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FRENCH

REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH SESSION
of the
INTERNATIONAL POPLAR COMMISSION
Yugoslavia, 28 August to 7 September 1962

and
selected documents
of the
SECOND NEAR EAST POPLAR CONFERENCE
Turkey, 18-24 and 26-27 April 1962

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Eleventh Session of the International Poplar Commission was held in Yugoslavia from 28 August to 7 September 1962, at the kind invitation of the Government of that country.
2. The following countries were represented: Austria, Belgium, Cuba, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, USA, USSR, and Yugoslavia. The European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization, the International Union of Forest Research Organizations, and the European Confederation of Agriculture were also represented. A list of participants appears as Appendix 1 to this Report.
3. The business meetings of the session were held in Belgrade on 30 August and in Zagreb on 6 and 7 September. Sessions of the Working Party on Poplar Diseases and of the Working Party on Exploitation and Utilization were held in Zagreb on 5 September (for the reports of these sessions see respectively documents FAO/CIP/MAL/22 and FAO/CIP/UT29).
4. The session was opened by Mr. G. Giordano, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Poplar Commission, in the presence of Mr. D. Jović, Assistant Secretary of the Federal Executive Committee for Agriculture and Forestry of Yugoslavia, Mr. Eric E. Ward, Resident Representative of the United Nations, and Mr. A. Métro, Chief of the Forest Production Branch who represented the Director-General and the Director of the Forestry and Forest Products Division of FAO. The text of the speeches delivered is reproduced in Appendix 2.

Messages of goodwill and wishes for the success of the session were read from the Chairman of the FAO Council, the President of the International Union of Forest Research Organizations, and Mr. G. Piccarolo, a member of the Executive Committee, who was unable to attend for health reasons.

A minute of silence was observed in tribute to the memory of the Commission's Honorary Founder-Chairman, Philibert Guinier, who died in April 1962.
5. Study tours were conducted both prior to and following the business meetings in Belgrade. A report summarising the main observations made and the lessons drawn from the study tours was drawn up by Messrs. J. Pourtet, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee, and E. Giordano, and is annexed to this Report as Appendix 3.
6. A list of the documents prepared for the session is given in Appendix 4.

QUESTIONS OF PROCEDURE

election of officers of the session

7. Mr. J. Jeremić, Chairman of the National Poplar Commission of Yugoslavia, was elected chairman of the session and Messrs. A. Herbignat, Chairman of the National Poplar Commission of Belgium, and H.H. Hilf (Germany) were elected respectively first and second Vice-Chairmen.

Mr. O. Fugalli (Forestry and Forest Products Division of FAO) served as Secretary of the session, assisted by Mr. G.J. Lankester of the same Organization.

adoption of Agenda

8. The provisional agenda (FAO/CIP/116) prepared by the Secretariat in consultation with the chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee was adopted without amendment by the Commission.

adoption of rules of procedure

9. The Commission considered documents FAO/CIP/117 and FAO/CIP/GP/32 and requested the Secretariat to clear the draft Rules of Procedure, as presented, with the Legal Counsel of FAO with view to their submission to the Director-General of FAO for approval, and to the Council of FAO for confirmation.

SECRETARIAT PROGRESS REPORT

10. The Secretary reported to the Commission on the salient points of the activities of the Secretariat since the last session of the Commission, particularly on the action taken in relation to the "Convention placing the International Poplar Commission within the framework of FAO"; the organization of a sixteenth (Rome, 11-12 April 1961) and seventeenth (Ankara, 16-17 April 1962) session of the Executive Committee, a seventh session of the Working Party on Poplar Exploitation and Utilization in Rome on 10 April 1961, a third session of the Working Party on Poplar Diseases in Vienna on 10 September 1961 and an informal meeting of the same Working Party on the trunk scab disease (Stuttgart, 8 June 1961), a second session of the Working Party on Poplar Insect Pests in Istanbul on 25 April 1962 and of a Second Near East Poplar Conference in Turkey from 18-24 and on 26 and 27 April 1962; the establishment of a Poplar Institute at Izmit, Turkey, under the United Nations Special Fund for Economic Development.

11. The Commission took note with appreciation of the effort deployed by the Secretariat in the period under review, and expressed its satisfaction at the entry into force of the Convention on 26 September 1961, date of receipt of the twelfth instrument of acceptance. The Commission was also gratified to learn that the following eighteen countries were parties to the Convention

at the time of the session:*

Argentina
Austria
Belgium
France
Germany
Iran
Ireland
Italy
Lebanon

Netherlands
Pakistan
Spain
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisia
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
Yugoslavia

The Commission noted with regret that Iraq and Sweden, former members of the Commission, had decided not to become parties to the new Convention. The accession to membership of "new" countries, i.e. Ireland, Lebanon, and Tunisia was on the other hand particularly welcomed. The hope was unanimously expressed by the Commission that Greece, Japan and Turkey, former members, would soon deposit the required instrument of acceptance of the Convention and thus re-establish themselves as members of the International Poplar Commission as newly constituted.

12. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee informed the Commission about the outcome of the discussions at the Second Near East Poplar Conference, which was held in Turkey at the kind invitation of the Government of that country, and the observations made during the study tours conducted on that occasion. Particular stress was laid on the role that local poplar types can play in the Near East if subjected to rational cultivation practices, and on the values of the basic density of their wood (apparently higher than in the case of euramerican hybrids).

A detailed analytical review of the country reports submitted to the Conference, as well as reports on the study tours by Messrs. G. Giordano and J. Pourtet, are reproduced in Appendix 5 to this Report.

The Government of Turkey was heartily thanked for the generous hospitality afforded to participants and the excellent arrangements made for both the business meetings and the study tours.

13. The Commission noted with satisfaction that assistance rendered by the United Nations Special Fund for Economic Development to the Government of Turkey for the establishment in that country of a Poplar Institute. The hope was expressed that other countries concerned with these genera might soon avail themselves of such opportunity to further poplar and willow growing and

* Five more countries (Canada, India, Morocco, Portugal and Rumania) became parties to the Convention since the Eleventh Session of the Commission.

utilisation.

REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES AT THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL RELATED TO POPLAR AND WILLOW CULTIVATION, EXPLOITATION, AND UTILIZATION

14. An analytical review of the country reports was presented to the Commission in document FAO/CIP/118, which is annexed to this Report (Appendix 6) as revised in the light of the comments made in the course of the session. The Commission recommended again that all countries should follow the outline for country reports as closely as possible to facilitate their analysis.

Other points of interest of the discussion under this main item are summarised below:

Major developments in the fields of poplar and willow policy and legislation

15. An investigation undertaken in Spain to determine the labour intensity of poplar cultivation and wood processing in relation to the production and processing of agricultural crops, disclosed that the manufacture of poplar-wood containers is more labour-intensive than the production of sugar from sugar-beets when the yield per hectare is respectively of 15m³ and 25 metric tons. The Commission emphasised the importance of similar investigations to dispell the fear of rural unemployment allegedly brought about by the extension of poplar plantations, and recommended that particular attention should be given to this topic in the next reports on the activities of national poplar commissions.

16. The Commission noted with regret that there had been no significant developments in the field of willow policy in the period under review.

Poplar and willow statistics and economics

(a) Statistical data

17. The Commission laid stress on the present inadequacy of statistical data both as regards the area of poplar and willow plantations and natural stands and the volume of annual production, and recommended that national commissions should make a special effort to gradually remedy the situation. Data on production should be presented in a more uniform manner.

It was agreed that the conclusions of the Working Party on Forest Statistics of the European Economic Community should be taken into consideration as they might be of assistance to the Commission's work in this field.

(b) Prices of poplar wood

18. The questionnaire (Appendix 7) on prices of poplar logs drawn up by a Study Group on the Executive Committee was approved by the Commission, but it was decided that an additional entry should be made to give the price relationship between logs of poplar and of at least one other species, preferably the most important in the country.

The Commission recommended that the questionnaire on poplar prices should henceforth be appended to the outline for national reports in order to assure the steady collation of data on this important question.

(c) Management and administration of plantations

19. The following papers were presented to the Commission under this item of the agenda:

The economics of some short-rotation poplar stands in Lombardy, Italy, with reference to spacing (FAO/CIP/119), by M. Prevosto, Poplar Research Institute, Casale Monferrato.

Observations dendrométriques sur une peupleraie de la propriété de Castel Perziano (Rome), Italie (FAO/CIP/127) by E. Avanzo, Centro de Sperimentazione Agricola e Forestale, Roma.

Poplar plantations combined with agricultural crops (FAO/CIP/130) by D. Bura, Yugoslav Advisory Centre on Agriculture and Forestry, Belgrade.

Poplar and willow identification, registration and varietal control

(a) Identification and varietal control

20. The Commission heard statements summarized from the following papers:

Populus x euramericana (Dode) Guinier cl. 'I-45/51' (FAO/CIP/120), by M. Sekawin, Poplar Research Institute, Casale Monferrato, Italy.

Essais pour exprimer morphométriquement les différences entre Populus nivea et Populus peroneana (FAO/CIP/121) by G. Gambi, Forest Experiment Station, Florence, Italy.

A contribution to a better knowledge of the poplars of the Near East (FAO/CIP/122) by E. Allegri, Forest Experiment Station, Florence, Italy.

The importance of paper FAO/CIP/121 as a first step towards a better identification of the poplars of the section Leuce was underlined by the Commission.

21. The Commission also took note of a preliminary report from the Executive Committee's Study Group on the Nomenclature of Willows (FAO/CIP/124) and requested the Executive Committee to pursue actively the work initiated in this field.

(b) Registration

22. The Chairman of the Executive Committee's Sub-Committee on Nomenclature and Registration, Mr. J. Pourtet, presented the Sub-Committee report (FAO/CIP/123) to the Commission. The Chairman and members of the Sub-Committee were heartily congratulated on the work successfully accomplished despite the great difficulty of the task. The report was approved in principle subject to a few minor modifications which the Sub-Committee was requested to take into account

in drafting a final version for submission to national commissions. It was pointed out that only the names of clones and cultivars originated in a given country should be submitted for registration, and that the measurements of the leaves should be statistically reliable, hence the need for obtaining the advice of a statistician.

23. The Commission heard with interest a description by Mr. E. Allegri (Italy) of a punch card especially designed by him for use in connection with the registration of poplars. It was agreed that such a card would become necessary in due course and the type described by Mr. Allegri was referred to the Nomenclature and Registration Sub-Committee for further consideration.

(c) Populetum mediterraneum

24. A progress report (FAO/CIP/125) on the development of the populetum was made by Mr. E. Giordano of the ENCC Centro di Sperimentazione Agricola e Forestale of Rome, Italy. The Commission noted with satisfaction that there were 67 different poplar types in the populetum as at 31 March 1962 (but aspens did not survive transplantation), and that additional propagating material had been received. The Commission considered, however, that the collection of poplar types, especially from Near East countries, could be considerably increased and it urged countries concerned to make available herbarium and certified propagating materials of interesting poplar types grown locally.

It was agreed that the names of the poplar types growing in the populetum should be reviewed periodically by the Sub-Committee on Nomenclature and Registration.

The Commission expressed its gratitude to the ENCC Centro di Sperimentazione Agricola e Forestale of Rome for the great effort made to establish and maintain the populetum.

25. In connection with the discussion on this item, a suggestion was made by the Chairman of the Executive Committee that other populeta should be created to serve other ecological regions, e.g. Central and Northern Europe, North America, Latin America, the Far East. The Commission was gratified to hear that the National Poplar Commission of Yugoslavia will examine the possibility of establishing a populetum for aspens in an appropriate location of the country. The national commissions of suitably located countries were invited to consider whether similar action could be undertaken by their countries in the near future.

Poplar and willow cultivation techniques

26. The Commission's attention was drawn to the Australian practice of cutting back rooted plants after planting out, as in Morocco, probably to reduce transpiration in view of limited water supply. It was recommended that further attention should be given to this question in

the future, as well as to the difficult problem of deep planting which should be given special treatment in the national reports to be submitted on the occasion of the next session of the Commission.

An interesting report was heard from Mr. H.H. Hilf (Germany) on poplar growing on land in front of river dams.

27. In the field of poplar breeding, the Commission felt that new horizons might be opened to poplar growing under sub-tropical and perhaps even tropical conditions if the preliminary results are confirmed which have been obtained in Australia with clones of Populus deltoides from its southernmost area - and therefore accustomed to short days - and by crossing female trees with the semi-evergreen P. nigra 'Chile' - apparently insensitive to photoperiodism - and P. deltoides with the long-growing P. yunnanensis. The point was made that the reaction to climate should be taken into due account in improvement work in addition to photoperiodism.

28. Attention was drawn to the publication by the forest service of the Compagnie Bas-Rhône-Languedoc on the experimental work conducted in Languedoc, France, to combine protection against wind and satisfactory timber production (alternation of poplars with cypresses or poplars of different clones and age classes).

Poplar and willow protection

29. The Commission endorsed the proposal made by the National Poplar Commission of France that a fully illustrated booklet on poplar parasites should soon be published.

(a) Insect pests

30. The Commission took note with appreciation of an oral statement by Mr. E. Allegri, Technical Secretary of the Working Party on Poplar Insect Pests, on the conclusions and recommendations of the Second Session of the Working Party which were commended for the attention of the Director-General of FAO and national poplar commissions as appropriate.

31. The Commission acknowledged with regret the resignation for health reasons of the Chairman of the Working Party, Mr. R. Régnier, and hoped that Mr. W. Vivani, Vice-Chairman, would be prepared to continue to serve as Acting Chairman, as he had already done on the occasion of the second session, until the Working Party could proceed to elect its new Chairman. The Technical Secretary was warmly thanked for the excellent manner in which he had been organizing the activities of the Working Party.

32. The Commission also heard with interest statements summarized from the following papers:

Nouvelles précisions sur les moyens de lutte contre le Cryptorhynchus lapathi L. (FAO/CIP/128), by B. Cavalcaselle and E. De Bellis of the ENCC Centro di Sperimentazione Agricola e Forestale, Rome, Italy.

Pygaera anastomosis L. damaging poplars in Northern Italy (FAO/CIP/131) by G.M. Arru, Poplar Research Institute, Casale Monferrato, Italy.

(h) Diseases

33. The Commission took note of the reports of the third and fourth session of the Working Party on Poplar Diseases, respectively FAO/CIP/MAL/14 and FAO/CIP/MAL/22, and commended the conclusions and recommendations made to the attention of the attention of the Director-General of FAO and national poplar commissions as appropriate.

34. Heartfelt thanks were addressed by the Commission to the outgoing Chairman of the Working Party, Mr. H. van Vloten, who had ably presided over the business of the Working Party for the last several years. His decision not to stand for re-election was much regretted. The Commission heard with gratitude that the Technical Secretary, Mr. B. Paris, was prepared to continue to serve in this capacity for another term of office, and appreciation was expressed of his dynamic action, especially of his achievement to issue fairly regularly the "Journal de Liaison" of the Working Party despite financial difficulties. The new Chairman, Mr. H. Zycha, and Vice-Chairmen, Messrs. M. Krstić and A. Biraghi, were congratulated on their appointment and wishes were expressed to them for a successful term of office.

Poplar and willow exploitation and utilization

35. Note was taken by the Commission of the reports of the seventh and eighth sessions of the Working Party on Exploitation and Utilization, respectively FAC/CIP/UT/17 and FAO/CIP/UT/29. The conclusions and recommendations made were commended to the attention of the Director-General of FAO and national poplar commissions as appropriate.

36. The Chairman, Mr. G. Giordano, and the Rapporteur, Mr. B. Quiquandon, of the Working Party were warmly congratulated on the work accomplished in the period under review. The Commission heard with regret Mr. Giordano's intention to relinquish the chairmanship of the Working Party, it expressed unanimously the hope that this decision would not be irrevocable, and requested Mr. Giordano to continue to serve as Chairman until at least the next session of the Working Party.

STANDARDIZATION OF MEASUREMENTS IN POPLAR EXPERIMENTS

37. The co-ordinator of the Executive Committee's Study Group on the Standardization of Measurements in Poplar Experiments, Mr. J. Jobling, presented the final report (FAO/CIP/129) of the Study Group to the Commission. The Commission concurred with the opinion jointly expressed by the Study Group and the Executive Committee that the report (Appendix 8) of the Working Party of the members of Section 25 of IUFRO on "Standardization of Measurements" went a long way towards meeting the needs of poplar and willow research workers, that the IUFRO report should be made available to them, and that research workers carrying out experimental work on poplars and willows should take note of the conventions discussed in the IUFRO report. In view of the Executive Committee and its Study Group, some of the recommendations listed in the IUFRO report, which was conceived to deal with the whole field of forest research and not especially with quick-growing species, were not directly applicable to poplar and willow research; to bring these into line with traditional methods of poplar and willow experimentation, the Executive Committee and its Study Group put forward the following observations:

1.0. Age of Plantations

1.1. It is recommended that the age of planted trees should be reckoned from the time of planting, though it is important that the age of the planting stock should be given in reports in view of the variation in planting techniques from one country to another. It should be noted that direct planting of cuttings is carried out in some countries while in others rooted plants two to three years old are used.

It should also be noted that this paragraph should include a reference to plants propagated vegetatively, particularly from cuttings, in addition to the reference to plants raised from seed.

2.0. Units of Measurement

2.13. When rounding off measurements, numbers should be rounded up or down to the nearest whole number.

2.2. Measurement of diameter or girth

2.21. Tree thickness should be expressed preferably by a girth measurement. The Working Party's comments on this convention are noted, however, and it is appreciated that the change from diameter to girth measurement might be difficult to make by many organizations.

2.25. It may be noted that assessment of basal area (referred to here and under 2.7 and 4.2) may have a limited importance in poplar research.

2.6. Measurement of other Characters

It is recommended that the seven characters listed in this section should receive the attention of poplar research workers, particularly curvature of stem and measurements of the crown. It may be noted, however, that 2.62 (coarseness of branching), 2.65 (flushing stages) and 2.66 (colour of leaves) may have more application in poplar identification than in mensuration.

The acceptance of two additional characters - stem taper (form class) and eccentricity of the lower stem - would be of considerable value in work on clonal comparison and selection.

2.62. Branches in the crown and those occurring mainly on the pruned stem (epicormics) could be distinguished.

2.63. Proper reference should be made to the type of planting in which crown width is measured; for example whether a line planting or block planting and, in the second case, whether interior trees or perimeter trees.

2.65. Leaf colour is a particularly useful character in studies on poplar; accuracy in colour determination could be obtained by reference to a standard colour chart.

38. The Commission agreed that the above observations made the IUFRO report more directly applicable to poplar and willow experimentation and recommended them to the attention of poplar and willow research workers. IUFRO and the Working Party of the members of its Section 25, the Co-ordinator and members of the Executive Committee's Study Group, and the members of the Executive Committee who played an active role in this connection, were thanked for their respective contributions to this undertaking.

PARTICULAR PROBLEMS SUGGESTED FOR FUTURE ATTENTION BY NATIONAL POPLAR COMMISSIONS

(a) Special aspects of poplar growing on agricultural land

39. On behalf of the National Poplar Commission of Germany, Mr. H.H. Hilf proposed that national poplar commissions - especially of countries where fairly severe climatic conditions prevail - should elaborate in their country reports to the next session of the Commission on the problems encountered and results obtained in developing the cultivation of poplars on farm land and as integral part of farm management, such as: the choice of associated species (the possibility of cultivating leguminous plants, berry shrubs, forage plants under poplars), the choice of cultural techniques (establishment of plantations on areas too small for economic mechanization), the economics of the utilization of small scattered plantations, etc. Attention should be given

to the problem of how much and how farm management should be adjusted to the needs of poplar plantations, taking also into account their influences on farm crops due to the shade, root competition, shelter from wind, and checking of soil erosion. The Executive Committee was invited to give preliminary consideration to this matter with a view to ascertaining whether a Study Group should be established to consider the problem prior to the next session of the Commission and thereby facilitate the submission of comparable experience by national commissions.

The Commission concurred with the above proposals.

(b) Utilization of small-sized poplar wood

40. This item was placed on the provisional agenda of the session at the request of the National Poplar Commission of Germany, and the relevant annotation provided by that Commission was annexed to the provisional agenda as Appendix 2. Mr. H.H. Hilf of the German delegation pointed out, however, that the annotation did not reflect precisely the problem which was the concern of his national commission and the annotation could therefore be disregarded. In the opinion of the National Poplar Commission of Germany the time had now come for undertaking an investigation at the international level into the economics of poplar growing, that is into the cost/return ratios of the different kinds of plantations established with different clones and subjected to a different intensity of cultural treatment. Because it was considered that an essential pre-requisite for a meaningful international investigation of this kind was the submission by the different countries of comparable data, the Commission recommended that the Executive Committee should include this topic on its program of work and study the possibility of drawing up an appropriate questionnaire to be forwarded to national commissions. A progress report on this question should be submitted by the Executive Committee to the next session of the Commission.

41. The Commission heard with interest of the experiments undertaken in France to ascertain the profitability of replacing Euramerican hybrids on certain relatively poor soils with hybrids of the Leuce section, using cheap planting stock, even the direct planting of cuttings. The National Poplar Commission of France was invited to pursue these experiments and to keep the Commission abreast of developments.

42. Mr. J. Herpka, Chief of the Biology and Cultivation Section of the Novi Sad Poplar Institute, summarized an interesting paper on the question under discussion.

OTHER QUESTIONS

(a) Election of members of the Executive Committee for the next term of office

43. Before the election took place, Mr. V. Vasilić proposed, on behalf of the National Poplar Commission of Yugoslavia, that Mr. G. Piccarolo should be appointed Honorary Chairman of the International Poplar Commission (Appendix 9). This proposal was enthusiastically approved by the Commission and the National Poplar Commission of Italy consequently withdrew his candidature to the Executive Committee.

In view of his impending recruitment by FAO as Project Manager of the Izmit Poplar Institute, in which capacity he could no longer continue to be member of the Executive Committee if elected, Mr. J. Chardenon, France, withdrew his candidature.

44. After these two withdrawals, there were still fifteen candidates for twelve elective places and, in accordance with Article VII of its Constitution, the Commission proceeded with the election of a new Executive Committee for the next term of office (7 September 1962 to 6 September 1968). The election took place by secret ballot, Messrs. S. Boyce (USA) and N. Türköz (Turkey) having been appointed tellers. Having obtained the required majority of votes, the following candidates became members of the Executive Committee as of 7 September 1962 and for a period of six years:

Donaubauer, E. (Austria)

Jobling, J. (UK)

Gaillard, E. (Switzerland)

Meyer-Wegelin, H. (Germany)

Giordano, G. (Italy)

Orlandi, P.L. (Italy)

Herbignat, A. (Belgium)

Pourtet, J. (France)

Jaime Fanlo, F. (Spain)

Rohmeder, E. (Germany)

Jeremić, J. (Yugoslavia)

van der Meiden, H. (Netherlands)

45. The Commission wished to place on record its deep gratitude to the members of the outgoing Executive Committee who could not stand for re-election for a variety of reasons: Messrs. J. Chardenon, G. Piccarolo, A.E. Ragoneses, N. Türköz, N. van Vloten, and W. Wettstein, for their devoted and efficient cooperation throughout many long years. Messrs. E. Gaillard, G. Giordano, A. Herbignat, F. Jaime Fanlo, J. Jobling, H. Meyer-Wegelin and J. Pourtet were congratulated on their confirmation, and Messrs. E. Donaubauer, J. Jeremić, P.L. Orlandi, E. Rohmeder, and H. van der Meiden on their election. Best wishes for a successful term of office were addressed by the Commission to its new Executive Committee.

(b) Date and place of the next session of the Commission, including timing of sessions of its subsidiary bodies and of regional poplar conferences

46. The Commission concurred with the Secretary's suggestion that its next session could best be held in the Spring of 1965. It invited the Director-General to pursue negotiations to that end with the Government of Iran, whose informal invitation to act as host to the session and which was extended during the Second Near East Poplar Conference, was gratefully acknowledged.

47. It was agreed that sessions of the three working parties should also be organised on the occasion of the next session of the Commission, which took note that the working parties on diseases and on insect pests would also meet in June 1963 in Casale Monferrato, at the kind invitation of the National Poplar Commission of Italy.

48. As for regional conferences, the Commission agreed that now that a second conference for the Near East has been held, Central Europe, the Far East, and Latin America should be given priority in the order indicated.

(c) Establishment of a multilingual list of technical terms

49. The Commission was informed that the Eleventh Session of the Joint FAO/IUFRO Committee on Bibliography recommended that all FAO forestry commissions and related working parties establish multilingual lists of the technical terms commonly used together with, if necessary, a definition of the sense in which each term was employed. It was agreed that the drawing up of a multilingual list of the technical terms commonly used in poplar and willow cultivation, exploitation and utilization would be a worthwhile undertaking, and the Executive Committee was invited to consider the advisability of setting up a Study Group for the purpose, which would call on outside specialist assistance if necessary.

(d) Outline for national reports

50. The Commission agreed with the Secretary that some minor amendments to the outline for national reports could usefully be made, and requested the Secretary to amend the outline accordingly.

(e) Any other business

51. A paper (FAO/CIP/126) by Mr. A. Liani, ENCC Centro di Sperimentazione Agricola e Forestale, Rome, Italy on "The absorbing capacity of poplar leaves and radioactive decontamination of the atmosphere" was presented to the Commission.

VOTE OF THANKS

52. On behalf of all the Member Nations of the Commission and the other countries represented at the session, Mr. A. Herbignat, first Vice-Chairman of the session expressed warmest thanks and deep-felt gratitude for the generous hospitality extended to all the participants, and the excellent arrangements made for the business meetings as well as the study tours, to the Government of the Federal Popular Republic of Yugoslavia; the Executive Committee of the Popular Republics of Serbia and Croatia; the Assistant Secretary of the Federal Executive Committee for Agriculture and Forestry; the Secretary for Forestry of the Executive Committee of Croatia; the Chairman and members of the National Poplar Commission of Yugoslavia; the members of the Organizing and Executive Committee of the Session; the Director and staff of the Novi Sad Poplar Institute; the Director of the study tours: the Federal Chamber of Economy and Industry; the Mayors and city councils of Zagreb and Osijek; the Workers Councils, the Directors and staff of the Combined Agricultural Enterprise "Beograd", the Forestry Enterprise of Sremska Mitrovica, the Forestry Section of the Combined Enterprise "Podunavski", the "Kosutnjak" Breeding and Cultivation Centre, the Forestry Enterprise of Osijek, the Combined Enterprise "Spacva", and of the Zagreb paper mill.