cooperation and partnership  
with: EUSTAFOR – European State Forest  
Association  
FECOF - European Federation of Forest-  
Owning Communities.

Topic: "Social perception of forests and  
image of foresters" with Prof. Christine Farcy  
(University of Louvain-B)

Postponed because of COVID-19 pandemic

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## ***II. UEF projects***

### ***2.1. Workshops on Forest Pedagogy***

Organized in cooperation between UEF, UBF and the Bulgarian MAF

**Second level workshop on FP - 9-12 October 2017;**

**Second level workshop on FP – 7-10 May 2019**

Lecturers:

Thomas Baschny and Wolfgang Schweighofer  
(Austria)

Georg Sprung (Germany)

***The follow up of this successful cooperation:***

\* Third Level “Master class on Forest Pedagogy”, Vienna, 2-5 may 2018 - 10 participants.

\* Seven regional and local workshops in Bulgaria 2017 -2021 - first level on FP (more than 150 participants)





## ***2.2. UEF International Forestry Work camp for forest students***



***A bit of history:*** 2006: UEF became a cooperation-partner;

*Since 2007: supported by UEF;*

*Since the beginning: participants from more than 37 different countries;*

**Main Goal:** to teach the students about forestry, to get practical knowledge about forestry, game management and nature protection.



## 2.2. UEF Forestry Students Camp

**09-20 July 2018 – Antonin  
Forest District, Poland;**

In cooperation between: the Union of European Foresters (UEF), the Polish State National Forest Holding (PGL LP) and the Polish Association of Foresters and Wood Technologists (SITLiD),

Students from 14 countries: Canada, England (UK), Czech Republic, Macedonia, Estonia, Italy, Lithuania, Wales (UK), Poland, Croatia, Greece, South Sudan, Spain and Denmark.



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**27 Oct - 03 Nov 2019** - International Forestry Excursion Week – Germany, offered by UEF and Rhineland-Palatinate State Forest Service - postponed because of bark beetle and lack of participants

**24 Aug - 06 Sep 2020** - UEF students summer camp - Poland organised in cooperation with the Polish State Forests National Forest Holding, UEF and SITLiD was postponed because of COVID-19 pandemic



XX UEF CONGRESS, 2021, CHARTRES, FRANCE



***More information about all UEF activities is available at:***

- UEF web-site and***
- is published in our Newsletters***

***THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!***

**Mes notes**

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# ACTIVITY REPORT

UEF communication



**Hervé Némoz-Rajot**  
Vice-président  
UEF Communication



# ***XX UEF CONGRESS 2021***

## ***1st October Chartres France***

***UEF Communication***  
***Hervé Némoz-Rajot***



## Communication



- A 4 years action plan for communication decided during the Congress in Mainz 2017
- A more cooperative communication with partners
- 2 main communication streams: Presidency letters and website



**UNION OF  
EUROPEAN  
FORESTERS**  **UEF** Union of European Foresters

**The Presidency Letter**

[www.european-foresters.eu](http://www.european-foresters.eu)

n°31 Special February 2021

**The President words**

The end of winter and the beginning of spring are getting closer. While Europe is still under the influence of the corona pandemic and is trying to overcome the pandemic and return to normality. As UEF we are still significantly limited in our options for action and share this situation with the Brussels institutions and the other forest stakeholders. Even if we will hopefully get back to normal soon, the new normal will be very challenging, for us foresters in times of climate change.

Climate change determines the new reality in the forests; and it will certainly not be possible to find our way back to the "good old normal reality" in the forest ecosystems and in forestry.

What can we as foresters do in these challenging times? In everyday life, in forest policy on a European level and in the work of the UEF?

I think we should focus on the essentials.

In everyday life, despite Corona, we should do our work, take care of the forest, create long-term climate-stable forests, preserve biodiversity in the forest ecosystems as far as possible and support the climate change in the sense of the Green Deal with the sustainable production of the unique raw material wood.

In forest policy on European level, we should focus on professional foresters as the future vision for forestry, which is under discussion at the moment. European Commission started the discussion about the new EU Forest Strategy and the member states gave FOREST EUROPE with the new start of the liaison unit in Bonn a new home.

**Registration is now open:  
XX UEF Congress in Chartres France!**

You'll find in this new issue of your Presidency Letter all the necessary information to register yourself and attend our elective XX Congress in France, in Chartres, 30 September-2 October 2021.

This important UEF event will be organized in the most safely sanitary conditions, respecting all the protection rules. Looking forward to seeing you there!  
**HNR**

Director: Michael Diermer, President  
UEF European Forestry House, Rue de Luxembourg 66, B-1000 Bruxelles ASBL n°0734996714.

Editor: Hervé Nomm-Rajot, Vice President

## UEF Presidency letters

- 8 Presidency letters published (2/year)
- Including more information (longer issues)
- With the President words
- All the Presidency letters published on our website

UEF Congress 10-21



## The new UEF website

A screenshot of the new UEF website homepage. The header features the UEF logo and a large image of a forest. Below the header is a navigation menu with links to NEWS, MEMBERS, ABOUT US, DOCUMENTS, UEF MANAGEMENT, MEETINGS, FORESTRY EDUCATION, MEMBERS CONTACTS, and WEBSHOP. The main content area includes several news articles with images and titles such as "UE ATTENDED THE LAST FOREST BASED INDUSTRIES WORKING GROUP MEETING", "THE NEW EUROPEAN UNION FOREST STRATEGY FOR 2030 IS FINISHED", "A NEW JOINT STATEMENT ON THE COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP ON FORESTS", "EU GREEN WEEK 2021", and "FREE DAYS OF THE WORLD - FOREST AND AGRO FOREST DAY".

UNION OF  
EUROPEAN  
**UEF**

Photo: Philipp Vogel

NEWS

MEMBERS

ABOUT US

DOCUMENTS

UEF MANAGEMENT

MEETINGS

FORESTRY EDUCATION

MEMBERS CONTACTS

WEBSHOP

UE ATTENDED THE LAST FOREST BASED INDUSTRIES WORKING GROUP MEETING

Our UEF representative, William Gunnarsson, assistant secretary in the UEF expert group in forests attended the last meeting of the end of June 2021. It is a huge pity, due to the Corona virus situation...

THE NEW EUROPEAN UNION FOREST STRATEGY FOR 2030 IS FINISHED

After a long process, the European Commission published the new European Forest Strategy for 2030, in a 20 pages document. Even if the result is not perfect, we must say we now have a new strategy with some rights...

A NEW JOINT STATEMENT ON THE COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP ON FORESTS

Montreux, June 07, 2021

Challenges and Opportunities in Tackling the Forest Crisis. On the occasion of the International Day of Biological Diversity on 28 May, we must stress that conserving the planet is everyone's...

EU GREEN WEEK 2021

Monday, May 24-28, 2021

The EU organized a new Green week in 2021 from Monday to Friday, with an opening event in Latin America. This year the major topic is focused on Terci pollution - for healthier people and a... program...

FREE DAYS OF THE WORLD - FOREST AND AGRO FOREST DAY

On the 21st of June, the Arbor Day Foundation along with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) today announced the cities recognized through the free cities of the world programme. 2019 was the fifth year...

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## UEF and Covid 19

- Brussels is waiting for better times...
- Our UEF round table meeting is cancelled since 2 years...
- The Presidency had new and positive Zoom meetings (2 h)
- The future will be different: less travels, more virtual meetings.
- The next UEF Presidency will find a new balance...





## UEF is now a Belgian official NGO

- After months of (hard) work with a lawyer in Brussels...
- ...UEF is officially registered as an **ASBL**, according to the Belgian law, since 2019
- UEF can be involved in EU groups, respecting all the EU transparency regulations
- UEF has now new obligations with the Belgian administration, in French or Dutch language





## Conclusion

- An active and updated UEF website
- New ways to communicate efficiently with the Covid 19
- We are inventing a new UEF communication because of Covid 19!





**Thank you for your attention!**

**And for these 23 years in UEF and 16 in the  
Presidency!**

**Merci!**



# **UEF GOVERNING COUNCIL**

## **MEETING TUUSULA (FINLAND)**

### **9-12/06/2022**



**Stefan Borgman**  
Metsäalan Asiantuntijat Ry  
Finlande

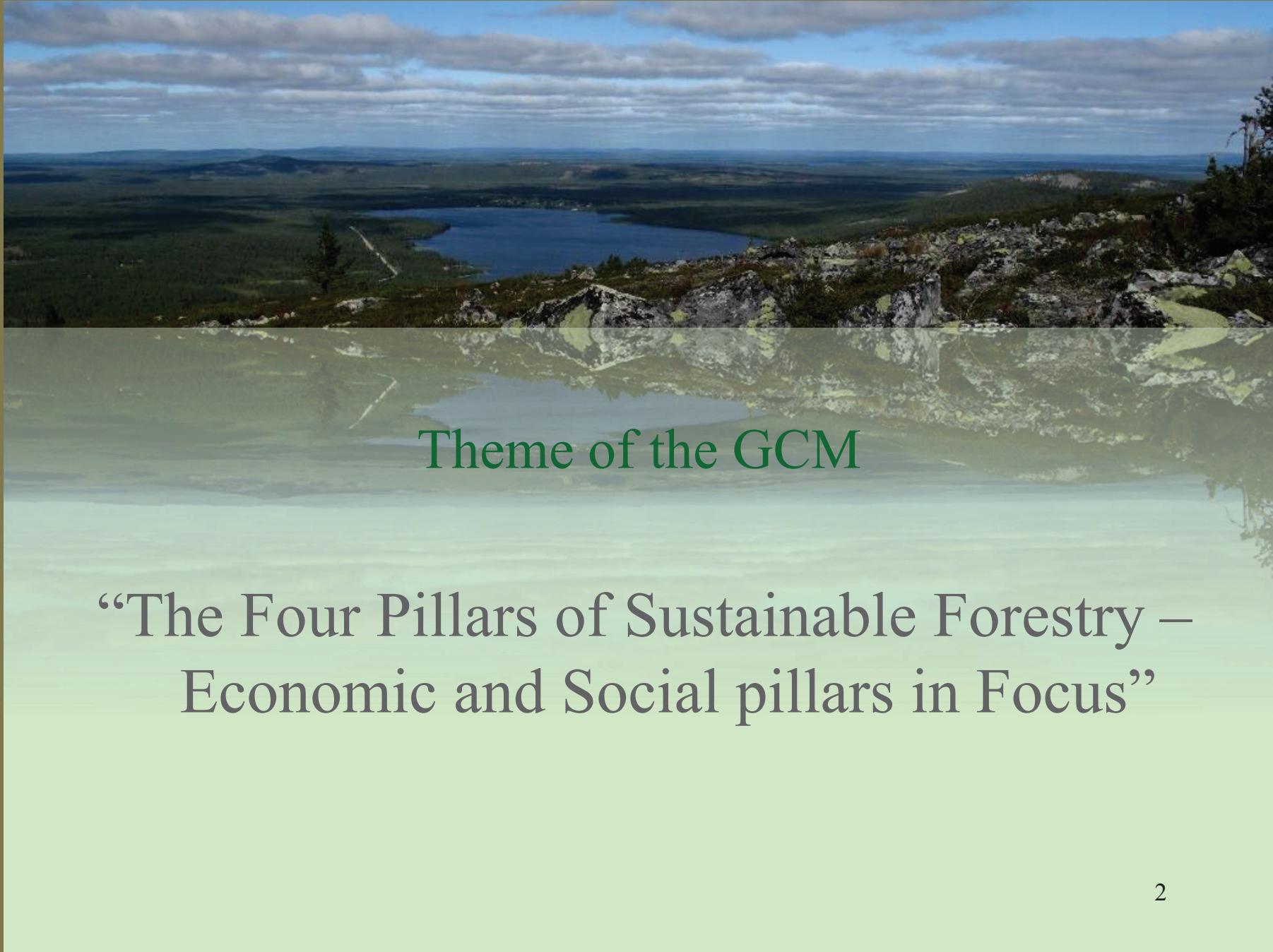


**Jukka Sippola**  
Loimu Ry - Finnish Union  
of Professionals in Natural,  
Environmental and Forestry  
Sciences  
Finlande



# **UEF Governing Council Meeting Tuusula Finland 9-12.6.2022**

**METO - Forestry Experts' Association  
The Union of Professionals in Natural,  
Environmental and Forestry Sciences Loimu**



## Theme of the GCM

“The Four Pillars of Sustainable Forestry –  
Economic and Social pillars in Focus”

# Where ?

- 15 km from Helsinki Airport
- 30 km from Helsinki
- Hotel Gustavelund, Tuusula





W E L C O M E  
C O N F E R E N C E H O T E L  
G U S T A V E L U N D

**Convenient location next to Lake Tuusula and Helsinki-Vantaa Airport!**  
15 minutes to/from Helsinki-Vantaa Airport and 30 minutes to/from the Helsinki City Centre.





# Hotel Gustavelund, Tuusula



# Nuuksio National Park and the Finnish Nature Center Haltia

# **Program of the XXIV UEF GCM**

**Thursday 9th of June– Arrival day**

Arrival, transportation from Helsinki, registration at Hotel Gustavelund, Tuusula

20.00 Dinner - “get together dinner”

## **Friday 10<sup>th</sup> of June**

### **Seminar**

- At the Finnish Nature Centre Haltia, Nuuksio National Park**
- Opening of GCM and Seminar - “The Four Pillars of Sustainable Forestry – Economic and Social Pillars in Focus”
- Keynote speakers, presentations by invited UEF members
- Visit at Haltia, Exhibition of Finnish Nature

### **Statutory Meeting**

- At Hotel Gustavelund, Tuusula**

### **Dinner, Tuusula**

## **Saturday 11th of June August - Field Trip Day**

Field trip

- Sustainable Forest Management
- Forest work
- Forest pedagogics – case Ruotsinkylä
- Lake Tuusula: lake region as a cultural perspective

Farewell Party, Tuusula

## **Sunday 12 of June**

Transportation to Airport  
Departure from Helsinki airport





- Registration opens in UEF website in March 2022
- See you all in Finland in June 2022!

## Mes notes



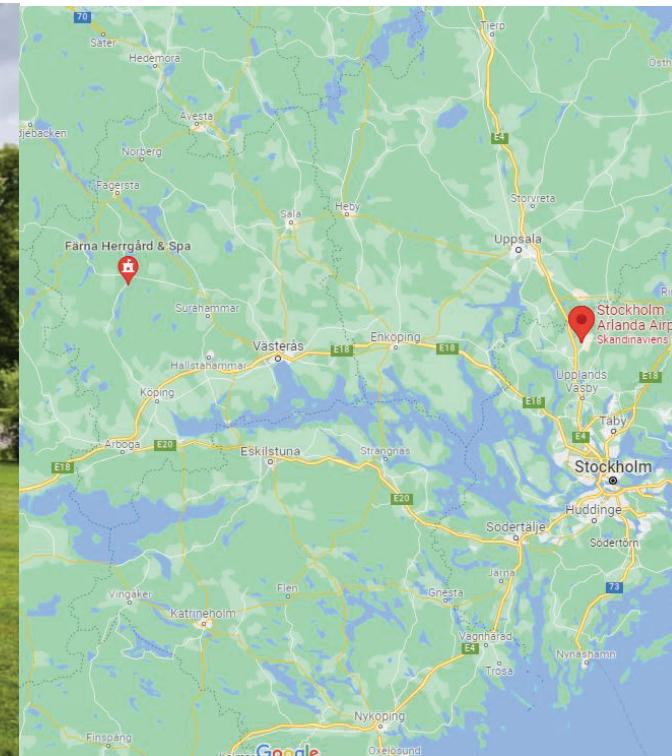
**XXV<sup>TH</sup> UEF GOVERNING COUNCIL MEETING  
FÄRNA (SWEDEN)  
31/08-03/09/2023**



**Thomas Esbjornsson**  
Sveriges Skogstjänstmannaförening  
Suède

# XXV UEF Governing Council Meeting Färna, Sweden

31 aug – 3 sept 2023



Dear Foresters and Colleagues around Europe!

SSF Sveriges Skogstjänstemannaförening as a member of UEF, has the pleasure to invite you to the XXV UEF Governing Council Meeting which will be held in Färna, Sweden, from august 31 to September 3<sup>rd</sup> 2023



Participants au XX<sup>e</sup> Congrès UEF 2021 à Chartres.



Tournée forestière à Senonches.



UEF European Forestry House,  
Rue du Luxembourg 66  
B- 1000 Bruxelles

[www.european-foresters.eu](http://www.european-foresters.eu)