MANAGING OUR FORESTS TODAY! pdf

1: Forest Management Reform Measure Clears House, Awaits Senate Action | Congressman Greg Gianfo

Aug 08, Â· Actively managing our forests benefits the environment, the economy, and most important, it saves lives.

Productive functions and forest resources Protective functions of forest resources Socio-economic functions Legal, policy and institutional framework. This consensus on common thematic areas or criteria effectively provides a common, implicit definition of sustainable forest management. The seven thematic areas were acknowledged by the international forest community at the fourth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests and the 16th session of the Committee on Forestry. The CBD definition of the Ecosystem Approach and a set of principles for its application were developed at an expert meeting in Malawi in , known as the Malawi Principles. The CBD definition is as follows The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. An ecosystem approach is based on the application of appropriate scientific methodologies focused on levels of biological organization, which encompasses the essential structures, processes, functions and interactions among organisms and their environment. It recognizes that humans, with their cultural diversity , are an integral component of many ecosystems. The two concepts, sustainable forest management and the ecosystem approach, aim at promoting conservation and management practices which are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable, and which generate and maintain benefits for both present and future generations. Certified wood Growing environmental awareness and consumer demand for more socially responsible businesses helped third-party forest certification emerge in the s as a credible tool for communicating the environmental and social performance of forest operations. There are many potential users of certification, including: With third-party forest certification , an independent organization develops standards of good forest management, and independent auditors issue certificates to forest operations that comply with those standards. Forest certification verifies that forests are well-managed â€” as defined by a particular standard â€” and chain-of-custody certification tracks wood and paper products from the certified forest through processing to the point of sale. This rise of certification led to the emergence of several different systems throughout the world. As a result, there is no single accepted forest management standard worldwide, and each system takes a somewhat different approach in defining standards for sustainable forest management. The largest certification systems now generally have the same structural programmatic requirements. Incorporating third-party certification into forest product procurement practices can be a centerpiece for comprehensive wood and paper policies that include factors such as the protection of sensitive forest values, thoughtful material selection and efficient use of products. Globally, the two largest umbrella certification programs are: A significant barrier for many forest managers in developing countries is that they lack the capacity to undergo a certification audit and maintain operations to a certification standard. UN-REDD participants Forest Carbon Partnership Facility participants participants in both Although a majority of forests continue to be owned formally by government, the effectiveness of forest governance is increasingly independent of formal ownership. Thus, decentralization of management offers an alternative solution to forest governance. The major key to effective decentralization is increased broad-based participation in local-public decision making. In , the World Bank report reveals that local government knows the needs and desires of their constituents better than the national government, while at the same time, it is easier to hold local leaders accountable. They are often short of resources, may be staffed by people with low education and are sometimes captured by local elites who promote clientelist relation rather than democratic participation. Broadly speaking, the goal of forest conservation has historically not been met when, in contrast with land use changes; driven by demand for food, fuel and profit. Genetic diversity in forests also contributes to tree vitality and to the resilience towards pests and diseases. Furthermore, FGR has a crucial role in maintaining forest biological diversity at both species and ecosystem levels. Considering the provenance is crucial as well. For example in relation to climate change, local material may not have the genetic diversity or phenotypic plasticity to guarantee good performance under changed conditions. A different population from further away,

which may have experienced selection under conditions more like those forecast for the site to be reforested , might represent a more suitable seed source.

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2: North Carolina Forest Service

Managing wildfires on public lands is both a proactive and reactive challenge. Fire is managed in several ways, including deliberately burning dead trees. Forests benefit from selective burning.

The bill addresses the growing economic and environmental threats of catastrophic wildfire. House of Representatives today approved the bipartisan Resilient Federal Forests Act of with a bipartisan vote of Gianforte cosponsored the measure and actively supported the bill through coalition building among local leaders in Montana, congressional floor speeches , and congressional hearings. Conservation organizations, foresters, stakeholders, and local leaders throughout Montana recognize the need for better forest management, and I commend them for taking steps to help ensure we start managing our forests again. I will continue to advocate for healthier forests in Montana and throughout the West. I encourage the Senate to act quickly on this bill to provide Montanans with relief and a long-term solution to address catastrophic wildfires. Gianforte has worked tirelessly to urge action on reforms to improve forest health and reduce fire severity. I thank him for his work to elevate and advance the objectives enshrined in this bill to promote greater collaboration at all levels and empower scientifically-backed forest management. Through the advocacy of Gianforte and others, we have a chance to get these important reforms signed into law and protect communities of Montana and across the West from this growing threat. Dozens of lives have been lost, thousands of homes destroyed, and millions of acres burned. Congress spoke today and said enough is enough. We must do what is right for our environment and stop these catastrophic wildfires. Senator Steve Daines R, Mont. Congressman Gianforte is the leader Montana needs in the House of Representatives to get forest management reform across the finish line. The legislation rewards collaboration among stakeholders and encourages all parties to come to the table early by providing a new arbitration pilot project to prevent frivolous, obstructionist lawsuits. The current practice reduces funds that should go to preventing catastrophic wildfires. Throughout the fire season, Gianforte toured five fires and received briefings from incident commanders, and Gianforte met with local officials, key conservation groups, and other stakeholders to work on solutions for healthier forests. House Speaker Paul D. Ryan praised Gianforte for his successful efforts: He was a leader from the West who helped make sure needed funds were provided for in this package. The measure moves to the Senate for consideration and action. The two spoke with sawmill workers, toured a restoration project, met with Forest Service leaders, and spoke at a roundtable discussion in which eight different organizations were represented. September 26 - Gianforte to Washington: In Washington, he continued to provide strong leadership in helping shepherd wildfire relief through a major House disaster aid bill. He brought those experiences and discussions to the House floor, alerting his colleagues about what Montanans faced. This comprehensive legislation would expedite forest management activities on public lands, discourage litigation that has needlessly stopped necessary forest management projects and put an end to the practice of borrowing from agency budgets to pay for wildfire suppression. We recognize Congressman Westerman for taking the lead on this important issue and Congressman Gianforte for signing on as a cosponsor and for bringing sportsmen and industry folks together to talk about the bill. Active forest management, including well-planned logging, prescribed burning, weed treatments and grazing improves forest health, creates landscape diversity, and improves forage for elk and other wildlife. The process has been brought to a halt by delays caused by endless analysis, litigation and funding shortfalls created by fire suppression costs. The Resilient Federal Forests Acts of provides the boots on the ground necessary to enhance forest health, improve wildlife habitat, increase forest revenues, reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire and provide for the health and safety of the citizens living in our communities. If we had access to more logs, we would like to get back to two shifts which would employ another The Westerman bill is essential to avoid losing even more jobs in our community and across rural Montana. We appreciate Congressman Gianforte and Congressman Westerman taking the time out of their busy schedules to tour a Montana mill and a collaboratively developed timber sale - unfortunately now in the 9th Circuit - and the very timely discussion regarding how we solve complex forestry issues in a bipartisan manner. Lawsuits are killing

small-town Montana. Greg and Bruce Westerman are champions for common sense forest reform. We need them to push this bill across the finish line. The Boone and Crockett Club believes we need to take steps immediately to address these critical issues and appreciate the efforts of Congressman Gianforte and Congressman Westerman to bring Congress together in the coming weeks to adopt the sensible and well-vetted provisions in H.

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3: Letter: Who are we managing our forests for? - Letters to the Editor - East Oregonian

Managing Our Piedmont Forests Today - Are We Doing the Right Things? By Glenn Woolard, County Extension Director "Managing Our Piedmont Forests Today - Are We Doing the Right Things?" workshop on Thursday, May 17, in Pittsboro will attempt to answer questions and concerns from environmentalists and the non timber owning public who do not depend on timber production for part of their.

Industrial foresters plan forest regeneration starting with careful harvesting. Urban foresters manage trees in urban green spaces. Foresters work in tree nurseries growing seedlings for woodland creation or regeneration projects. Foresters improve tree genetics. Forest engineers develop new building systems. Professional foresters measure and model the growth of forests with tools like geographic information systems. Foresters may combat insect infestation, disease, forest and grassland wildfire , but increasingly allow these natural aspects of forest ecosystems to run their course when the likelihood of epidemics or risk of life or property are low. Increasingly, foresters participate in wildlife conservation planning and watershed protection. Foresters have been mainly concerned with timber management, especially reforestation, maintaining forests at prime conditions, and fire control. Plans also include landowner objectives, roads, culverts , proximity to human habitation, water features and hydrological conditions, and soils information. Forest management plans typically include recommended silvicultural treatments and a timetable for their implementation. Application of digital maps in Geographic Informations systems GIS that extracts and integrates different information about forest terrains, soil type and tree covers, etc. On some properties, plans focus on producing quality wood products for processing or sale. Hence, tree species, quantity, and form, all central to the value of harvested products quality and quantity, tend to be important components of silvicultural plans. Good management plans include consideration of future conditions of the stand after any recommended harvests treatments, including future treatments particularly in intermediate stand treatments , and plans for natural or artificial regeneration after final harvests. The objectives of landowners and leaseholders influence plans for harvest and subsequent site treatment. In Britain, plans featuring "good forestry practice" must always consider the needs of other stakeholders such as nearby communities or rural residents living within or adjacent to woodland areas. Foresters consider tree felling and environmental legislation when developing plans. Plans instruct the sustainable harvesting and replacement of trees. They indicate whether road building or other forest engineering operations are required. Agriculture and forest leaders are also trying to understand how the climate change legislation will affect what they do. The information gathered will provide the data that will determine the role of agriculture and forestry in a new climate change regulatory system. With the rise of ecology and environmental science , there has been a reordering in the applied sciences. In line with this view, forestry is a primary land-use science comparable with agriculture. Forests or tree plantations, those whose primary purpose is the extraction of forest products, are planned and managed utilizing a mix of ecological and agroecological principles. The unique genetic composition of an individual its genotype will determine its performance its phenotype at a particular site. Genetic diversity also ensures that forest trees can survive, adapt and evolve under changing environmental conditions. Furthermore, genetic diversity is the foundation of biological diversity at species and ecosystem levels. Forest genetic resources are therefore important to consider in forest management. Furthermore, the marginal populations of many tree species are facing new threats due to climate change.

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4: Managing Our State Forests â€“ Pine Barrens Blog

Managing Our Forests: Carbon, Climate Change, and Fire May 4, By Christina Daggett "We cannot manage our planet if we cannot manage our forests," said William Sommers, a research professor with the Center for Climate and Society at George Mason University, during a recent event at the Woodrow Wilson Center.

By Ryan Rebozo, Ph. May 25th, Cedar Swamp at Goshen Pond in Wharton State Forest In our last blog post, we covered the ecological role of fire in the Pinelands and the use of prescribed burns as a management technique. We know that prescribed burns are not the only management technique used in our forest, so how do we try to replicate natural disturbance events to promote overall ecological integrity and what should we prioritize in developing stewardship plans for managing our state forests? While the type of management technique burning, thinning, mowing, or logging we decide to use is vital to the expected outcome â€" the frequency, intensity, scale, and location of a treatment is very important in mimicking natural events and maintaining ecological integrity. Some points on disturbance we should keep in mind when thinking about forest management include: Due to our past forestry and land use history, many sites that were cleared of trees have since been allowed to re-grow. Open patches will naturally occur in forests that are allowed to mature. These dead standing trees become critical habitat for many birds, bats and insects. How we choose to manage our forests has a state wide implication, beyond the Pinelands region. With recent forest stewardship plans, like Sparta Mountain , and proposed legislation to promote more forestry on state lands such as A , which would establish a forest harvest demonstration program in the Pinelands, now is the time to evaluate our past efforts and plan for the future. We need site specific approaches to managing both the intact and many fragmented forests we have in New Jersey, the most densely populated state in the nation. There are several items we must prioritize when assessing our forests, particularly on state land including: They are most commonly found in areas of human disturbance. We need to protect forests with few invasive species and recognize that the disturbance and open conditions created during forest harvests open the door for many non-native invaders. Not accounting for deer and their possible management can be detrimental to the expected forest regeneration. Forest inventories assessing what timber is available for harvesting that are carried out prior to forest stewardship plans, such as those currently planned for Wharton and Penn State Forest, are focused on tree species and board feet of wood. This is unacceptable for our state lands. We must prioritize ecological surveys and forest stewardship plans. As is evident in any right-of-way or fire service plow line in the Pinelands, off-road vehicles will repeatedly access open patches of forest negatively impacting the regeneration projected in any forest stewardship plan. Ignoring this impact can compromise the effectiveness of our forest management. We need to identify which forests can benefit from management and which will be left alone, subject to natural disturbances and natural succession. This is just as important as deciding which technique, what frequency and what scale we decide to use to actively manage a forest.

5: Sustainable forest management - Wikipedia

Today, people not actively engaged in firefighting seldom die in forest fires, due in large part to modern transportation and communication systems. Within days of the article's publication.

6: Gianforte to Washington: â€œWe Need to Start Managing Our Forests Againâ€• | Congressman Greg G

Our Guidelines. Stay on topic - This helps keep the thread focused on the discussion at hand. If you would like to discuss another topic, look for a relevant article. Share with Us - We'd love to.

7: Forestry - Wikipedia

"We cannot manage our planet if we cannot manage our forests," said William Sommers, a research professor with the

Center for Climate and Society at George Mason University. The event, which coincided with the International Year of Forests, was the fourth in a series co-sponsored by George Mason.

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