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INFOSYLVA est un service d'information à partir de coupures de presse, mis à disposition par le Centre d'Information sur les Forêts de la FAO et qui fait le point de l'actualité dans ce secteur, en anglais, français et espagnol.

INFOSYLVA es el servicio de información de recortes de prensa suministrado por el Centro de Información Forestal de la FAO con noticias sobre las actividades forestales, en inglés, francés y español.

N.12

2009

Forthcoming Events

XIII Congreso Forestal Mundial

[Tenemos todos los componentes en nuestra industria, la buena disposición y el potencial para contribuir y ser parte de la solución al problema del cambio climático](#)

Entrevista con Teresa Presas, Director Gerente de la CEPI (Confederación de industrias papeleras europeas), oradora principal en la sesión temática Oportunidades de Desarrollo, en el XIII Congreso Forestal Mundial.

XIII World Forestry Congress

[We have all the elements in our industry, the willingness and the potential to contribute, to be part of the solution to climate change](#)

Interview with Teresa Presas, Managing Director of CEPI (Confederation of European Paper Industries), key-note speaker on Opportunities for Development at the XIII World Forestry Congress

XIII Congrès Forestier Mondial

[Nous possédons tous les éléments dans notre industrie, ainsi que la volonté et la capacité de contribuer et de participer à la lutte contre le changement climatique](#)

L'entretien avec Teresa Presas, Directeur principal de la CEPI (Confédération des industries papetières européennes), orateur principal sur le thème des Opportunités de développement au XIIIe Congrès Forestier Mondial.

[First World Congress of Environmental History](#)

From 4 to 8 of August 2009 at Copenhagen, Denmark.

[International Training Course on Participatory Integrated Watershed Management](#)

From 5 to 15 October 2009 at Godavari, Kathmandu, Nepal.

FAO

[Tomatierras, los mayores enemigos de los bosques](#)

Cada año se destruyen 70 mil hectáreas de árboles, y según la FAO somos grandes consumidores de leña.

Africa

[Africa must protect forests to mitigate global warming](#)

Reports indicate that Africa will be disproportionately affected by global warming, with predictions of crises like sea rise, desertification, floods, droughts and crop failure. One adaptation option for the continent is to keep its forests standing so that they provide essential environmental services such as acting as carbon sinks, reservoirs of biodiversity, water catchments and regulation of climate and rain patterns.

[Smallholder farming in Africa under threat of desertification](#)

As the world marks World Day to Combat Desertification, the World Bank has released data which show that smallholder farming in Africa is under threat of desertification that is, land degradation.

Australia

[Australia leads in war on desertification](#)

Desertification is playing a key role in accelerating global climate change – and Australia may have some answers.

[Australia's forests key to fighting global warming](#)

Ancient Australian forests are key to fighting climate change and contain the world's most dense carbon store, eclipsing tropical rainforests as efficient greenhouse gas absorbers.

[Les forêts primaires d'Australie stockent plus de CO2 que les forêts tropicales](#)

Contrairement à ce que l'on pensait, les forêts primaires situées dans le sud-est de l'Australie stockent plus de dioxyde de carbone (CO2) que les forêts tropicales humides de l'Amazonie par exemple, parce qu'elles sont arrivées à une plus grande maturité.

[The living dead - Australia's disappearing landscape](#)

Gum trees dot the hills and valleys of south-eastern Australia, a vivid fixture of the rolling landscape. But despite the seeming health of these iconic trees, they have earned the morbid nickname "the living dead" among ecologists, who say natural changes and human actions are threatening the next generation of gum trees.

Brazil

[Activistas apuntan al ganado para proteger el Amazonas](#)

Un pequeño aeroplano sobrevuela un cautivante paisaje de pastizales verdes intercalados con zonas boscosas. Abajo, donde el año pasado había un bosque, el suelo pelado está marrón por las quemaduras recientes, otro ejemplo de la generalizada deforestación ilegal de la selva amazónica por la cual los ambientalistas responsabilizan a los ganaderos.

[Amazon bill controversy in Brazil](#)

Brazilian President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva is due to make one of the most keenly awaited decisions about land ownership in the Amazon rainforest.

[Amazon could lose 60% of forest without triggering catastrophic die-off](#)

Brazil's setting aside of more than 500,000 square miles (1.25 million square kilometers) of rainforest in protected areas over the past decade may effectively buffer the Amazon from the effects of climate change, preventing Earth's largest rainforest from tipping towards arid savanna in the face of ongoing deforestation and rising temperatures.

[Amazon deforestation in 2009 declines to lowest on record](#)

Annual deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon fell below 10,000 square kilometers for the first time since record-keeping began. Global economic downturn drives slowing deforestation.

[Brasil en busca de solución a deforestación de la Amazonia](#)

Problema. 20 millones de brasileños viven en la selva y dependen de la tala de árboles.

[Brasil: Lula ratifica parcialmente ley de tierras en Amazonia](#)

El presidente Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva ratificó una polémica ley que regulariza la tenencia de tierras en la Amazonia, con el veto a un dispositivo que autorizaba la entrega de terrenos a empresas.

[Brazil approves land tenure law that grants 260,000 sq mi of rainforest to settlers, speculators](#)

Brazilian President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva signed a controversial law granting 67.4 million hectares (166 million acres) of Amazon rainforest land to more than 1 million illegal settlers.

[Brazil beef industry yields to Amazon criticism](#)

In a victory for conservationists, Brazil's huge cattle industry is bending to demands to curb destruction of the Amazon forest after heavy criticism of its leading role in deforestation.

[Brazil grants land rights to squatters living in Amazon rainforest](#)

Campaigners fear controversial 'land-grabbers' law will lead to accelerated deforestation.

[Brazil to pay Amazon small farmers to plant trees](#)

Brazil will pay small farmers to plant trees in deforested Amazon areas to slow rain forest degradation, President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva said as he unveiled a broad plan to protect the region.

[Brazil to pay farmers \\$50/month to plant trees in the Amazon](#)

Brazil will pay small farmers to plant trees in deforested parts of the Amazon. The Green Arch initiative (Arco Verde) will pay farmers up to \$51 per month for reforestation of degraded lands in 43 Amazon municipalities where deforestation is an ongoing problem.

[Brazil's Lula signs Amazon bill](#)

Brazilian President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva has approved a controversial bill allowing Amazon farmers to acquire an area of public land larger than France.

[Brazilian cattle giant declares moratorium on Amazon deforestation](#)

Marfrig, the world's fourth largest beef trader, will no longer buy cattle raised in newly deforested areas within the Brazilian Amazon.

[Brazilian miner Vale signs \\$500M palm oil deal in the Amazon](#)

Vale, the world's largest miner of iron ore, has signed a \$500 million joint venture with Biopalma da Amazonia to produce 160,000 metric tons of palm oil-based biodiesel per year.

[Deforestación en Amazonia de Brasil sube en mayo](#)

La deforestación en la Amazonia brasileña registró un leve aumento en mayo, con 123,73 kilómetros cuadrados de destrucción, aunque el nivel continúa bajo.

[El Banco Mundial revoca un préstamo a una de las mayores ganaderías brasileñas debido a la acusación de Greenpeace de causar deforestación](#)

El Banco Mundial ha retirado un préstamo de 90 millones de dólares a una de las mayores ganaderías brasileñas, Bertin, después de que Greenpeace publicara un informe acusando a esta empresa de deforestación ilegal del Amazonas.

[El jardín botánico más grande del mundo, en Brasil](#)

Está situado dentro de una reserva ecológica y como no podía ser de otro modo, en Brasil. En plena cuenca del Amazonas, existe el jardín botánico más grande del mundo, con una variedad de especies vegetales (y animales) apabullante.

[Lula a punto de decidir sobre el Amazonas](#)

El presidente de Brasil, Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, debe tomar una de las principales y más esperadas resoluciones respecto a la propiedad de la tierra en la selva amazónica.

[Lula privatise la forêt amazonienne](#)

Beaucoup espérait qu'il y renonce, mais le président brésilien Luiz Ignacio Lula da Silva a promulgué la loi visant à « régulariser » l'appropriation illégale de terres publiques en Amazonie. En gros, cela revient à « privatiser » quelque 67,4 millions d'hectares. Plus que la superficie de la France!

[Lula signs land law aimed at reforming Amazon](#)

Brazilian President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva signed a law granting more than a million people land titles in huge chunks of the Amazon, aiming to end decades of legal chaos in the world's largest rain forest.

[NASA images show huge drop in Amazon fires in 2008](#)

New NASA research shows a sharp decline in the amount of smoke over the Amazon during the 2008 burning season, coinciding with a drop in deforestation reported last week by Brazil's Environment Minister.

[Talar la Amazonia no es buen negocio](#)

Arrasar el bosque amazónico para cultivar soja o criar ganado no genera ninguna ganancia económica duradera a sus habitantes y amenaza el planeta, concluyó un equipo internacional de investigadores.

[The Amazon rainforest: worth the fight?](#)

Brazil is home to one-third of the world's rainforest and half of the Amazon. Between its vast rainforests and bodies of water, Brazil hit the planet's natural resource jackpot, although both are rapidly disappearing habitats. Despite its ecological wealth, Brazil has stated that international climate change is a burden that should be shouldered by both the developed and developing worlds.

[The end of the Amazon?](#)

Brazil can save its rain forest. The question is, does it want to?

Cambodia

[Cambodia signs 8.5 million T forest carbon deal](#)

Cambodia has signed agreements for a project that aims to protect 60,000 hectares of forest and reward local communities from the sale of carbon credits over several decades, the developers said in a statement.

[Cambodia signs REDD agreement](#)

The project, which is currently undergoing third party validation, expects to reduce emissions from deforestation by 8.5 million tons of carbon dioxide over 30 years. Terra Global Capital is seeking accreditation for the project under the Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS), a certification scheme.

Cameroon

[Cameroon rainforest given 30 days to be conserved or sold off for logging](#)

An 830,000-hectare tract of rainforest in Cameroon has been granted a 30-day reprieve from logging following a 4-week exploratory expedition that turned up large populations of lowland gorillas, forest elephants, mandrills, and chimpanzees.

[Citizens called to protect nature](#)

In the sahelian zones of Cameroon, it is rare to see a tree. The few available trees have been cut off by the population. Worse still, water flow is an extraordinary phenomenon. The region could be best described as a desert with few plants and little water. But Cameroonians joined the international community to combat desertification.

Canada

[Canada may lay out "black liquor" response](#)

Canada is expected to lay out plans to aid the country's pulp and paper industry, which says it has become the unintended victim of a tax windfall enjoyed by U.S. rivals.

[Canada promises C\\$1 billion in aid to pulp producers](#)

The Canadian government tossed a C\$1 billion (\$880 million) lifeline to its pulp and paper producers, who complain they are drowning financially because of a tax windfall for their American rivals.

[Canada to reward pulp and paper mills for efficiency improvements](#)

The Canadian government will reward some pulp and paper producers for making their operations more environmentally friendly.

[Le Nord du Québec durement touché par les feux de forêts](#)

Les feux de forêts donnent beaucoup de fil à retordre à la Société de la protection des forêts contre le feu (SOPFEU), depuis quelques jours, alors que 61 incendies dont un, hors de contrôle, touchent particulièrement le nord de la province.

[Le nouveau régime forestier inquiète](#)

Le système des contrats d'approvisionnement et d'aménagement forestier (CAAF) serait ainsi remplacé par des garanties d'approvisionnement fixées par le ministre et renouvelables aux cinq ans. Le tiers du bois de la forêt publique serait désormais attribué aux enchères par un bureau ministériel de mise en marché. Enfin, de 15 à 20 % du territoire serait consacré à la sylviculture intensive.

[Mamadou, bûcheron malien devenu le 'Général' de la forêt boréale canadienne](#)

"Certains disent que je fais du vaudou dans le bois, je suis juste très performant... On m'appelle le Général du bois!", lance Mamadou N'diaye dans un éclat de rire.

[Quel avenir pour la Romaine?](#)

La rivière Romaine est un de ces lieux merveilleux qui ont survécu sur notre planète très maltraitée par la civilisation industrielle. C'est un fleuve long de près de 500 kilomètres qui unit les régions arctiques du Québec à la côte atlantique, au-dessus de l'estuaire du Saint-Laurent. Né dans les forêts du Grand Nord, il traverse tous les systèmes naturels et alimente un vaste bassin fait de lacs, de rivières et de rapides.

China

[China aims to stop Tibet desertification by 2010](#)

Authorities in China aim to halt the spread of the desert in Tibet by next year, hoping to stem the effects of years of mining, tree-felling and overgrazing.

[China arable land fears end reforestation drive](#)

China has halted a program of letting marginal farmland return to woodland, because of fears the country's arable land area could fall below a "red line" needed to feed its people.

[China suspends reforestation project over food shortage fears](#)

Environmental restoration plan scrapped to grow crops as concerns increase over feeding world's largest population.

[China 'unfairly seen as eco-villain'](#)

China's rapid economic expansion in recent years has been matched by its increasingly voracious appetite for energy and natural resources, says William Bleisch. But, as he explains in this week's Green Room, the nation has sometimes been unfairly portrayed as the world's biggest environmental villain.

[Wood harvest puts pandas at risk](#)

People and giant pandas are still coming into conflict. So concludes a report into the firewood collecting habits of people living in one of China's largest panda reserves.

Dominican Republic

[Desertification affects around 5 million Dominicans](#)

Desertification directly or indirectly affects around five million Dominicans, mainly in the Southwest, Northwest and provinces, and part of the Eastern plain, according to the latest studies on the Dominican Republic.

Ecuador

[The plant that pretends to be ill](#)

A plant that pretends to be ill has been found growing in the rainforests of Ecuador. The plants feigns sickness to stop it being attacked by insect pests known as mining moths, which would otherwise eat its healthy leaves.

Finland

[The gems of Finnish wood construction know-how are found outside Finland](#)

As an example, the wood-finished boarding hall of the Charles de Gaulle airport in Paris is appreciated by nine million passengers annually.

France

[Des peurs de la grande forêt](#)

Cette année, la situation que nous connaissons n'a jamais eu d'équivalent depuis soixante ans. Jamais le massif forestier le plus important d'Europe n'a été aussi fragile, à la merci de la moindre brasse. Pourquoi ? La faute au vent mauvais des hivers et aux deux tempêtes successives, celle de 1999 et celle de janvier dernier.

[La ressource forestière en question](#)

À l'heure où les chaufferies bois et l'usine de cogénération de Mende se développent, la question de la ressource en bois et de sa régénération se posent. Il est, en effet, nécessaire de s'assurer du caractère renouvelable de la forêt à partir de laquelle sera prélevée le bois utilisé comme combustible pour les chaufferies.

[Rousset dénonce le 'mitage' de la forêt landaise](#)

Le 'mitage' de la forêt est pour Alain Rousset une préoccupation. Le président du Conseil régional d'Aquitaine ne manque jamais une occasion de raconter le survol en hélicoptère qui lui a permis de prendre la mesure des « trouées » qui déchirent le massif.

[Tempête: pas assez d'argent débloqué pour les prêts aux professionnels du bois](#)

Le ministre de l'Agriculture a déclaré mardi que 5 à 6 millions d'euros avaient été débloqués sur les 600 millions prévus pour les prêts bonifiés destinés aux professionnels du bois victimes de la tempête Klaus, jugeant que ce n'était "pas acceptable".

[Un millier d'hommes et une trentaine d'aéronefs contre les feux de forêt](#)

Le ministre de l'Intérieur a présenté devant le Conseil des ministres le dispositif mis en place par l'Etat pour prévenir et lutter contre les feux de forêt de l'été, qui mobilise près d'un millier d'hommes et une trentaine d'aéronefs.

Ghana

[Desertification devastates African economies, Ghana loses 5% of agricultural GDP](#)

The phenomenon of desertification is having devastating effects on African economies, and Ghana is losing two to five percent of agricultural GDP, and urgent action is required to fight the menace.

[Ghana's environment refugees](#)

Migration has long been part of life in the dry reaches of West Africa, but in recent years, with economic development taking place elsewhere and erratic rains making rural life increasingly difficult, more and more people are taking to the road. The figures are inexact, but about 20 per cent of those born in northern Ghana are now thought to live in the richer, more urbanised south.

[Newmont mining corporation depleting country's forest reserve](#)

Companies mining in forests reserves are making the lives of people in Ghana miserable. Mining in a town is a good opportunity for the people, but it becomes nightmare when the rights of the people are taken for granted, properties destroyed, daily bread taken away, heritage, biodiversity destruction, reduction of rainfall, and tourism destroyed, and as well without any befitting compensation for the victims to go on with their lives.

Greece

[Wildfire rages near Athens, threatens homes](#)

A wildfire raged uncontrolled through forest land in the outskirts of Athens, threatening homes and power lines.

Guatemala

[Jóvenes plantarán un millón de árboles en un día](#)

La organización Aj Tzuk anunció hoy que el próximo sábado plantará un millón de árboles en nueve departamentos, para recuperar áreas vitales para los poblados y contrarrestar la deforestación.

Indonesia

[108 river basins in Indonesia need rehabilitation](#)

The number of river basins in need rehabilitation in Indonesia climbed from 60 to 108 over the past year.

[Borneo project aims to yield lessons on saving forests](#)

Within a vast deforested area on Borneo island, Australia and Indonesia hope to turn an ecological disaster into a global lesson on how to help local communities save tropical forests and fight climate change.

[Indonesia forest fires fan regional haze concern](#)

Indonesia may experience more severe forest fires this year because of an extended dry season, raising the prospect of choking smoke blowing across neighbouring states.

[Indonesia, neighbours brace for severe fires, haze](#)

The brewing El Nino weather pattern is expected to bring an extended dry season to Indonesia this year, intensifying forest fires on the archipelago and raising the prospect of choking smoke blowing across neighbouring states.

[Indonesia presidential hopefuls accused of ignoring the environment](#)

Presidential hopefuls vying for Indonesia's top job next week are ignoring the environment, despite dire threats from global warming and deforestation.

[Indonesia, U.S. in debt payment deal on forests](#)

The United States and Indonesia have signed an agreement to cut Indonesia's debt payments by around \$30 million in exchange for saving forests on Sumatra island.

[Les USA font grâce de 30 milliards à l'Indonésie pour qu'elle protège ses forêts](#)

Les Etats-Unis ont accordé à l'Indonésie une réduction de dette de 30 millions de dollars, à charge pour Jakarta d'affecter les fonds ainsi économisés à la protection de ses forêts tropicales, a annoncé mardi le département du Trésor américain.

[Oil boom threatens the last orang-utans](#)

A famous British company, Jardines, is profiting as the lowland forest – which shelters the few remaining orang-utans – is razed to make way for massive palm oil plantations, reports Kathy Marks in Tripa, Indonesia.

[U.S. forgives \\$30M in debt to protect rainforests in Sumatra, Indonesia](#)

The United States will forgive nearly \$30 million in debt owed by Indonesia in exchange for increased protection of endangered rainforests on the island of Sumatra.

[U.S. to forgive Indonesian debt in exchange for conservation plan](#)

The United States will sign an agreement Tuesday to forgive nearly \$30 million in Indonesian debt in return for the large Southeast Asian country agreeing to protect forests on Sumatra Island, which is home to endangered tigers, elephants, rhinos and orangutan.

Islamic Republic of Iran

[Environmental damages cost Iran \\$8b a year](#)

Environmental damage and biodiversity loss in forest ecosystems costs Iran over 8 billion dollars per year.

Italy

[Deserts crossing Mediterranean](#)

The Sahara Desert is crossing the Mediterranean, according to Italian environmental protection group Legambiente which warns that the livelihoods of 6.5 million people living along its shores could be at risk. Southern Italy faces severe risk of drying up.

Kenya

[Credo: Wangari Maathai](#)

Founder of Green Belt Movement and Nobel Peace Prize winner, Wangari Maathai, 69, started the Green Belt Movement - an NGO that combats deforestation by training rural Kenyan women to plant trees - in 1977.

[Endless feuding over Mau likely to stir ethnic tension](#)

The Mau Forest Complex saga has a way of regularly finding its way back to Parliament, just like the controversy over maize. And whenever this Mau issue is raised on the floor of the House, emotions run high and the substance gets almost lost in the din of the heated debate.

[Forest evictions to pave way for tree planting](#)

Squatters who have settled illegally in the five water towers in the country will be evicted, so the government will start rehabilitating the degraded forests, said Forestry and Wildlife minister Noah Wekesa.

[Kenya launches programme to fight desertification](#)

During this year's World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought, the Kenyan government unveiled an ambitious programme to address land degradation in arid areas.

Malaysia

[Anti-HIV and anti-cancer drugs derived from Borneo rainforest progressing to final development stages](#)

Two drugs derived from rainforest plants in Sarawak (Malaysian Borneo) are now in their final stages of development.

[Malaysian palm oil chief claims oil palm plantations help orangutans](#)

The Malaysian Palm Oil Council, the government-backed marketing arm of the Malaysian palm oil industry, claims on that endangered orangutans benefit from living in proximity to oil palm plantations. Environmentalists scoff at the notion, maintaining that oil palm expansion is one of the greatest threats to orangutans.

Mexico

[El agro amenaza bosques y campos](#)

En el Estado de Guanajuato, se pierden por deforestación, incendios, plagas, enfermedades y el crecimiento de las manchas urbanas de las zonas agropecuarias, aproximadamente cuatro mil hectáreas de áreas verdes al año.

[En peligro dos especies de monos por deforestación](#)

La deforestación y deterioro de las selvas veracruzanas donde habitan, han obligado a dos especies de monos en peligro de extinción a transformar su alimentación.

Mozambique

[Environmental cooperation with Brazil](#)

Mozambique intends to learn from the experience of Brazil in combating deforestation, which is now taking on alarming proportions.

[Mozambique agrees to protect lost rainforest of Mount Mabu](#)

Conservation secured after expedition discovers new species of snake, butterfly and chameleon in untouched African landscape.

[Mozambique: coopération avec le Brésil pour lutter contre la déforestation](#)

Le Mozambique compte s'inspirer de l'expérience du Brésil en matière de lutte contre la déforestation, qui a pris des proportions alarmantes dans le pays.

[Rainforest discovered via Google Earth to be protected](#)

Mozambique has agreed to protect a tract of highland forest discovered by scientists using Google Earth.

Nigeria

[43 million under threat of desertification](#)

Ahead of this year's World Desertification Day coming up in July, the federal government has estimated that over 43 million Nigerians may be on the verge of losing their means of livelihood due to the looming threat of desert encroachment in the northern part of the country.

[Government to check desert encroachment](#)

Kebbi State government has introduced newly improved seeds to farmers as a way to tackling desert encroachment and soil degradation.

[Nigeria lost 37.5 percent forest reserve in 15 years](#)

Federal Government said yesterday that more than 37 percent of the country's forest reserves were lost between 1990 and 2005 as a result of illegal and uncontrolled logging, incessant bush burning, fuel wood gathering and clearing of forests for other land uses.

Pakistan

[Conserving land & water](#)

About 5.2% of Pakistan's land area is covered by forests, whereas both environmental and economic standards suggested that the country should have at least 20-25 % area under forests. Around 3 % of forest cover is shrinking annually and woody biomass by 5%, further aggravating the desertification process. About 11.2 million hectares mostly northern mountainous regions are affected by water erosion.

Panama

[Saving one of the last tropical dry forests](#)

Often we hear about endangered species—animals or plants on the edge of extinction—however we rarely hear about endangered environments—entire ecosystems that may disappear from Earth due to humankind's growing footprint. Tropical dry forests are just such an ecosystem: with only 2 percent of the world's tropical dry forest remaining it is one of the world's most endangered ecosystems.

Paraguay

[Deforestación es manejada por políticos en San Rafael](#)

La deforestación en San Rafael es manejada por intereses políticos y perjudica no solo al ambiente, sino también a la economía, ya que esta reserva es uno de los principales atractivos del país en turismo de naturaleza.

[Presentan en San Pedro campaña de plantación](#)

"Plantando un árbol, sembramos vida" es la versión local de "A todo pulmón, Paraguay respira" que fue presentado ayer en San Pedro de Ycuamandyyú. El proyecto inicial prevé sembrar 5 mil arbolitos de especies nativas, que se irá incrementando paulatinamente.

Peru

[A fight for the Amazon that should inspire the world](#)

The uprising in the Amazon is more urgent than Iran's - it will determine the future of the planet.

[Alan García reconoce que cometió un error al no consultar con los indígenas la Ley Forestal](#)

El presidente peruano, Alan García ha reconocido que el Gobierno cometió un error al no consultar con los indígenas la aprobación de la Ley Forestal, lo que desencadenó una ola de violencia en el país en enfrentamientos donde 34 personas perdieron la vida.

[Peru revokes decrees that sparked Amazon Indian uprising](#)

Peru's Congress revoked two controversial land laws that sparked violent conflicts between indigenous protesters and police in the country's Amazon region.

[Peru's Indian groups gain strength, push for change](#)

Peru's indigenous movement, which was dormant for years, has burst to life and could become a powerful political force like those in Andean neighbors Ecuador and Bolivia. A coalition of tribes in Peru's Amazon rain forest led months of blockades that turned into bloody clashes with police and forced Congress to overturn two laws that indigenous leaders said would put ancestral lands in the hands of foreign mining and oil companies.

[Peru's indigenous people win one round over developers](#)

Logging and other activities ruin tribal lands and set off protests that lead to the revocation of laws to further open the Amazon to outsiders. 'The Indians beat them by a knockout,' one analyst says.

[UN calls for Peru clashes probe](#)

The UN's envoy for indigenous people has urged Peru to launch an independent investigation into recent deadly clashes between police and protesters.

[Victoria parcial de los pueblos indígenas de Perú](#)

El Congreso peruano aprobó con el voto de todos los partidos políticos, a excepción del partido conservador Unidad Nacional, la derogatoria de dos de los nueve decretos que afectan los derechos ancestrales de los pueblos indígenas.

Philippines

[Manila OKs foreign firm to plant biofuel coconut](#)

Pacific Bio-Fields Holdings Plc said it has received approval to use 400,000 hectares of land to plant coconut trees in the Philippines to make alternative auto fuel, which it aims to sell to Japanese users in five years.

Plurinational State of Bolivia

[Paraba Frente Roja amenazada por deforestación y cazadores](#)

La captura indiscriminada de la Paraba Frente Roja en el país hasta amenazar su existencia, no sólo contraviene normas internas, sino internacionales. Según Conservación Internacional de Bolivia, la destrucción del hábitat de esta especie como la deforestación de bosques es una de las principales amenazas para la existencia de este preciado animal.

[Quemas, deforestación y caza amenazan existencia del venado](#)

El venado de la Cordillera de Los Andes que abarca parte de los departamentos de La Paz, Cochabamba, Beni y el extremo Oeste de Santa Cruz, está entre las especies vulnerables a la extinción. Una de las grandes amenazas para este animal, es la deforestación y quemas de bosques para la agricultura y el pastoreo.

Rwanda

[Government moves to reclaim Gishwati forest](#)

A high-level meeting requested the special working group on Gishwati forest to plan such that activities to solve the forest's current predicament are wrapped up by December. The objective are to protect the forest and give guarantees that locals are relocated, as well as ably resettled and provided for.

[La NASA muestra imágenes que revelan la desaparición de los bosques de Ruanda](#)

El Observatorio de la Tierra publicó imágenes tomadas por dos de sus satélites en las que aparece la desaparición del 99,4% de Gishwati.

Sao Tome and Principe

[Descubren un nuevo hongo con forma de falo](#)

Sólo mide cinco centímetros, crece sobre la madera y tiene forma de falo. Se trata de un nuevo hongo para el cual no ha sido difícil buscar un nombre: 'Phallus drewesii'.

Spain

[El Gobierno tiene ya en marcha planes para plantar una parte de los árboles prometidos hasta 2012](#)

El Gobierno tiene ya prevista la plantación de una tercera parte de los 45 millones de árboles comprometidos en el programa electoral. Durante el periodo 2009-2010 tiene previsto actuar sobre unas 5.700 hectáreas para plantar 10 millones de árboles en terrenos patrimoniales del Estado.

[Granada empieza un verano de máximo riesgo con tres incendios en dos horas](#)

Granada le ha dado la bienvenida al verano con fuego. Del simbólico y del peligroso. Si las hogueras de la noche de San Juan sirvieron para celebrar el solsticio, los incendios forestales de ayer llamaron la atención sobre el riesgo de todos los veranos. Tres fuegos se desataron en dos horas y media poniendo a prueba los efectivos del Infocya y a los parques de Bomberos de Granada.

[La exportación española de productos de madera creció un 1,2% durante 2008](#)

La Confederación Española de Empresarios de la Madera (Confemadera) ha hecho públicos los resultados de comercio exterior de productos de madera (excluyendo muebles) correspondientes a 2008, que arrojan una cifra de 1.148,4 millones de euros en ventas sectoriales al exterior.

[La madera de titularidad pública dañada por "Klaus" ya está vendida](#)

Prácticamente la totalidad de la madera procedente de los montes de titularidad pública de la comarca, que fueron dañados por el "Klaus", está vendida. En el caso concreto de Cedeira, donde Concello y Xunta comparten los beneficios de la venta de la madera, la cantidad que se obtendrá por esta transacción es tres veces menor a lo que se percibiría años atrás, debido a la depreciación que sufre el producto en el mercado.

[Los incendios forestales tardarán menos de 40 minutos en recibir la primera actuación](#)

Al sonar el primer aviso telefónico se pone en marcha el dispositivo; si se recibe una segunda llamada, ya no hay duda: Una brigada aerotransportada, un autobomba y otros vehículos terrestres se desplazarán al lugar en llamas y llegarán a él antes de 40 minutos en cualquier lugar de las islas.

[Los primeros incendios forestales del verano arrasan unas 800 hectáreas](#)

Comienza el verano, suben las temperaturas y el fuego vuelve a erigirse en el principal peligro de los campos y las montañas en forma de incendios. Hasta el momento, en las 48 primeras horas de esta estación, Cataluña y Castilla-La Mancha se llevan la peor parte con sucesos que han arrasado cerca de 800 hectáreas.

Uganda

[23 districts lose forest cover](#)

A total of 23 districts in Uganda have lost their forests, mainly in eastern and northern Uganda, according to the 2008 State of Environment Report.

[Conserving wetlands to eradicate poverty](#)

According to the government, wetlands are the most valuable ecosystems the country has, and, marshlands are environmental capital which if utilised appropriately, can eliminate extreme poverty in the region.

[Environmentalists point to worrying pace of deforestation](#)

Uganda has lost nearly a third of its forests in the last two decades and could lose most of its tree cover in about 40 years unless measures are quickly taken to reverse the situation.

[La forêt ougandaise en voie de disparition](#)

Les immenses forêts qui recouvraient il y a un siècle encore la majeure partie de l'Ouganda ne seront-elles bientôt qu'un souvenir ? Un rapport gouvernemental annonce que le tiers des forêts a disparu depuis 1990, la moitié depuis l'indépendance en 1962. Si la déforestation continue au rythme actuel, l'Ouganda aura perdu toutes ses terres forestières vers 2050.

[Our forests are dying; the future will follow](#)

Uganda could lose its forest cover in the next four decades if no immediate action is taken to reverse the country's poor environment management practices.

[Timber trade banned in 23 districts](#)

The National Forestry Authority is to ban timber harvesting in districts whose forests have been grossly deforested. The move follows the release of the 2008 State of Environment Report that noted that the entire forest eco-system has disappeared in 23 districts.

[Uganda 'at risk' of losing all its forests](#)

Deforestation has already seen Uganda's 5 million hectares of forest in 1990 dwindle to 3.5 million by 2005. Rural areas like Katine will suffering most from resulting erratic rainfalls.

[Uganda could be a dessert in 40 years](#)

A new global report on Environment has warned that Uganda could be a total dessert in 40 years if the government fails to protect the country's forests. Uganda has reportedly lost more than 30 percent of its forest between 1990 and 2005.

[Ugandans must start planting trees or else](#)

Ice cover on Mt. Rwenzori is vanishing. Rivers Mubuku and Rwizi are drying up. Lakes Wamala and Bunyonyi are heavily silted. Famine is ravaging Karamoja as cattle die for lack of water and pasture. The Balaalo keep trekking in relentless search for water and pasture. Crop yields are failing due to erratic rains as food prices surge like never before. A report highlights deforestation as a main concern and illustrates total depletion of forests in some districts in Uganda.

United Kingdom

[Attacking the demand side of deforestation](#)

A new UK government-sponsored initiative seeks to address the demand side of deforestation by identifying how an organization's activities and supply chains contribute to forest destruction.

[British MPs want action to cut world deforestation](#)

MPs said on Monday that urgent steps must be taken to cut the consumption of products that lead to deforestation, which claims an area of rainforest the size of England every year.

[Brits 'responsible for rainforest destruction'](#)

Brits must change the way they consume to prevent deforestation, help climate change and protect the rainforests.

[Huge declines in woodland birds](#)

A 30-year survey of British woodland birds has found that the nightingale population has fallen by more than 95%. Seventeen other bird species have also declined significantly, many of which overwinter in tropical west Africa where their habitat is being destroyed.

[Investors focus on deforestation disclosure](#)

Investors are to call on companies to examine and disclose their role in tropical deforestation, via the Forest Footprint Disclosure Project (FFDP).

[Michael Jackson's biggest selling UK single wasn't Thriller or Billie Jean — but a song about the environment](#)

Earth Song was a cloying anthem about dead elephants and deforestation but that didn't stop it being Christmas number one.

[Mixed signals from the crown? Queen knights logging tycoon while Prince fights deforestation](#)

Tiong Hiew King, founder and chairman of the Rimbunan Hijau Group, a Malaysian logging firm notorious for large-scale destruction of rainforests, has been knighted by Queen Elizabeth, a move which environmentalists say directly conflicts with her son's campaign to save global rainforests.

[Retailers' ties with illegal deforesters highlight supply chain concerns](#)

Several U.K. supermarkets are facing fresh calls to sever ties with meat suppliers in Brazil facing prosecution for their alleged involvement in illegal deforestation.

[Supermarket suppliers 'helping destroy Amazon rainforest'](#)

Brazilian authorities investigating illegal deforestation have accused the suppliers of several UK supermarkets of selling meat linked to massive destruction of the Amazon rainforest. Brazilian firms that supply Tesco, Asda and Marks & Spencer are among dozens of companies named by prosecutors, who are seeking hundreds of millions of pounds in compensation.

[Tesco responds to allegations of causing Amazon deforestation](#)

Tesco, one of Europe's largest retailers, has sent a response to the British newspaper The Guardian in light of the paper's coverage of recent allegations that the chain store sells beef and leather products that caused deforestation of the Amazon.

[UK firm plans to log habitat of critically endangered orangutan for palm oil production](#)

A Scottish firm has been implicated in funding a plan that would destroy the rainforest habitat of critically endangered orangutans in Sumatra.

United Republic of Tanzania

[Protecting the world's most expensive tree](#)

Known to locals as mpingo, the African blackwood (*dalbergia melanoxylon*) is a tree that has been exploited to extinction in southern Ethiopia and Kenya and is currently only found in Tanzania and northern Mozambique. The tree is a prized commodity for makers of musical instruments like flutes, clarinets and oboes, so much so that it is today the most expensive hardwood tree in the world, currently fetching up to 25,000 dollars per cubic metre.

United States of America

[A plea to President Obama - end mountaintop coal mining](#)

Tighter restrictions on mountaintop removal mining are simply not enough. Instead, the Obama administration must prohibit this destructive practice, which is devastating vast stretches of Appalachia. Mountaintop removal, which provides a mere 7 percent of the nation's coal, is done by clear-cutting forests, blowing the tops off of mountains, and then dumping the debris into streambeds — an undeniably catastrophic way of mining.

[Beetles add new dynamic to forest fire control efforts](#)

Tiny bark beetles, munching and killing pine trees by the millions from Colorado to Canada, are now increasingly adding their own new dynamic to the summer fire seasons in the great forests of the West. As the height of it approaches, more than seven million acres of forest in the United States have been declared all but dead, throwing a swath of land bigger than Massachusetts into a kind of fire-cycle purgatory that forestry officials admit they do not yet have a good handle on for fire prediction or assessment.

[Being eco-friendly pays off](#)

Companies in Georgia and across the U.S. can help themselves, as well as the environment, by paying to plant trees in cleared areas of far-off lands like Indonesia and Brazil.

[Biofuel showdown: should domestic ethanol producers pay for deforestation abroad?](#)

The biofuel lobby will win big by delaying rules on "indirect land-use change" for six years, but the National Academy of Sciences may now study the issue.

[Commission on Climate and Tropical Forests forms to advise Congress, Obama on forest conservation](#)

Leaders in business, government, advocacy, conservation, global development, science and national security have formed a commission to provide bipartisan recommendations to Congress and the President about how to reduce tropical deforestation through U.S. climate change policies.

[Desert icon Joshua trees are vanishing](#)

The ancient plants are dying in the park, the southern-most boundary of their limited growing region. Already finicky reproducers, Joshua trees are the victim of global warming and its symptoms — including fire and drought — plus pollution and the proliferation of non-native plants. Experts expect the Joshuas to vanish entirely from the southern half of the state within a century.

[Government gives wood its due as biomass source](#)

Several projects receiving funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, drive home new approaches to creating energy from wood.

[Hybrid American chestnut trees have superior carbon capture potential](#)

Introducing a new hybrid of the American chestnut tree would not only bring back the all-but-extinct species, but also put a dent in the amount of carbon in the Earth's atmosphere.

[Leafing Las Vegas: health dangers of city plants revealed](#)

Tree-lined avenues and flower-filled central reservations are pretty, but they could be damaging your health. A new study shows that some plants can increase the rate of ozone production by up to 50 times.

[NASA satellite photos reveal Yellowstone's recovery from fires](#)

Satellite images released by NASA show a gradual recovery of forests affected by massive fires during the summer of 1988 in Yellowstone National Park. Fires during that hot and dry summer burned nearly 36 percent of the park.

[New report predicts dire consequences for every U.S. region from global warming](#)

Study found that every region of the U.S. faces large-scale consequences due to climate change, including higher temperatures, increased droughts, wildfires, heavier rainfall, more severe weather, water shortages, rising sea levels, ecosystem stresses, loss of biodiversity, and economic impacts. Trees are expected to experience decreased growth due to drought and higher temperatures. Such changes will inevitably affect the forestry industry.

[North America faces beetle plague](#)

A plague of tree-killing beetles which swept across British Columbia is threatening to spread east, to the US.

[U.S. pulp-maker pioneers new biofuel](#)

Along with its usual business of pulp-making, a century-old mill is doing something unprecedented: Developing technology to produce bio-butanol, a jet fuel, from parts of trees that would otherwise go to waste, one of the world's first to do so.

[Warring climate cost estimates muddy debate](#)

The climate legislation that awaits passage in the House will raise the cost of electricity as new sources displace coal-fired plants, the worst greenhouse gas offender. But by how much is impossible to say, according to experts. There are too many critical unknowns in the equation, from the amount of forest land in developing nations that the United States can ransom from clear-cutting to the costs and timing of massive investments to capture and store coal-fired power plant carbon emissions.

Zambia

[Manda's prize](#)

Manda Chisanga lives in a remote village in the Luangwa Valley near Zambia's South Luangwa National Park – a popular safari destination for tourists. He works as a guide in the safari park and he has won a prize for the top travel guide in a competition. The prize is £5000 to spend on his local community. Manda will use it to introduce solar cooking ovens to make life a lot easier, especially for the women of his village, and help reduce deforestation.

World

[A new idea to save tropical forests takes flight](#)

In 2005, a small group of countries changed everything. Papua New Guinea teamed up with Costa Rica and a handful of other countries to make a formal plea to the United Nations. Their request was simple—if developing countries can credibly reduce rates of deforestation and the associated CO2 emissions, the countries should get paid.

[Climate change divides the Alps down the middle](#)

Global warming is already causing flooding in the north and water shortages in south.

[Deforestation benefits short-lived says research](#)

New research says that rainforest communities face huge economic instability as a result of deforestation, returning to a life of poverty well below national average level once the loggers and land clearers move on.

[Desertification threatens security, UN chief warns](#)

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon warned on Wednesday that desertification land degradation have posed threats on national and regional stability, urging countries to reconsider the agricultural practices and water management.

[Earning their stripes](#)

The future of the tiger and its jungle home are inextricably linked to the survival of all of us, not just the people who live in tiger country. The forests that are protected in the name of the tiger are vital to mitigate climate change and to secure water resources.

[Fate of world's rainforests likely to be determined in next 2 years](#)

The fate of millions of hectares of tropical forests will probably be sealed this year and next year, reports a new set of policy papers detailing an emerging climate change mitigation mechanism known as Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD).

[Forest Footprint aims to reward companies that save trees](#)

The Carbon Disclosure Project has arguably reduced greenhouse gas emissions by creating an incentive for companies to examine and disclose their carbon footprints – an act that often leads them to realize how easy and economical reductions can be. Can the Forest Footprint Disclosure Project do the same for deforestation?

[Francis Hallé, l'ardent avocat des forêts primaires](#)

Il est le père du Radeau des cimes, observatoire haut perché de la canopée, cet « étage supérieur » de la forêt. Francis Hallé aime les arbres et les défend, avec poésie.

[Greenpeace: biodiesel demand has varied impact on tropical deforestation](#)

In July 2006, after Greenpeace International authored a report claiming that soya farming was the leading driver of Amazon deforestation, Brazil's vegetable oil and grain exporting industries agreed to a voluntary moratorium on trading soy harvested from newly deforested areas in the Amazon biome for a period of two years. The moratorium is scheduled to end in July after the original agreement was extended last year.

[Harrison Ford se depila el pecho contra la deforestación del Amazonas](#)

Los famosos utilizan su imagen para actos solidarios, pero el actor Harrison Ford ha dado un paso más y ha decidido depilarse el pecho para luchar contra la deforestación.

[How do you guarantee land-based offsets are permanent?](#)

Permanence risk is also one of the biggest challenges of crediting forestry and land use projects, and is one reason this project category has comprised such a small slice of the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

[Is eating soya causing damage to the planet?](#)

Growing soybeans has serious eco consequences - but they're not what you may think. Globally, over the past two decades 300m hectares of tropical forests have been felled thanks to the soya model.

[La biodiversidad de Sudamérica se debe a la cordillera de Los Andes](#)

¿Por qué Sudamérica reúne la mayor variedad de plantas y animales del planeta? Un estudio propone una explicación más allá de factores ecológicos: el papel clave que jugó el nacimiento de la cordillera de los Andes en la aparición y extensión de la biodiversidad tropical, un hallazgo que cuestiona las tesis tradicionales que consideran al río Amazonas el motor de la expansión de la biodiversidad de la región.

[La desertificación amenaza ya la cuarta parte del Planeta](#)

La desertificación afecta directamente a más de 250 millones de personas y pone en peligro los medios de vida de más de 1.000 millones de habitantes de más de 100 países, al reducir la productividad en la agricultura y la ganadería.

[La forêt recule, le paludisme avance](#)

En Amazonie, la déforestation ferait le jeu du parasite du paludisme. Au Pérou, l'augmentation du nombre de cas de paludisme dans les années 90 est liée à la destruction de la forêt amazonienne, selon une étude réalisée par des chercheurs américains.

[Landes: les feux de forêt toujours actifs](#)

L'incendie qui a débuté dimanche sur les communes de Meilhan et Campagne, situées à une vingtaine de kilomètres de Mont-de-Marsan, était "fixé" ce soir mais "toujours pas maîtrisé", ont annoncé les pompiers. "Il reste encore des points incandescents au niveau des lisières", selon le Centre opérationnel départemental d'incendie et de secours (Codis) des Landes.

[L'avancée du désert](#)

La désertification est un processus d'altération à grande échelle des terres situées en zone sèche. Longtemps pensée comme une avancée du désert sur les terres productives pour des raisons

essentiellement climatiques, la désertification est en réalité un processus complexe, où climat et activités humaines se conjuguent. Environ la moitié des terres productives de la planète (40%) sont des terres arides dont 70% seraient touchés par le processus de désertification.

[Major study links malaria mosquitoes to Amazon deforestation](#)

In one of the most field-intensive efforts to explore the connection between malaria and tropical deforestation, a team led by Jonathan Patz, a specialist in the link between environment and health at the Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, has established a strong correlation between the extent of forest destruction and the incidence of the Amazon's most dangerous malaria vector, the mosquito *Anopheles darlingi*.

[Marché du bois : gros chiffres et gros enjeux écologiques](#)

La sylviculture jouit aujourd'hui de 327 milliards de dollars de recettes mondiales et d'une demande en constante augmentation. Perçu comme une alternative aux énergies fossiles, le bois comme combustible participe en grande partie à ce succès. Mais une exploitation intensive des ressources sylvicoles peut entraîner la disparition de forêts primaires et l'appauvrissement des sols et de la biodiversité.

[Massive deforestation in the past decreased rainfall in Asia](#)

Widespread deforestation led to a 30 percent decline in precipitation in India and 10 percent decline in China.

[New generation biofuels seen in 2010 at earliest](#)

The first biofuels produced using new generations of biomass raw materials could be available in commercial volumes from 2010 at the earliest. Germany is among the first European countries building test plants to produce commercial volumes of second generation biofuels from a wide range of biomass materials ranging from wood chips and other forest products to straw, hay, vegetable waste and low grade crops.

[UNEP's blue-prints for better managed drylands](#)

While true deserts grow and shrink naturally, it is the drylands which make up 40 percent of the Earth's land surface that suffering desertification as a result of unsustainable use of land and water in too many places.

[Where giant plants dare to grow](#)

Tropical plants like to grow tall, while temperate zone plants are dwarfs in comparison. This global pattern to plant height has been discovered for the first time, after scientists reviewed the size and locations of more than 7000 species.

[World day to combat desertification: desertification affects 1 billion – threatens stability](#)

Desertification and land degradation affect one third of the Earth's surface, threatening the livelihoods, well-being and development of as many as one billion people. Desertification coupled with long periods of droughts, famine and deepening poverty, make people flee their lands and homes.

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