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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.

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Forthcoming Events

XIII Congreso Forestal Mundial

["El Congreso Forestal Mundial basa la cooperación en la responsabilidad"](#)

"La constante pérdida y degradación de los bosques es un problema de enorme gravedad. Los estudios realizados han demostrado repetidamente que los daños a los ecosistemas forestales son sustanciales y nos afectan a todos." Así lo cree Jan Heino, Subdirector General del Departamento Forestal de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO) de las Naciones Unidas, bajo cuyos auspicios se ha celebrado el Congreso Forestal Mundial cada seis años desde 1926.

XIII World Forestry Congress

["The World Forestry Congress finds cooperation on responsibility"](#)

"The continuing loss of forests and forest degradation pose a critical challenge. Research has demonstrated repeatedly that damage to forest ecosystems is significant and is affecting everyone." This is the opinion of Jan Heino, Assistant Director General of the Forestry Department at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, under the auspices of which the World Forestry Congress has been held every six years since 1926.

XIII Congrès Forestier Mondial

["Le Congrès forestier mondial fonde la coopération sur la responsabilité"](#)

"La perte continue de forêts et la dégradation des forêts représentent un enjeu crucial. La recherche a démontré à maintes reprises que les dommages causés aux écosystèmes forestiers sont graves et nous affectent tous". C'est l'avis de Jan Heino, Sous-Directeur général du Département des forêts de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO) sous les auspices de laquelle le Congrès forestier mondial s'est tenu tous les six ans depuis 1926.

[Conférence Annuelle de la Fondation pour La Coopération et Du Développement \(FCD\)](#)

23 -27 Novembre 2009 - Le West Hotel Centre de Congrès - Londres, Royaumes Unies

New Publications

[Nature & Faune 23/ 2 – Succès dans la gestion de la faune sauvage et de la nature en Afrique](#)

Ce numéro de Nature & Faune a pour but de réfléchir sur et de ranimer l'intérêt pour les projets de terrain réussis, les initiatives de renforcement des capacités et le réseautage des professionnels des ressources naturelles. C'est une stratégie pour soutenir les idées qui pourraient améliorer la

conservation de la faune sauvage et des écosystèmes naturels et améliorer les moyens d'existence des ruraux d'Afrique. Cette édition de Nature & Faune fournit aux responsables de projets et aux professionnels des ressources naturelles, une plateforme pour exposer et décrire leurs activités, offrant ainsi aux lecteurs l'opportunité de communiquer avec eux et d'échanger des informations sur les domaines d'intérêt commun. Elle regorge de récits et de chroniques encourageants en provenance d'Afrique. Le Ghana est le Pays à la Une de ce numéro. Une équipe d'administrateurs ghanéens de ressources naturelles explore les mesures organisationnelles, administratives et politiques clés qui ont conduit à l'excellente gestion forestière au Ghana.

FAO

[Concurso internacional de fotografía "Nuestros Bosques" 2009](#)

Bajo el lema "Desarrollo Forestal, Equilibrio vital", este concurso fotográfico busca reconocer a las mejores imágenes que se presenten sobre los bosques nativos. El evento, que se desarrollará en el marco del XIII Congreso Forestal Mundial (CFM2009), tendrá lugar en La Rural entre el 18 y 23 de octubre.

[First global scientific conference supporting UN efforts to curb desertification opens in Argentina](#)

Scientists gather in Buenos Aires to find a way forward for agriculture in vast dry areas, where the poor are most vulnerable to land degradation and climate change.

[La biomasa forestal podría producir el 75% de la energía eléctrica que aporta la energía nuclear](#)

Miguel Trossero, experto en usos energéticos de la madera de la FAO, y Álvaro Picardo, miembro de la Sociedad Española de Ciencias Forestales (SECF), han coincidido en resaltar en el 5º Congreso Forestal Español las potencialidades de la biomasa forestal con fines energéticos, que si se aprovechara al máximo en España podría aportar el 75% de la demanda eléctrica que cubre ahora el parque nuclear.

["Ordenación de los bosques: la función del Estado es crucial para el desarrollo sostenible"](#)

En una crisis financiera y económica mundial y en la globalización de la economía, la función de la ordenación de los bosques estatales será crucial para el desarrollo sostenible de la sociedad y el logro de los objetivos formulados en la Declaración del Milenio de las Naciones Unidas.

[Plus de 80 pays soutiennent le programme REDD de lutte contre la déforestation](#)

En marge du débat général de l'Assemblée générale de l'ONU, plus de 85 gouvernements, dont 14 chefs d'Etats et hauts représentants de gouvernements, ont participé mercredi à un événement destiné à soutenir le programme REDD de lutte contre la déforestation.

[REDD: North-South Agreement for New Emissions Reduction Mechanism](#)

High level event on forests and climate change supports emissions reduction mechanism .

[Role of forests essential in the climate change debate](#)

Without actions in forestry, it is unlikely that global climate change mitigation efforts will be successful in the short term, said Jan Heino, FAO Assistant Director-General for Forestry addressing the conference, "Facing the challenge – change in forests and the forestry sector" organized by the Conference of the European Economic and Social Committee.

Press review/ Revue de presse/ Informe de prensa:

16 – 30 September 2009

Africa

[Africa's burning charcoal problem](#)

In sub-Saharan Africa only 7.5% of the rural population has access to electricity. Wood and its by-product charcoal are, unless radical steps are taken, likely to remain the primary energy source for decades. Additionally, charcoal is a lucrative business - not only for those collecting wood to burn.

[Can one woman save Africa?](#)

Wangari Maathai saw trees being chopped down in her backyard in Kenya and dedicated her life to saving Africa's rainforests. Now it's time for the rest of the world to face some hard truths.

[Congo can be part of the solution](#)

Too often, Africa is regarded by industrialized nations as the world's problem child, but on the critical issue of climate change the continent has the potential to be part of the solution. Africa not only has the lowest carbon footprint of any continent, but our natural resources contain a way out of the climate change catastrophe. The hope in Africa is that any legislation that is signed by President Obama includes provisions that help prevent the spread of deforestation, a problem of great concern to Africa.

[For trees, against monoculture](#)

Growing demand for products like timber and biofuels is putting pressure on shrinking rainforests. Large-scale tree planting on agricultural land can save those primary forests, agroforestry experts argue. But the new plantations are detrimental to biodiversity and indigenous people, critics respond.

Argentina

[Argentina's forests suffer nearly 70 percent loss](#)

The forests of Argentina have suffered a loss of between 60 percent and 70 percent overall. Forests have fallen from 100 million hectares in 1900 to 33.19 million hectares currently, officials said during the ninth session of a conference for the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

[Cuestionan 'máscara' de la multa en la deforestación](#)

El Centro de Estudios e Investigación Social Nelson Mandela, de la provincia de Chaco, cuestionó lo que consideró una máscara estratégica en el tema de las multas por la deforestación y el negocio forestal.

[Indígenas del Chaco denuncian desmonte de sus bosques](#)

Indígenas Ayoreo Totobiegosode denunciaron desde Filadelfia que el desmonte de bosques vírgenes prosigue ininterrumpidamente en zonas de su patrimonio.

[La provincia de Neuquén reglamenta la utilización de sus bosques nativos](#)

Mediante un decreto se identificaron zonas y tipos de actividad permitidos. Falta la sanción de una ley provincial para su implementación. Ahora se debe iniciar un proceso participativo, para la redacción de la norma definitiva, con ambientalistas y quienes deseen desarrollar actividades en los bosques.

[Nearly 70 percent of Argentine forests lost in a century](#)

Argentina has lost nearly 70 percent of its forests in a century, the Environmental Secretariat said at a UN conference on desertification. Forests that spread across 100 million hectares (247 million acres) in 1900 have dwindled to 33.19 million hectares (82 million acres), officials said.

Australia

[Self-determination and the problem of economic development](#)

The irregular broken cover of eucalyptuses native to the Tiwi Islands gives way to what look like geometrically planted orchards — 75,000 acres of them. The trees in those long, straight rows are not fruit trees. They're fast-growing acacias, native to eastern, not northern Australia. What they're good for is wood chips, the raw material of the paper industry.

Brazil

[Amazonie: Haro sur l'extension de la canne à sucre](#)

Le gouvernement brésilien a présenté un projet de loi pour enrayer la culture de la canne à sucre, source de production de l'éthanol (carburant vert). Raison : elle contribue largement à la déforestation.

[Brasil prohíbe cultivo de caña en Amazonia para garantizar etanol "verde"](#)

El gobierno brasileño lanzó un proyecto de ley que prohíbe plantar caña de azúcar en la Amazonía, el Pantanal y la cuenca del Alto Paraguay, para evitar que el cultivo, base para la producción de etanol, fomente la deforestación en áreas de flora nativa.

[Brazil eyes Amazon sugar cane ban](#)

The Brazilian government has unveiled plans to ban sugar cane plantations in environmentally sensitive areas. The proposal, which must be passed by Congress, comes amid concerns that Brazil's developing biofuels industry is increasing Amazon deforestation.

[Brazil may ban sugarcane plantations from the Amazon, Pantanal](#)

Brazil will restrict sugarcane plantations for ethanol production from the Amazon, the Pantanal, and other ecologically-sensitive areas.

[Bundchen pide más a Lula para prevenir deforestación en Amazonia](#)

La supermodelo brasileña Gisele Bundchen, la nueva embajadora de Naciones Unidas para la conciencia ambiental, quiere que el presidente Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva haga algo más para detener la deforestación en la Amazonia.

[Can Nike and Wal-Mart save the Amazon?](#)

An ambitious commitment by some of the world's largest companies not to buy beef or leather products from the Brazilian Amazon may falter if a strong monitoring system isn't put in place.

[Deforestación en Amazonia brasileña cae fuertemente en agosto](#)

La deforestación en la Amazonia, el bosque húmedo que cubre el norte de Brasil, cayó en julio a 498,1 kilómetros cuadrados después de un fuerte aumento el mes anterior, informó el gobierno.

[JBS commits to Amazon deforestation moratorium](#)

Brazilian beef giant JBS has agreed to stop sourcing cattle from farms responsible for deforestation of the Amazon rainforest. Following months of pressure from environmental campaign group Greenpeace, JBS has finally followed rivals Bertin and Marfrig in adopting moratorium on the purchase of cattle from suppliers linked to illegal deforestation.

[La deforestación amazónica disminuye en 2009 a su menor nivel histórico](#)

La recesión económica internacional desacelera la deforestación de la amazonia brasileña. La superficie deforestada anualmente en la amazonia brasileña se situó por debajo de los 10 mil kilómetros cuadrados, hecho que ocurre por primera vez desde que se empezaron a llevar registros.

[Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva: deforestation is the key for Latin giant](#)

When the left-wing Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva became president of Brazil in 2003, many in the country's environmental movement felt their time had come. Their hopes were raised further by the appointment as environment minister of Marina Silva, a champion of environmental issues.

[Lula prohibirá el cultivo de caña de azúcar en el 81,5% del territorio brasileño](#)

El presidente brasileño, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, ha prohibido el cultivo de caña de azúcar en el 81% del territorio nacional, mediante un decreto publicado ayer, con la intención de proteger áreas de especial interés ecológico como la Amazonia, el Pantanal y la Cuenca del Alto Paraguay.

[No más caña de azúcar en el Amazonas](#)

El gobierno de Brasil anunció un plan para prohibir las plantaciones de azúcar y la instalación de plantas de etanol en zonas ambientales delicadas como la selva tropical amazónica.

[Working to save the 'living dead' in the Atlantic Forest](#)

The Atlantic Forest may very well be the most imperiled tropical ecosystem in the world: it is estimated that seven percent (or less) of the original forest remains. Lining the coast of Brazil, what is left of the forest is largely patches and fragments that are hemmed in by metropolises and monocultures.

[World's largest meat exporter says no more Amazon deforestation beef](#)

A little bit late to the game, but glad they've arrived... The world's largest exporter of meat products, Brazil's JBS-Frisboi has pledged to no longer buy cattle raised from areas of the deforested Amazon which were cleared after September 23rd of this year, Greenpeace reports. Additionally, they will not work with any farms found to be using slave labor (what year is it again!?) or raising cattle in designated protected areas or on indigenous lands.

Canada

[Gestion des forêts: Québec solidaire dénonce](#)

Dans son mémoire déposé mardi à la Commission de l'agriculture, de l'énergie et des ressources naturelles, chargée d'étudier le projet de loi 57 sur l'occupation du territoire forestier, Québec solidaire dénonce la mauvaise gestion de la ressource par le Ministère. Selon sa présidente, Françoise David, il est grand temps que le Québec s'aligne sur une approche écosystémique de la forêt.

[Government buries fact that logging blows our emissions target](#)

Forest emissions push CO2 77 per cent higher than BC's official numbers say. We need a plan.

[La forêt, un métier à redécouvrir](#)

Pénurie de main-d'oeuvre dans le secteur forestier. La phrase étonne alors que les scieries et les papetières annoncent fermeture après fermeture, au point de faire 10 000 chômeurs.

[Simplifier la gestion des forêts publiques](#)

Le ministère des Ressources naturelles du Québec souhaite simplifier la gestion dans les forêts publiques de la Gaspésie. Afin de répondre aux orientations du nouveau régime forestier, Québec propose de réduire le nombre d'unités d'aménagement forestier (UAF).

Chile

[Una huelga afecta a 35.000 trabajadores de la empresa forestal chilena Arauco](#)

La empresa forestal chilena Arauco paralizará las labores de cerca de 35.000 personas empleadas en las plantas que mantiene en el sur de Chile debido a que trabajadores subcontratados mantienen bloqueadas esas instalaciones en demanda de mejoras salariales.

China

[China on the move: cope with desertification](#)

The Alashan League is located at the western end of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, where desert and desert-like grassland accounts for 90 percent of land area. Local herdsmen struggle to adapt to worsening conditions and are trying to adopt a more ecologically friendly way of life.

[China on track to combat climate change](#)

On the Loess Plateau in northwest China's Shaanxi Province, forests and grass planted in the past decade have turned the bare sandy terrain green -- the result of the national campaign to return cropland to forest and grass, begun in late 1990s.

[China plant trees to tackle climate change](#)

China has afforested land of over one million Mu (66,000 hectares) with money from the China Green Carbon Fund.

[China's president expected to announce radical climate change targets](#)

In a speech to the United Nations, Hu Jintao will declare that China is ready to pioneer a new low-carbon path of development, make a commitment to increase forest cover and pledge financial support for poorer nations to adapt to global warming.

[Chine: 70 milliards de dollars en 10 ans pour l'extension des ressources en bois](#)

Le gouvernement chinois avait investi plus de 70 milliards de dollars au cours des 10 dernières années et pris 5 mesures afin d'augmenter les ressources en bois et de protéger les forêts contre les dégradations et le déboisement.

[The magnificent Daxinganling primitive forest in autumn](#)

Located on China's northern border east of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, north of the Soongnei Plain, and south of Russia, Daxinganling is a natural unpolluted area with a vast peculiar landscape of forest, rivers and snow.

Colombia

[El fuego ha consumido 19.507 hectáreas de bosque este año; seis veces más que en 2008](#)

Según la Dirección de Gestión del Riesgo, los incendios, generados por la sequía, ya se han consumido este año 19.507,5 hectáreas en 181 municipios de 25 departamentos. La cifra es muy alta, pues en todo el 2008 se quemaron 2.900 hectáreas en todo el país.

[Urgen pacto para salvar los bosques](#)

Cada año en el mundo se destruyen 13 millones de hectáreas de bosque, 48.000 de ellas en Colombia. Cada minuto en el mundo son deforestados bosques equivalentes a 36 canchas de fútbol, lo que al año representa la alarmante cifra de 13 millones de hectáreas.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

[Deforestation in the Democratic Republic of Congo](#)

Greenpeace has estimated that the DRC risks losing more than 40% of its forestry. It also estimates that by 2050 forest clearance will have released up to 34.4bn tonnes of CO₂, roughly equivalent to the UK's CO₂ emissions over the last 60 years.

[Tambwe Mwamba à New York: "Protéger la forêt congolaise, c'est assurer la survie de l'humanité"](#)

La radio des Nations Unies à New York a demandé au ministre des Affaires étrangères ce que la RD Congo faisait pour la protection du bassin de la forêt équatoriale.

[Un projet de reboisement de 80 mille hectares le long du lac Tanganyika](#)

Le ministre de l'Agriculture du gouvernement central, Norbert Basengezi, a installé vendredi, à Kalemie, au Nord-Katanga, le bureau de l'Unité de coordination du lac Tanganyika. Il s'agit d'un projet international financé par la BAD, visant la protection de ce lac et la promotion des territoires riverains.

Dominican Republic

[Invasión haitiana amenaza los bosques](#)

En la sierra de Bahoruco la producción de carbón es continua, así como el corte de árboles maderables, denuncian dominicanos que habitan en la zona fronteriza.

[Quema de carbón destruye bosque Sierra de Baoruco](#)

Un parque nacional que corre peligro porque apenas está funcionando un puesto de vigilancia y el escaso personal no tiene medios apropiados para desplazarse sobre 1,100 kilómetros cuadrados.

Ecuador

[Chevron takes Ecuador fight to trade arbitrators](#)

Chevron Corp said it had filed an international arbitration claim against Ecuador, opening a new front in its defense against a \$27 billion environmental damage lawsuit in Ecuadorean court.

[Ecuador would protect oil-rich rainforest for cash](#)

Ecuador, a member of OPEC, is willing to preserve a tropical forest with reserves of 900 million barrels of oil if rich countries pay it about \$360 million a year to keep the petroleum in the ground.

Finland

[Finnish forests could be interpreted as sources of carbon](#)

It is vital for Finland how the ability of forests to sequester carbon is taken into account in Copenhagen.

[Tree planting technology develops rapidly](#)

Mechanical planting is 1.5 times faster than manual, with an additional result of soil preparation as well. And the quality equals careful manual planting.

Ghana

[Despite joint military police taskforce, seven forests, wildlife reserves under serious threat](#)

Seven forest and wildlife reserves, which serve as tourist attraction centers in the region, continue to be under threat of illegal mining, logging and chainsaw operations among others, despite the joint Military and Police Timber Monitoring team formed to curtail the menace.

[Underwater logging on Volta Lake begins 2010](#)

An ambitious underwater logging project seeking to save the carnage of boat accidents on the Volta Lake, whilst creating job opportunities for thousands of Ghanaians, is expected to begin in September next year.

Guyana

[Guyana could certainly use forest protection cash - but not under false pretences](#)

Unlike in Brazil and Indonesia, there is no pressure to turn the rainforests of Guyana into farmland.

[Guyana is a model of forest protection that could solve the climate crisis](#)

A Copenhagen deal must enable countries like ours to generate an income by conserving forests rather than cutting them down.

[Guyana president eyes cash for protecting forests](#)

The president of Guyana wants to turn his country into one of the world's most environmentally progressive countries by preserving vast swaths of tropical rain forest - if rich nations pay for it. To help prevent climate change, Bharrat Jagdeo told he could keep intact some 37 million acres (15 million hectares) of mostly untouched rain forest in the South American country by being paid an annual fee of up to \$580 million.

[Guyana's avoided deforestation case well received at UN General Assembly, says president](#)

Avoided deforestation and carbon credits for countries with standing forest is likely to be a part of the United Nations Climate deal come this December. This is according to Guyana's President Bharrat Jagdeo when he returned from the 64th Session of the General Assembly.

India

[Meeting India's tree planting guru](#)

An Indian civil servant has come up with a novel way of providing employment to millions of poor in the eastern state of Bihar. His campaign to encourage people to plant trees effectively addresses two burning issues of the world: global warming and shrinking job opportunities.

[Tree cheers for our environment?](#)

Nature can be the biggest ally in our fight against climate change, that's the simple idea behind the UN programme for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD). As arresting deforestation appears easier to accomplish than shuttering coal plants or junking cars, ratification of REDD looks likely at Copenhagen. What India is urging, however, is that attention to afforestation match that being given to deforestation.

Indonesia

[Deforestation threatens Acehenese tradition](#)

Widespread deforestation in the Islamic province of Aceh is threatening some of its rich traditions, including one ancient custom practiced to celebrate the holy month of Ramadan.

[Des incendies de forêts incontrôlés obscurcissent le ciel à Bornéo](#)

Des centaines de feux volontaires de plantations et de forêts se sont déclarés sur l'île indonésienne de Bornéo, obscurcissant le ciel et rendant l'air difficilement respirable, ont indiqué mardi les autorités.

[EU biofuels policy undermines governance in Indonesia, alleges report](#)

Indonesian authorities are failing to prevent illegal logging and conversion of protected areas for oil palm cultivation used to supply the European market with supposedly "green" biofuels.

[Fashion labels drop APP after party highlights the plight of Indonesian forests](#)

The fashion world has been rocked: not by the newest designer or the most shocking outfit, but by the continuing destruction of forests in Indonesia.

[Forests fight back as Indonesia tackles illegal palm oil](#)

For decades, the roar of the chainsaw has meant one thing in Indonesia's national parks: illegal loggers ripping down the rainforest. Now, the whirring blades are part of a fight back to cut out illegal palm oil from the international supply chain and slow the deforestation that has pushed Indonesia's carbon emissions sky high.

[In a haze, Indonesia slows deforestation](#)

This year's haze season is in full swing across Kalimantan and residents of Indonesia's portion of Borneo are set for the worst. With the El Nino effect signaling a long dry season and smoke from forest fires already causing airport and school closures across the island, as well as air quality complaints from neighboring Malaysia and Singapore, it once seemed this annual rite would end only after every last hectare of Asia's largest remaining rainforest was slashed and burned.

[Indonesia CO2 pledge to help climate talks-greens](#)

Environmentalists welcomed Indonesia's pledge to substantially cut the growth of its greenhouse gas emissions, saying the promise could help talks on crafting a broader global pact to fight climate change. The policy would be a mix of stepping up investment in renewable energy, such as geothermal power, and curbing emissions from deforestation and changes in land use.

[Palm oil both a leading threat to orangutans and a key source of jobs in Sumatra](#)

Of the world's two species of orangutan, a great ape that shares 96 percent of man's genetic makeup, the Sumatran orangutan is considerably more endangered than its cousin in Borneo. Today there are believed to be fewer than 7,000 Sumatran orangutans in the wild, a consequence of the wildlife trade, hunting, and accelerating destruction of their native forest habitat by loggers, small-scale farmers, and agribusiness.

Kenya

[Clinton supports Kenya's re-afforestation efforts](#)

Former US President Bill Clinton pledged to mobilise funds to help Kenya increase its forest cover from the current 1.7% to 10% in a decade.

[Forestry sector seeks to grow revenue through ecotourism](#)

Kenya's forestry sector, battling to conserve the environment and grow its revenue in tough economic times, is banking on ecotourism as a new stream of cash inflow. With the about 200 sites lined up for development of ecolodges and other ecofriendly facilities, Kenya Forest Service anticipates to bring in about Sh800 million to Sh1 billion per year if all goes as planned.

[Kenya's heart stops pumping](#)

Lake Nakuru is disappearing. And with it, around 1.5 million flamingoes - the icon of the Rift Valley - are under threat. All three of the rivers that feed Nakuru are bone dry. The rivers flow from Mau forest.

[Mau settlers to quit next month](#)

Time has run out for settlers living in the Mau. A timetable to move the illegal settlers will be released, after which it will be all systems go to reclaim the gazetted forest.

[Ministry broke, forestry minister decries](#)

The conservation of forests is the biggest issue in the country today in the face of fast-deteriorating forest cover and depletion of water towers. The worrisome situation where forests such as the Mau and the dying of millions of starving animals and the drying up of major rivers has been linked to the disappearance of forest cover.

[Prepare to quit Mau, Bett warns settlers](#)

Roads minister Franklin Bett has told settlers in the Mau Complex to accept their fate and prepare to move out of the forest. Speaking to spiritual leaders at Mulot in Narok South District, Mr Bett said he supported the government's efforts to save the water catchment area, but added that "people must be compensated before they move out".

[Shamba system has nothing to do with deforestation](#)

Prime Minister Raila Odinga recently joined Nobel laureate Wangari Mathaai in opposing the so-called "shamba system". Given their track record, the two eminent Kenyans' opposition to the system is probably based on a genuine concern for the environment, especially Kenya's fast-disappearing forests.

[Thirsty eucalyptus trees get the chop in Kenya](#)

Farmers in central Kenya are cutting down water-hungry eucalyptus tree species growing near water sources as a government directive aiming to save water takes effect.

[What is behind the Mau controversy?](#)

The continued degradation of the Mau complex - Kenya's largest water catchment area - threatens everything from the spectacular annual migration of the wildebeest to pastoralism, agriculture and hydro-power generation. The destruction of the forests has reduced the ability of the Mau eco-system

to absorb or reduce the impact of climate change, increasing the vulnerability of the people to changing weather patterns.

Liberia

[Forests surrendered despite pledges and warnings](#)

International partners, worried about the climatic effects of depleting one of Africa's last remaining tracks of rain forest, pledged to pay millions to the Government to reserve and preserve its forests. They campaigned to stop the Legislature from passing 4 forests bills they have determined are not in the country's interests.

[Pass community forest law before agriculture break](#)

A former Liberian legislator has called on members of the 52nd National Legislature to pass into law the community forest law before taking their agriculture break.

Madagascar

[Innovative reforestation project threatened by 'regime change' in Madagascar](#)

In Madagascar the TAMS Program (Tetik'asa Mampody Savoka, meaning "the project to bring back the forest") is under threat due to the new government's unwillingness to provide funding.

[Political instability speeds destruction of a unique environment](#)

Political instability in Madagascar is having a serious effect on the already fragile and highly endangered ecology of this island nation. According to local information an estimated 20 000 cubic meters of this rare wood has been exported through the unholy alliance between the timber mafia and the new government over the last six months.

Malaysia

[Success of palm oil brings plantations under pressure to preserve habitats](#)

Idyllic scenes of palm trees swaying over sandy beaches have long decorated brochures meant to lure tourists to Indonesia and Malaysia. But few visitors see the giant palm plantations away from the shore. Each year, the plantations produce millions of tons of palm oil, which has soared in popularity since the 1970s and is now found in foods like margarine, potato chips and chocolate, as well as in soap, cosmetics and biofuel.

Mexico

[Ofrece México la sede para próxima conferencia de desertificación](#)

El gobierno de México ofreció ser sede de la X Conferencia de las Partes (CdP.10) de la Convención de la ONU de Lucha contra la Desertificación (CNULCD) que deberá ser convocada para el 2010.

Nigeria

[Group seeks probe of forest reserve leasing](#)

Environmental Rights Action /Friends of the Earth, Nigeria (ERA/FoN) called on Edo State Governor to investigate the leasing of the Iguobazuwa Forest Reserve to a French company, Michelin, by former governor at the twilight of his administration. In addition, ERA said it has collected over 5,000 signatures from 70 countries globally, rejecting the action of Michelin for turning the forest reserve into a rubber plantation, at the expense of the communities who earned their living from the land.

[Illegal felling of trees now criminal offence in Ogun](#)

Illegal felling of trees in Ogun is now a criminal offence that will attract prosecution in court by the state government. Anyone or group of people caught felling trees in any part of the state without obtaining the necessary government permission would be apprehended, treated like a common criminal and accused of economic sabotage.

Norway

[Climate change summit Norway's perspective - Climate agreement should include reduced deforestations](#)

At a meeting in New York on 23 September, heads of state and government from all over the world underlined the need for an agreement to reduce deforestation in developing countries.

Papua New Guinea

[Palm oil developers in Papua New Guinea accused of deception in dealing with communities](#)

Papua New Guinea's forests are fast-changing. Between 1972 and 2002 the country lost more than 5 million hectares of forest, trailing only Brazil and Indonesia among tropical countries. Forest loss has been primarily a consequence of industrial logging and subsistence agriculture, but large-scale agroindustry—especially development of oil palm plantations—has emerged as an important new driver of land use change.

Paraguay

[Controlan un incendio forestal en la reserva del Pantanal paraguayo](#)

Los incendios forestales que arrasaron varios miles de hectáreas de una reserva del Pantanal paraguayo, en la frontera con Bolivia y Brasil, están siendo controlados.

Peru

[Alertan sobre peligros por deforestación en Perú](#)

Las autoridades peruanas deben considerar una campaña efectiva de orientación a los campesinos que practican acciones de "roza" y "quema" en sus áreas de cultivo para enfrentar a la deforestaciones. Los cultivos de hoja de coca en la selva y sierra peruana y la agricultura migratoria están impactando de manera severa el ecosistema, al ocasionar deforestación de vastas zonas en Perú.

[Aprovecharán Fenómeno del Niño para reforestar bosques secos](#)

Otras acciones incluyen la defensa ribereña y el refuerzo de infraestructuras. Plan de 250 millones de soles espera ser aprobado en los próximos días.

[Heavy oil pollution remains in Amazon, despite company claiming clean-up is finished](#)

A new report shows that the Corrientes region of the Peruvian Amazon, which suffered decades of toxic contamination by Occidental Petroleum (OXY), is far from being cleaned-up. Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, and hydrocarbons still exist at levels above the safety limits set by Peru.

[Lamentan que deforestación generada por coca ilegal no permita que Huánuco y San Martín aprovechen sus bosques](#)

El 80% de las exportaciones del sector forestal del Peru se concentran sólo en Loreto, Ucayali y Madre de Dios. La deforestación generada por los cultivos de hoja de coca ilegal no permita que en Huánuco y San Martín se puedan aprovechar los bosques de manera eficiente y sostenible.

Republic of the Congo

[Mapping resources for survival](#)

Villagers in the Republic of Congo's Plateaux nord region have started mapping their forest resources, in a move officials say will help to protect their interests.

Russian Federation

[La madera ilegal que viene de Siberia](#)

Los bosques boreales. El verdadero pulmón del mundo. Más de 12 millones de kilómetros cuadrados, dos veces más que el bosque amazónico. Se calcula que cada año, en total, se extraen de los bosques rusos unos siete millones de toneladas de troncos, de ellas más del 30% provienen de la tala ilegal. Es lo que muchos califican ya como «robo del siglo». Un meganegocio que controlan con mano dura las mafias rusas y chinas, y que amenaza con cargarse para siempre los milenarios bosques siberianos de robles, tilos, pinos silvestres, piceas y abedules.

Senegal

[Country seeks UN backing for 'Great Green Wall' across Africa](#)

Senegal called for United Nations support for the "Great Green Wall" project in which African countries have agreed to plant trees in a band across the breadth of the continent to try to lessen the effects of desertification.

South Africa

['Dry' country must rethink water usage](#)

Development priorities may have to be re-evaluated after a new study revealed that South Africa had 4% less water than previously believed. The latest national study tried to quantify the natural state of water resources in SA and found this was 4% less than estimated in 1995.

[Orange river wetlands need a lifetime to recover](#)

Much of the internationally-recognised wetland surrounding the Orange River mouth has lost its rich green colour. Situated close to long-standing diamond mining operations, the river's mouth has been treated with environmental disregard for decades.

Spain

[Detectan la presencia de la enfermedad de chancro en troncos de 17 plantaciones de eucaliptos de Vizcaya](#)

El tamaño de los chancros localizados oscila desde 1,3 centímetros a más de 2 metros de longitud (219,2 cm), con un tamaño medio de 41,8 cm. Los chancros son infecciones de la corteza y el cambium de los árboles, que producen la desintegración de los tejidos y, en casos severos, la muerte de las ramas e incluso de la copa, así como la distorsión del tronco.

[El número de árboles en España crece un 130% en 35 años](#)

Sólo China supera a España en el crecimiento de los bosques, según un informe. La promesa de Zapatero de plantar 45 millones de ejemplares sólo supone el 0,25% de los existentes.

[El uso de la madera ahorrará costes y generará empleo en el medio rural](#)

La utilización de la madera y de los recursos forestales para generar energía permitirá ahorrar costes al bolsillo de los particulares y de las administraciones, así como generar empleo en el medio rural, lo que ayudará a fijar población.

[España desaprovecha los recursos de sus bosques](#)

España es, sólo tras China, el país que más incrementa su superficie forestal del mundo, bien por la desaparición de gran cantidad de terrenos de cultivos o bien por la larga tradición en reforestaciones. Sin embargo, a la mayoría de los recursos no se les da uso y el abandono rural puede poner en peligro los bosques que hoy nos quedan. A medida que del paisaje español han ido desapareciendo los terrenos de cultivo ha aumentado la superficie de los bosques.

[España es el segundo país de la UE con más hectáreas forestales](#)

España es el segundo país de la UE con mayor superficie forestal, sólo por detrás de Suecia, y el tercero con más bosques, después de Suecia y Finlandia.

[España necesita 2.000 millones de árboles](#)

La promesa del presidente del Gobierno de plantar 45 millones de árboles entre 2008 y 2012, pendiente de cumplimiento, es insuficiente. La cifra es irrisoria. España necesita plantar 2.000 millones de árboles y arbustos hasta 2030.

[Greenpeace simula un incendio forestal en La Moncloa](#)

La ONG pide al Presidente Zapatero que se comprometa en la lucha contra el cambio climático.

[La bioenergía presenta su enésima candidatura como alternativa energética y forestal](#)

Entre las conclusiones del 5º Congreso Forestal Español destaca la mención a los montes como partícipes de la lucha contra el cambio climático, a través de la absorción de CO₂, la fijación en productos de madera y la utilización de éstos para generar energía. Algunos ponentes mostraron casos concretos en los que la bioenergía podría incluso ayudar a salir de la crisis a ciertos sectores.

[La Junta dice que la principal causa de deforestación son los incendios](#)

La Junta de Castilla y León ha señalado que la causa "esencial" de deforestación en la Comunidad son los incendios forestales, ya que el resto de las causas operan a un nivel "superficial".

[La madera para fabricar papel y celulosa en España se cultiva en 430.000 hectáreas](#)

El informe "Actualización 2009 de la Memoria de Sostenibilidad del Sector Papelero" indica que la madera para fabricar papel y celulosa en España se cultiva en 430.000 hectáreas de superficie arbolada. En esta superficie, se almacenaron en 2006 un total de 49,8 millones de toneladas de dióxido de carbono (CO₂).

[La retirada de madera del ciclón Klaus finalizará en noviembre](#)

En los montes gallegos permanecen almacenados 258.000 metros cúbicos de madera derribada hace nueve meses por el ciclón Klaus que, si se diesen unas condiciones meteorológicas adversas, podrían actuar como combustible en un incendio forestal.

[Las industrias forestales denuncian que no hay madera española certificada en el mercado](#)

Las industrias pastero-papelera, del tablero y de la madera y el mueble han suscrito un Manifiesto de Compromiso Ambiental con la Certificación Forestal que denuncia la falta de madera española certificada en el mercado y urge a la Administración y a los propietarios forestales a comprometerse seriamente en el proceso de certificación, como ya lo han hecho las industrias forestales.

[Los bosques de Castilla y León pueden generar 800 millones al año](#)

40.000 millones de euros es la cuantía económica de las cinco millones de hectáreas de montes y bosques de Castilla y León, con una capacidad de generar 800 millones al año. Actualmente apenas rentan 70 millones.

[Los ecologistas avisan de un secamiento masivo de los bosques](#)

Los árboles de los bosques de la zona suroeste de Madrid, del Henares y de la sierra sufren un "secamiento masivo" a causa de las altas temperaturas y de la falta de agua durante este verano.

[Sabinars canarios, entre los bosques peor conservados del territorio español](#)

Los sabinars canarios figuran entre los bosques en peor estado de conservación del territorio español, catalogados como casi en peligro de extinción, según el informe de WWF Adena sobre el estado de los bosques españoles.

[WWF pide que se planten 2.000 millones de árboles en 20 años](#)

Reforestar 2,5 millones de hectáreas y permitir que todos los bosques españoles tengan cubierta una superficie mínima del 30% requiere la plantación de 2.000 millones de árboles y arbustos en 20 años. Es el planteamiento que WWF hace en el informe "Los bosques que nos quedan. Propuestas para su restauración".

Switzerland

[Moritz Leuenberger pour un engagement contre la déforestation](#)

Présent à l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies, le conseiller fédéral Moritz Leuenberger a plaidé en faveur d'un engagement international aux côtés des pays en développement pour lutter contre la déforestation.

Tanzania

[Cost drop at major teak estate](#)

The Longuza Teak Plantation's squatter project has helped to reduce the cost of tending young trees while using the same land to produce food crops for peripheral villagers.

Uganda

[Facts about land in Kabale district](#)

Many aspects of the Kabale agro-ecosystem are similar to other highlands in Uganda. Kabale is a highland area in the Southwest with steep slopes, intensely cropped hillsides and high population densities. Erosion and consequent soil degradation have been assumed to be a major problem since before independence and that assumption continues today. The region has experienced out-migration for many years due to the scarcity of land.

[Forest reserves invaded](#)

About 1,000 Banyoro have invaded five forest reserves covering over 5,000 hectares in Kibaale district. The invaded reserves are Nyakarongo, Kihaimira, Nyabigoye, Nakuyazo and Kijuna.

[Planting trees on that bare hill could save you painful droughts](#)

The Forestry and Tree Planting Act (2003) which divided the forest reserves into Central under NFA and Local reserves under the Local government, has resulted in creation of 506 Central reserves and 200 Local forest reserves. It helps in the conservation of water catchments though far from reversing the tragic effects of climate change so far felt.

[Safeguard our forest reserves](#)

The National Forestry Authority (NFA) and the Ministry of Lands are at loggerheads over the issuing of what NFA is describing as illegal land titles to encroachers on national forest reserves.

[Support national tree planting drive](#)

Under the 2009/2010 Budget, the government allocated one billion shillings through the National Forestry Authority (NFA) for a national tree planting programme. Aptly themed 'Greening Uganda for Prosperity', this exercise is intended to replenish this country's rapidly vanishing forest cover. Uganda's rate of deforestation is said to be one of the highest in the world.

United Kingdom

[Loss of soil threatens food production, UK government warns](#)

More than 2m tonnes of topsoil from farms and forests is being eroded by wind and rain each year, jeopardising efforts to increase food production. The soil erosion is reducing the amount of food grown, increasing the risk of flooding and undermining efforts to reduce carbon emissions.

[New photos highlight rainforest devastation](#)

A series of photographic exhibitions have been organized in Europe and North America this autumn to highlight a campaign by Britain's Prince Charles to combat tropical deforestation.

[Prince Charles making progress in effort to save rainforests, says a leading British environmentalist](#)

Prince Charles of Great Britain has emerged as one of the world's highest-profile promoters of a scheme that could finally put an end to destruction of tropical rainforests. The Prince's Rainforest Project, launched in 2007, is promoting awareness of the role deforestation plays in climate change—it accounts for nearly a fifth of greenhouse gas emissions.

United States of America

[Group of distinguished ecologists ask Obama to help save rainforests](#)

A group of distinguished ecologists have asked President Obama to push for the inclusion of tropical forests in climate policy. In an open letter, dozens of U.S. ecologists called for the Obama administration to support forest conservation as a means to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

[New California rules allow timber firms to sell carbon credits](#)

Environmental groups criticize the Schwarzenegger-backed changes, which allow the companies to benefit from the fight against global warming while continuing to clear-cut forests.

[Of forest management and carbon markets](#)

Air regulators in California are poised to adopt a new framework for measuring and managing greenhouse gas offsets associated with forest projects. But some environmental groups are balking at a provision that they say leads to the unhealthy practice of clear-cutting — or the removal of all trees in a stand at once.

[Rhododendron expansion may increase the chance of landslides on southern Appalachian slopes](#)

Scientists suggest that the expansion of rosebay rhododendron (*Rhododendron maximum*) in Southern Appalachian mountain hollows may increase the likelihood of landslides during and after intense rain events.

[Southern California wildfires continue to smolder](#)

All but the most remote sections of a pair of major Southern California wildfires were contained, but officials warned that dangerous fire weather would persist.

[Station fire victims call for U.S. probe into Forest Service's response](#)

Residents are critical of the agency's decision to scale back an attack on the blaze on the night before it began to burn out of control. Two firefighters were killed in the wildfire.

[Steps to keep your home safe from fire](#)

Whether or not you live in a part of the country prone to raging wildfires, protecting your family from fire is still of paramount importance. While there's no such thing as a fireproof home, there are plenty of things that you can do to make your house safer.

[Tennessee foresters helping to return chestnuts to American forests](#)

The American chestnut was a dominant species in eastern U.S.'s forests before a blight wiped it out in the early 1900s. Today it's being returned to the landscape.

[US starts small in developing domestic forestry](#)

Carbon credits that reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation were developed in part to save the tropical rainforests, but thousands of small forests outside the tropics can also add up to being major emitters if not properly managed. A new US bill targets these oft-forgotten gems – and could help kick global reduction efforts into high gear.

[Weed heroes: the war on the invader cogongrass](#)

The State of Alabama has just dedicated \$6 million in federal stimulus money to combat a certain invasive weed, cogongrass (*Imperata cylindrica*), also known as the Perfect Weed, and considered one of the 10 worst weeds in the world.

Viet Nam

[Safe havens for rarest primates](#)

Two of the world's rarest primates are to be helped by the creation of new nature reserves in south-east Asia. One reserve in Vietnam will protect the critically endangered Tonkin snub-nosed monkey, of which fewer than 200 remain. The other in China will help safeguard some of the last 110 cao vit gibbons, the second rarest of all primates. Habitat loss poses a significant threat to the existence of both primate species.

Zimbabwe

[Mujuru slams rise in veld fires](#)

Government will not tolerate the wanton destruction of the environment, particularly through veld fires, Acting President Joice Mujuru said. She warned that stern measures would be taken against anyone found guilty of such offences.

World

[A plan to save rainforests gains international momentum](#)

Some analysts believe that a plan to save the world's rainforests could again carry the day - this time at international climate talks in Copenhagen in December aimed at drafting a replacement to the Kyoto Protocol.

[Advierte secretario general de la ONU peligros de la desertificación](#)

La desertificación, la degradación de tierras y la sequía están entre los más acuciantes desafíos ambientales actuales, afirmó el secretario general de la ONU, Ban Ki-Moon.

[British Airways, Shell, EDF among companies to call for action on climate](#)

Leading global companies sign communique warning that failure to secure deal in Copenhagen will worsen world economy.

[Calls for action as UN conference on desertification opens](#)

The ninth conference of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) was opened in Buenos Aires with a call for concrete measures to fight land degradation.

[Climat: les pays forestiers refusent de brader leurs arbres](#)

Les pays forestiers, qui rappellent que la déforestation compte pour 20% des émissions de gaz à effet de serre (GES), refusent de brader leurs arbres et attendent un engagement financier des pays industrialisés dans le futur accord de Copenhague contre le réchauffement.

[Climate change proposal would revolutionize value of forests](#)

The world's tropical forests are disappearing, and one reason is simple economics: People, companies and governments earn more by logging, mining or farming places such as the Amazon jungle than by conserving them.

[Climate pact must include forest scheme: WWF](#)

A leading environmental group on Tuesday urged delegates at UN climate talks in Bangkok to include plans to reward nations for saving their forests in any deal on global warming. WWF International

released a survey saying that investors showed "significant support" for a carbon market mechanism, which would address the estimated 20 percent of global carbon emissions due to deforestation.

[Convención ONU Desertificación busca sinergia con Cambio Climático](#)

Cuando faltan unos dos meses para la Conferencia de la ONU sobre Cambio Climático, la novena Conferencia de la Convención de la ONU de Lucha contra la Desertificación debate cómo profundizar las sinergias de ambas convenciones, en vista del nexo entre desertificación y cambio climático.

[Croatia and Hungary to establish Europe's largest river protected area - 20 years after the fall of the Iron Curtain](#)

Croatia and Hungary signed today a declaration to establish a Trans-Boundary UNESCO Biosphere Reserve that will protect their shared biodiversity hotspot along the Mura, Drava and Danube Rivers. This paves the way to create Europe's largest river protection area.

[Demise of Aral Sea seen sparking military conflicts in Central Asia](#)

The desertification of what had been one of the world's largest inland bodies of water could lead in the foreseeable future to the rise of a series of armed conflicts between states over the right to control sources of potable water.

[Desertificación: "hay que aumentar el nivel educativo"](#)

Mundialmente unos 110 países que se encuentran en zonas secas se encuentran amenazados por el proceso de desertificación, sobre todo países en desarrollo, donde tiene lugar una rápida destrucción de sus recursos naturales, no sólo de la tierra cultivable, sino también de las reservas de agua dulce y de la biodiversidad.

[Desertificación: piden fondos, acotar los debates y hacer más](#)

Aseguran que Nepal y la Argentina están muy afectados por la calidad de sus tierras.

[Desertification - a macroeconomic problem](#)

Understanding desertification as a macroeconomic problem, with financial, productive, environmental and civil society aspects, is a major concern for the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). It's mandate is to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of existing financial instruments and promote action to channel resources to developing countries affected by desertification.

[Desertification – an invisible cancer](#)

Desertification is the cancer of the earth. It is a process of degradation that does not manifest itself in spectacular ways but furtively advances, and by the time it is visible there is nothing to be done, and people have to move away, in search of an alternative.

[Exotic timber plantations found to use more than twice the water of native forests](#)

Ecologists have discovered that timber plantations in Hawaii use more than twice the amount of water to grow as native forests use. Especially for island ecosystems, these findings suggest that land management decisions can place ecosystems – and the people who depend on them – at high risk for water shortages.

[Explaining why pruning encourages plants to thrive](#)

Scientists have shown that the main shoot dominates a plant's growth principally because it was there first, rather than due to its position at the top of the plant.

[Future forests may be very unusual](#)

Scientists say they found temperature and photosynthetic active radiation are the two most important variables in predicting what forest landscapes may look like in the future. They said their projections show uncertainties become very high after the year 2200.

[Global campaign has planted 7 billion trees](#)

The campaign to plant seven billion trees has achieved its goal, the United Nations announced. 7.3 billion trees have been planted in 167 countries since the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) launched the initiative in 2006.

['Green Clean': researchers determining natural ways to clean contaminated soil](#)

Researchers are working to demonstrate that trees can be used to degrade or capture fuels that leak into soil and ground water. Through a process called phytoremediation – literally a “green” technology – plants and trees remove pollutants from the environment or render them harmless.

['Greening' logging concessions could help save great apes](#)

Promoting reduced impact logging in forest areas already under concession could help protect populations of endangered great apes.

[High heels and mascara in the forest](#)

At the Watermill Center, a German performance and video artist pulled on flesh-toned stockings and a skin-tight shiny dress with slits up the sides. She applied fake eyelashes, heavy blush and red lipstick and, finally, stepped into black pumps with four-inch stiletto heels. She then walked into the nearby forest and wandered around for two days, filming herself with a video camera.

[How can illegal oil palm be weeded out of the supply chain?](#)

About five percent, or two million tonnes of the expected crop of 40 million tonnes of Crude Palm Oil produced in 2009 is expected to be certified as sustainable this year. However, only a small percentage of this 'green palm oil' has actually found buyers, mainly due to the premium attached.

[Investors eye forest CO2 market, climate pact key](#)

Investors such as UBS, Citigroup and Blackrock back a potentially multi-billion dollar carbon credit market centered on saving forests but regulations and cash were needed to build a market first. The survey of investors with \$7 trillion said banks and fund managers were waiting for the forest carbon scheme to be included in a broader U.N. climate pact.

[Investors ready for forest carbon market if Copenhagen and countries supply certainty](#)

A survey of investors has shown significant support for an expanded carbon market mechanism which would address the estimated 20 percent of global carbon emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation.

[La certificación forestal beneficia a los grandes simios, según WWF](#)

La gestión responsable de los bosques a través de la certificación forestal juega "un papel fundamental" en la conservación de los grandes primates ya que en estas zonas vive "la mayoría" de ellos, según el nuevo informe de WWF titulado 'Grandes simios y explotación forestal'.

[La desertificación reduce un 1% la productividad mundial anual](#)

La desertificación reduce un 1% la productividad anual a escala mundial, advirtieron expertos reunidos en Buenos Aires en el marco de un congreso internacional de ONU sobre un fenómeno que amenaza a 2.000 millones de personas.

[Les forêts, élément clé des négociations sur le climat](#)

Dans la négociation climatique, la question des forêts suit son propre agenda. Depuis la conférence de Bali de 2007 - dont l'une des avancées notables fut la reconnaissance du rôle de la déforestation dans le changement climatique -, les discussions ont beaucoup progressé sur la façon possible d'inciter financièrement les pays tropicaux à préserver les derniers grands massifs forestiers primaires de la planète.

[Más madera, menos CO2](#)

Investigaciones recientes sugieren que el uso de productos de madera puede suponer un importante almacén de carbono y por tanto colaborar en la mitigación del cambio climático. Sin embargo, el Protocolo de Kioto no tiene en cuenta esto en los criterios de la contabilidad del carbono. ¿Hasta qué punto usar productos de madera puede suponer un ahorro de emisiones de CO2?

[Ministros del Mercosur toman posición frente a la desertificación](#)

Bibiloni abogó para evitar que la Convención de Desertificación quede diluida en los temas de Cambio Climático.

[ONU debe unir esfuerzos por detener la deforestación en la lucha contra el cambio climático](#)

Harrison Ford se une al presidente Bharrat Jagdeo de Guyana, en un evento de origami en la Ciudad de Nueva York, para hacer un llamado a abordar el problema del cambio climático y apoyar la protección de los bosques tropicales.

[Países amazónicos defenderán su postura en reunión sobre el clima](#)

Venezuela, Brasil y Argentina acordaron reunirse antes de la próxima conferencia anual de la ONU sobre el clima para definir una posición conjunta respecto de sus recursos forestales.

[Plants' response to fire tested](#)

A team of researchers has developed a new method for identifying the flammability of plant species by using a device that measures how construction materials react to fire. The technique can be used to improve fire risk maps.

[Private sector on REDD table in Bangkok](#)

Negotiators at climate-change talks in Bangkok say that carbon offsets won't be used to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation on a wide scale until the middle of the next commitment period. But that doesn't mean private money won't be flowing into forest protection.

[Proyecto Gran Simio pide a América y a África que detenga "de forma inmediata" la destrucción de selvas tropicales](#)

La organización Proyecto Gran Simio exigió hoy a los países de América del Sur y África que detengan "de forma inmediata" la destrucción de las selvas tropicales y que éstas sean declaradas Patrimonio de la Humanidad, porque en ellas vive gran parte de la biodiversidad del planeta.

[Prueban la reacción de las plantas al fuego](#)

Un equipo investigadores ha desarrollado un nuevo método para determinar la "inflamabilidad" de las especies vegetales mediante un dispositivo que mide la reacción al fuego de los materiales de construcción. La técnica puede aplicarse para mejorar los mapas de riesgo de incendio.

[Q&A: Redd \(Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation\)](#)

Redd could be the cornerstone of a Copenhagen deal, putting forests at the frontline of tackling climate change for the first time.

[Reclaman más compromiso de países del norte en desertificación](#)

Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil (OSC) demandaron hoy un mayor compromiso de los países del Norte ante los apremiantes desafíos que implican para la humanidad la desertificación y la sequía.

[Roads are enablers of rainforest destruction](#)

Chainsaws, bulldozers, and fires are tools of rainforest destruction, but roads are enablers. Roads link markets to resources, enabling loggers, farmers, ranchers, miners, and land speculators to convert remote forests into economic opportunities. But the ecological cost is high: 95 percent of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon occurs within 50-kilometers of a road, while in Central Africa, where logging roads are rapidly expanding across the Congo basin, the bulk of bushmeat hunting occurs near roads.

[Role of forests in combating global warming deserves priority at UN talks](#)

The vital role of forests in reducing greenhouse gas emissions deserves priority at the United Nations talks aimed at reaching a new international agreement to combat global warming.

[Scientists tackle global desertification woes](#)

How significant is the role played by agricultural land use in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions? Huge, say the world's leading scientists for land management in vast dry areas. Gathering in the Argentine capital of Buenos Aires from 22 to 24 September to discuss climate change and the desertification of dry lands, the experts say that not only is prevention of desertification feasible, but it is imperative for the success of a new climate deal.

[Slaves, colonials, weevils: palm oil's historic rise](#)

Less than a century after the west African oil palm was introduced to southeast Asia as a cash crop, Indonesia and Malaysia supply about 85 percent of the world's palm oil, used in processed food and soap products. Here is a timeline charting how oil palm spread east.

[Starbucks, Dell to aid online effort to save rainforest](#)

Environmental activists are taking to the Internet in a new bid to help save the world's rainforests with the help of major corporations including Starbucks Corp and Dell Inc.

[Tropical ecosystems threatened by over-consumption](#)

The future of tropical biodiversity depends on understanding the role human consumption plays in altering ecosystems. Humans' use of tropical forests typically results in loss of biodiversity.

[Uncertain future predicted for forests](#)

The composition of some of our nation's forests may be quite different 200 to 400 years from today according to a recent study. The study found that temperature and photosynthetic active radiation were the two most important variables in predicting what forest landscapes may look like in the future. The uncertainties became very high after the year 2200.

[Uniting drylands research could halt looming crisis](#)

Scientists urgently need to agree on universal criteria for monitoring and assessing land degradation around the world. Almost 20 per cent of drylands have lost productive capacity in recent years because of human activity and climate change, the paper reports. Drylands make up more than 40 per cent of global land area and accommodate 35 per cent of the world's population.

[Voluntary Carbon Standard tops assessment of forestry carbon standards](#)

The Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS) tops the rankings of a recent assessment gauging various standards for forestry carbon credits.

[Woody plants adapted to past climate change more slowly than herbs](#)

Can we predict which species will be most vulnerable to climate change by studying how they responded in the past? A new study of flowering plants provides a clue. An analysis of more than 5000 plant species reveals that woody plants — such as trees and shrubs — adapted to past climate change much more slowly than herbaceous plants did.

[World's river deltas sinking due to human activity](#)

A new study indicates most of the world's low-lying river deltas are sinking from human activity, making them increasingly vulnerable to flooding from rivers and ocean storms and putting tens of millions of people at risk.

[WWF pide a la ONU que centre sus estrategias en la lucha contra la deforestación](#)

El Fondo Mundial para la Naturaleza (WWF) pidió a los más de 4.000 delegados de la ONU reunidos en Bangkok que primen la lucha contra la deforestación en la estrategia mundial contra el cambio climático.

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