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I d e a ba: Proposals for a logging ban in Indonesia

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PA Re, e e .a. : A study by US Geological Survey biologists shows that the US has selectively protected lands that lack commercial, agricultural or other human values, leaving entire ecosystems unrepresented. The authors divided the lower 48 states into three broad ecological domains and then combined soil productivity data with elevation and land management information to identify 35 potential soil and elevation classes. They found 63 per cent of the nature reserves have soil productivity classifications of four and five, the two poorest classifications on a scale of one to five.

S ,ce: Ecological Applications, August 2001

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Gif b WP Eal. 3 lisaak Forest Resources Ltd. a native Tf 4.286583.5422 T 0 T4(e., SC 0 d., 4(e ad a,)-e., e ed 63, ec controlled company operating in Clayoquot Sound, British

Columbia, has been recognised by WWF for outstanding environmental and social commitment. The company is establishing a linked network of ecologically sensitive areas and First Nations cultural zones, including setting aside valleys of pristine old growth, before identifying where careful logging can occur. Ilsaak was formed after clashes between loggers and environmentalists, and earned FSC certification in July 2001, following co-operation with WWF Canada.

Gif .ac.: 3teven Price: tel., +1-416-489-4567, ext: 256

L , a, a, R , a Fa, Ea :: The Russian forestry enterprise Terneiles has announced a two-year moratorium on logging of some 650,000 ha of old-growth forests in the Ussuri

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Climate change has long been considered the cause of declining species in the Costa Rican cloud forests. However, new research may suggest a more local cause: cumulus clouds no longer form due to agricultural conversion of lowland forests, leading to drier, warmer conditions in the mountains (Science 294, 584-587). And a study on the impacts of edge effects on lizards and frogs in another Costa Rican forest found responses to be highly dynamic in terms of both species and seasons, with taxa responding to different components of edge effects according to their particular biological requirements (Conservation Biology 15, 1079-1090). In the Amazon, studies show that secondary forest regains primary forest species more rapidly if deforestation is not followed by use as pasture before abandonment (Journal of Ecology 89, 528-537). Use of radar imagery in the highly fragmented Atlantic forests of Brazil avoided cloud cover problems that hamper the use of satellite data, providing a valuable tool for conservation planning (Conservation Biology 15, 867-875). Introduction of reduced impact logging in Malaysia showed positive gains for both biodiversity and sustainability of timber production, with for example a reduction in stand damage from 50% to 28% of original stems (International Forestry Review 2, 33-39). Meanwhile, in the Mediterranean, genetic research has established that genuinely wild olive trees still exist in some forests, and it is proposed that these findings may have implications for conservation strategies in the region (Nature 413, 700).

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C .ac.: Astrid-Tine Bjørvik, Email: abjorvik@wwfint.org

De e e . Pr ec.: IUCN has been working with DFID and the European Commission on the collaborative Biodiversity in Development Project (BDP). The BDP focused on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity within EC development co-operation policy and programmes, and aimed to mainstream biodiversity into the development agenda. Three recent publications detail this work. A review of the Guiding Principles for Biodiversity in Development: Lessons from field projects; a series of Biodiversity Briefs aimed to raise awareness of key policy, sectoral and background issues on biodiversity and development co-operation and a Strategic Approach for Integrating Biodiversity in Development Cooperation. C .ac.: IUCN, tel: +41-22-999-0001. The documents can be downloaded from www.wcpa.iucn.org/wcpainfo/news/biodiversity.html. French and Spanish versions are being prepared.

People and Con er adon: A Re ie of WWF Policie and Proce e, by Gill Shepherd and Helen O'Connor of the Overseas Development Institute, looks at key elements of WWF's activities – including the Forests for Life programme and 'Gifts to the Earth' – to assess current social guidelines and suggest improvements. A full analysis will appear in **arbor ide** 20.

A a.e, a... e e. e : Poverty alleviation and tropical forests-what scope for synergies? by Sven Wunder of the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) expresses scepticism about whether natural forests can significantly help to reduce poverty. Wunder points out that in many tropical countries increased per capita incomes and high deforestation rates go together. Wunder does not deny that conservation and development sometimes go hand and hand, but feels that such 'win-win' solutions are less common than many would like to believe.

C .ac.: Ambar Liano at: Email: a.liano@cgiar.org for an electronic copy of Sven Wunder's paper.

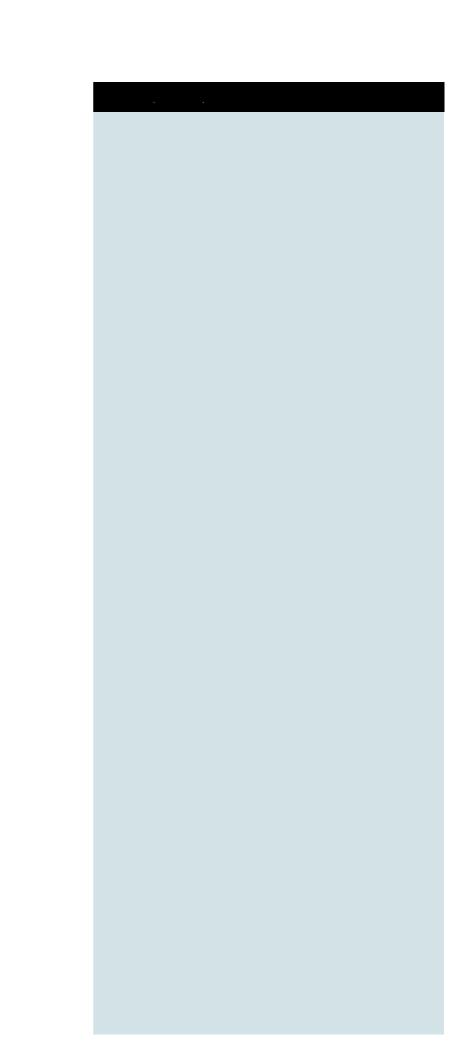
Ge de, a d c e, a. : Engendering Eden is a two-year research programme funded by DIFD that aims to achieve a better understanding of the linkages between gender issues and Integrated Conservation and Development Projects (ICDPs), and indicate ways forward to achieve a more equitable and 'successful' conservation and development process. Launched in October, 2000, the programme is being led by The International Famine Centre, Cork in collaboration with partners including WWF; IUCN; CARE; Rhodes University, Grahamstown; TNC and IIED. **C** _ac: Flona Flintan, International Famine Centre, Cork, Ireland. Email: flintan@elicom.net, tel: +353-21-490-4330.

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Rehabilitation of Degraded Tropical Forest Ecosystems edited by S Kobayashi et al, collects together papers from a 1999 workshop, which present case studies and experience from Asia, Africa and South America. Sections look at impacts of harvesting and fire and various methods for rehabilitating logged and degraded forests, including plantation establishment. Although rather a mixed bag, from academic studies of nutrient cycling in plantations to social studies of participatory management, there is much of interest here and it is heartening to see issues of rehabilitation gaining overdue attention.

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Available from: The Union of Concerned Scientists at www.ucsusa.org/publications/pubs-home or download from: www.ucsusa.org/environment/logging.html

Logging Off: Mechanisms to Stop or Prevent Industrial Logging in Forests of High Conservation Value, from The Union of Concerned Scientists and the Smithsonian's Center for Tropical Forest Science, provides a assessment of the potential tools available to reduce or eliminate industrial logging through a review of case studies of different approaches that have already been applied in both tropical and temperate forests.

S a a a Available from: World Rainforest Movement. Email: wrm@wrm.org.uy, US\$20 (shipment included) - free for Southern NGOs.

'The bitter fruit of oil palm: dispossession and deforestation', a new book from WRM, aims to generate broader support to local people trying to protect their forests and lands from the impacts associated with large-scale oil palm plantations.

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Available from: IUCN Programme on Protected Areas, Email: wcpa@hq.iucn.org; tel: +41-22-999-0001, www.wcpa.iucn.org, or the IUCN publications service: fax: +44-1223-227-894, Email: info@books.iucn.org, www.iucn.org/bookstore.

For the past 10 years, the World Commission on Protected Areas has been preparing a series of regional action plans for protected areas throughout the world. The East Asia Action Plan, one of the first to be completed, identified 13 priority projects. The Japanese Government's Environment Agency supported the implementation of five projects on sustainable tourism, the economic importance of protected areas, funding and assistance sources, exchange programmes for protected area staff and a directory of protected area personnel and organisations. The results of these projects were published by IUCN at the end of 2001 – and will provide a useful resource for all those working in the East Asia Region. The publications are: Guidelines for Tourism in Parks and Protected Areas of East Asia, Guidelines for Financing Protected Areas in East Asia, Implementation of an Exchange Programme for Protected Areas in East Asia and a Directory of Protected Areas Personnel and Organisations in East Asia.

O e eb

"The winters here are so hard, you cannot work in the forest without skis. That's how it was some time ago; anyway ... [but] perhaps for eight years now, you could wear just low shoes to work. The climate has changed a lot" (interview with a Polish forester). The Panos Oral Testimony Programme has been working with local partners and mountain communities in ten countries since the mid-90s. The www.mountainvoices.org website provides a forum for the voices of men and women living in mountain communities, with testimonies currently from Peru, Mexico, Lesotho, Ethiopia, Kenya, Poland, Pakistan, Io a Po y7S temperd or