

TREE PLANTATIONS ARE NOT FORESTS

LESS CLEARCUTTINGS -
MORE CLEAR THINKING



THE DIVERSITY IS THE SOLUTION



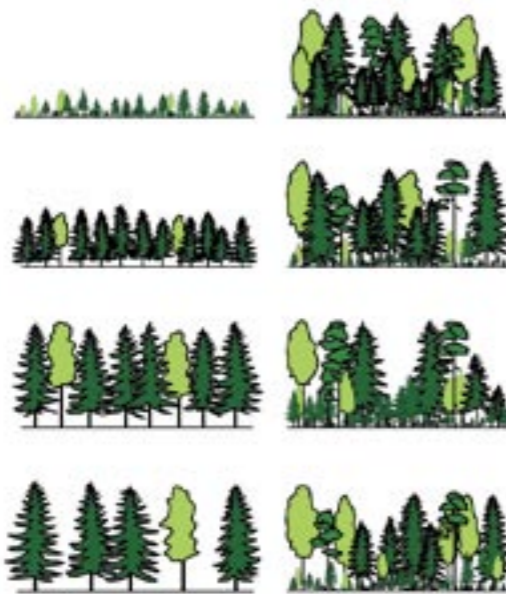
Naturally developed forests are mostly mixed and uneven-sized. Saving such forest is the basis for good forestry



The other basis is ecologically sound and sustainable silvicultural practises.

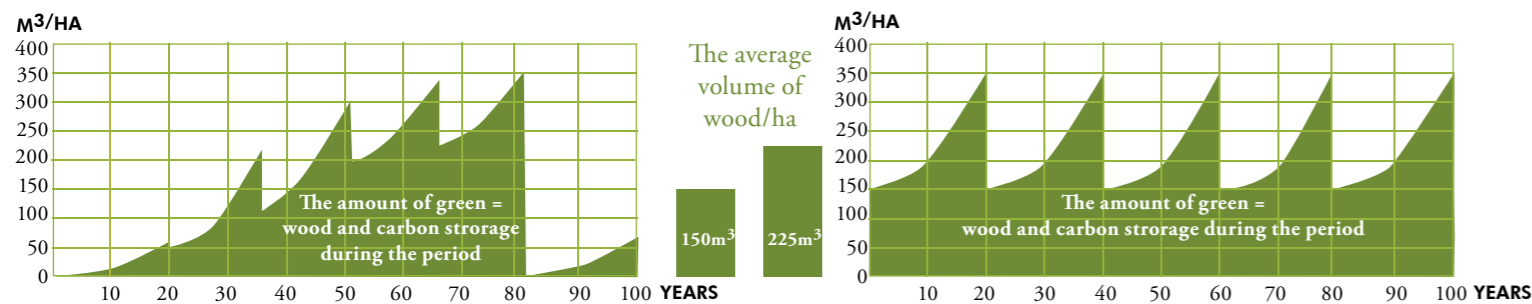
Even-sized management: clearcut and low thinning are used.

- 👉 Wood production varies strongly trough rotation; in regeneration stage low.
- 👉 Stand structure monotonous.
- 👉 Wood quality often low.
- 👉 Multiple use value varies and is often low.



Uneven-sized system: single tree selection is used.

- 👉 Wood production even, in general higher.
- 👉 Biodiversity good.
- 👉 Wood quality high.
- 👉 Multiple use value good.



By the last findings organic uneven-sized management sustains bigger carbon storage and achieves greater annual growth than plantation model. These results are from the best soils in southern Finland. For more information, contact e.g., professor of silviculture Erkki Lähde (e-mail:erkki.lahde@metla.fi). Read more and join in discussion on alternatives in People's Forest Forum workshop <http://elonmerkki.net/forestforum/>

THE CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY, RIO 1993

The Contracting Parties,

Conscious of the intrinsic value of biological diversity and of the ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components,

Conscious also of the importance of biological diversity for evolution and for maintaining life sustaining systems of the biosphere,

Affirming that the conservation of biological diversity is a common concern of humankind,

Reaffirming that States have sovereign rights over their own biological resources,

Reaffirming also that States are responsible for conserving their biological diversity and for using their biological resources in a sustainable manner,

Concerned that biological diversity is being significantly reduced by certain human activities,

Aware of the general lack of information and knowledge regarding biological diversity and of the urgent need to develop scientific, technical and institutional capacities to provide the basic understanding upon which to plan and implement appropriate measures,

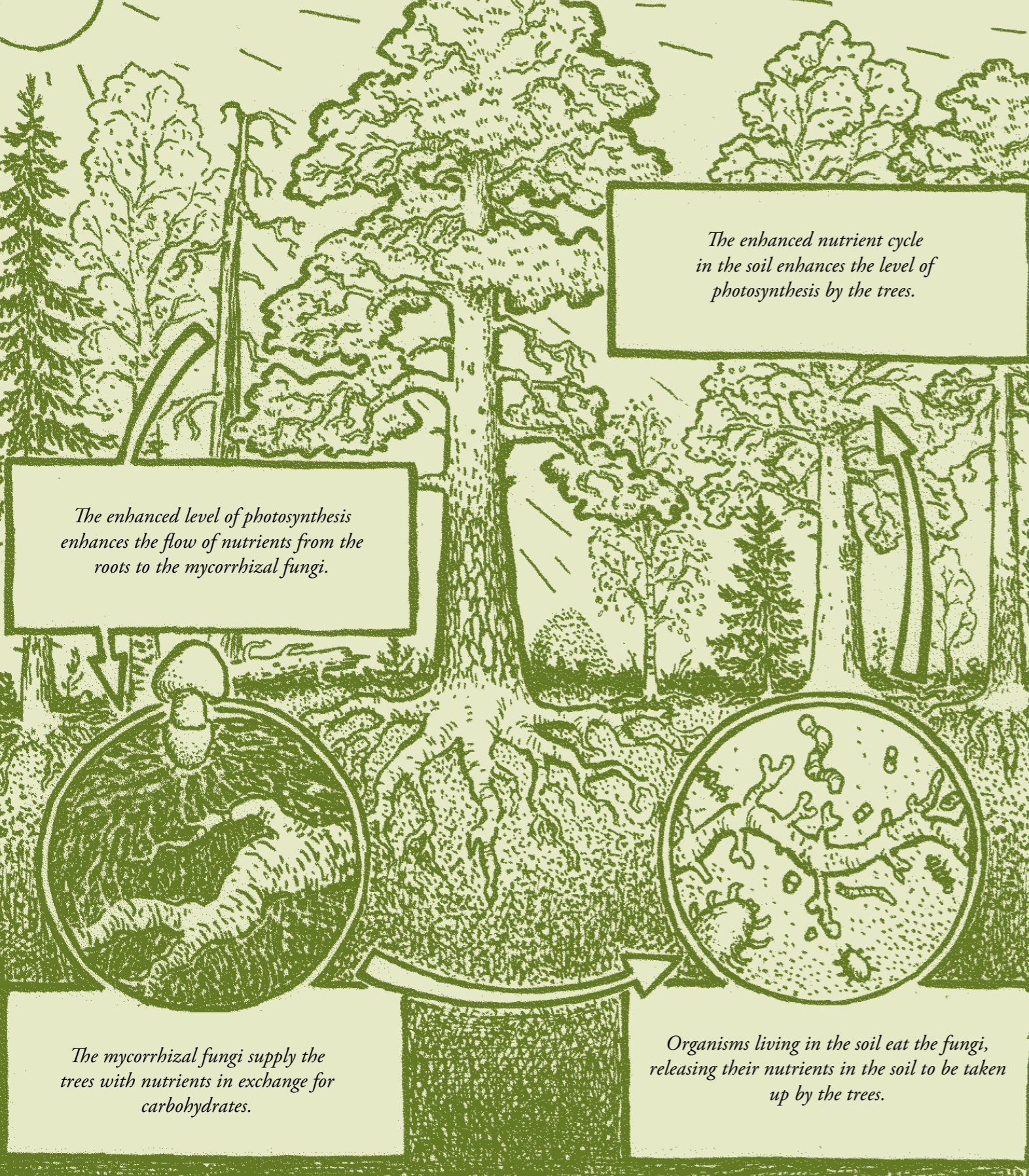
Noting that it is vital to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity at source,

Noting also that where there is a threat of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimize such a threat

NO RIGHT FOR CONTAMINATION

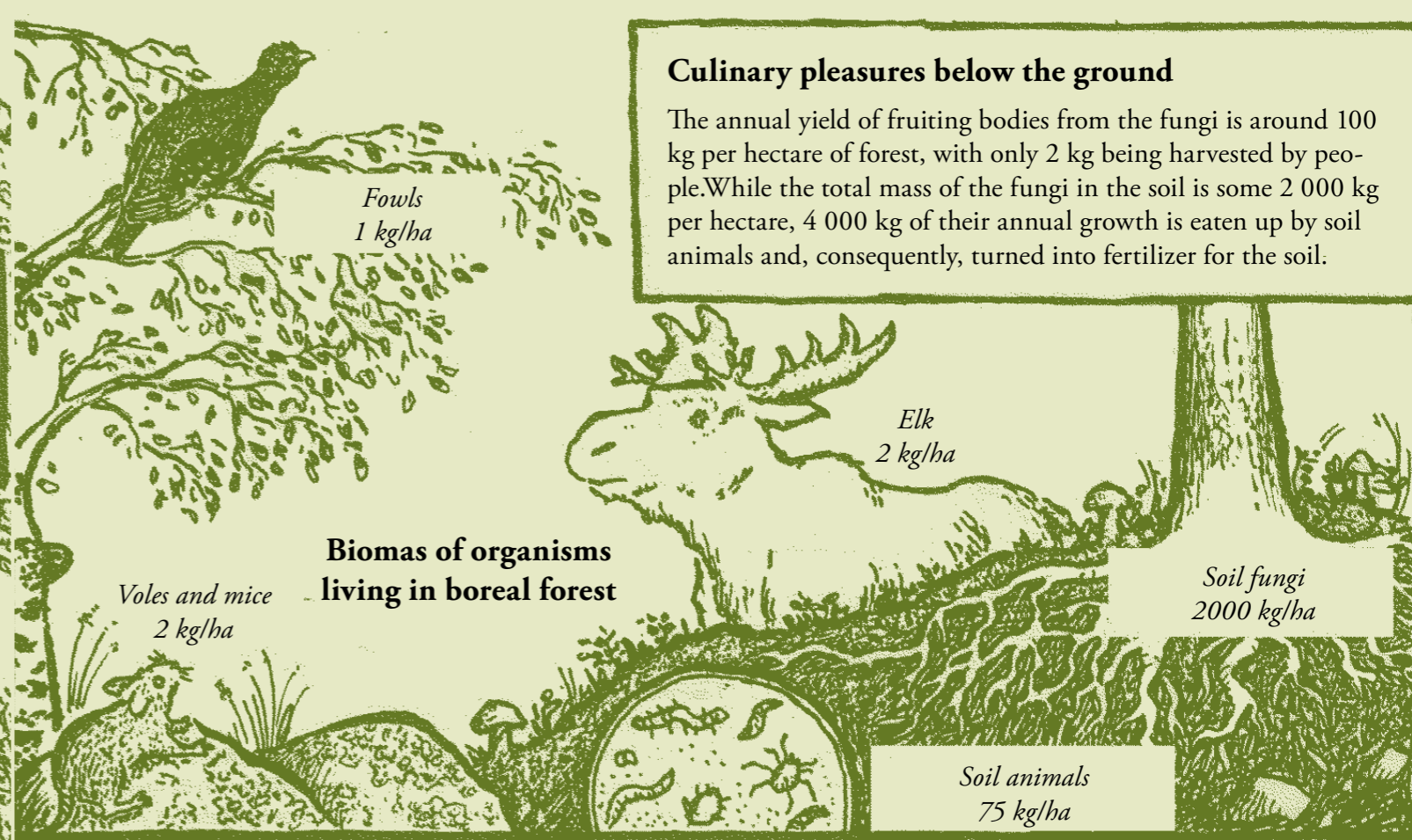
Global Ban on GM Trees

<http://elonmerkki.net/forestforum>



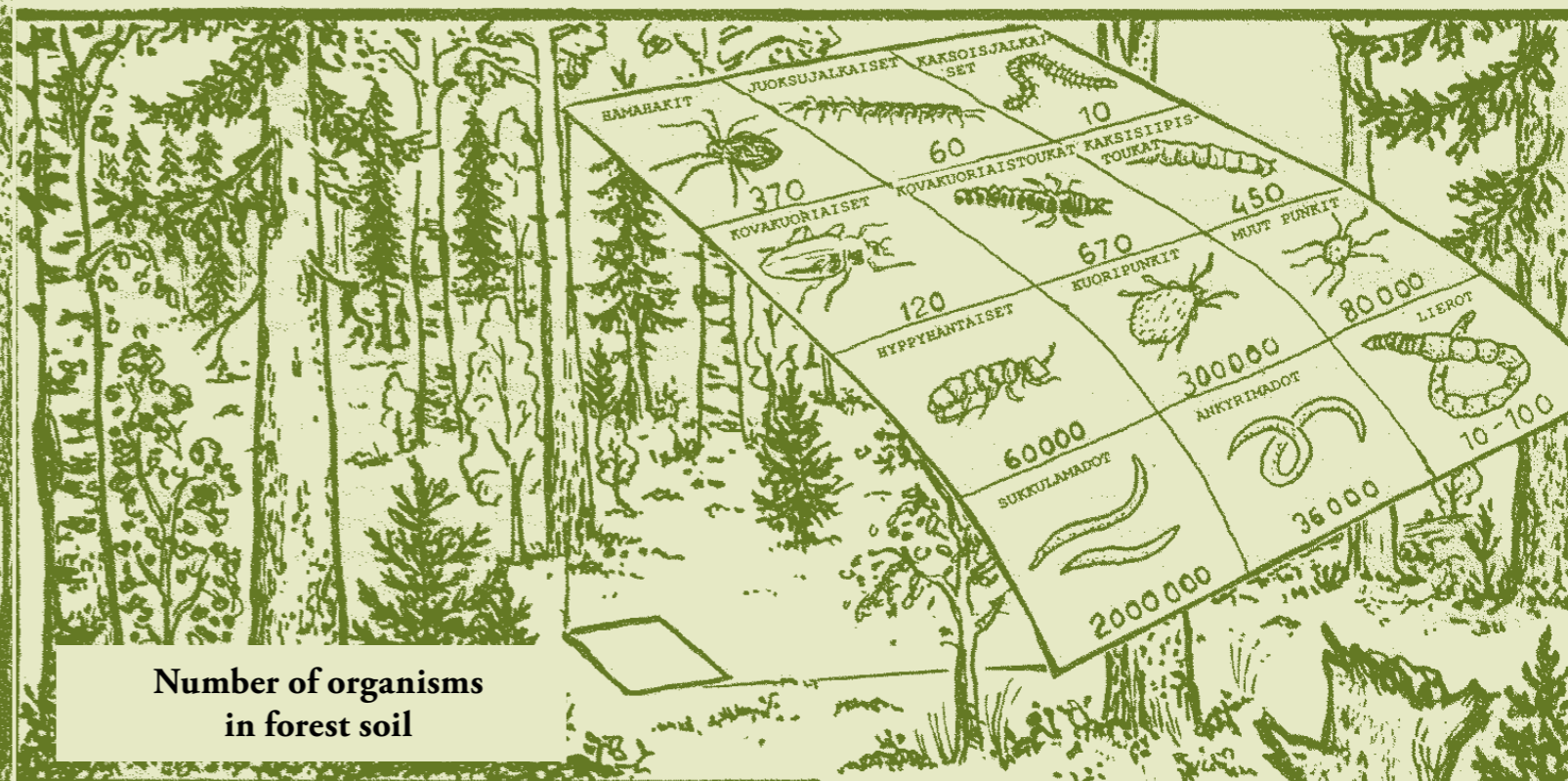
COOPERATION BELOW THE GROUND

The trees, the mycorrhizal fungi and the animals eating the fungi are all part of a system of cooperation that enhances the efficiency of photosynthesis of the forest, i.e. its productivity.



Culinary pleasures below the ground

The annual yield of fruiting bodies from the fungi is around 100 kg per hectare of forest, with only 2 kg being harvested by people. While the total mass of the fungi in the soil is some 2 000 kg per hectare, 4 000 kg of their annual growth is eaten up by soil animals and, consequently, turned into fertilizer for the soil.



FORESTS - LIVING WITH TREES

Each square metre of boreal forest can have more than 2 million soil animals taking care of the recycling of nutrients.