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REPORT OF THE

**33rd SESSION  
OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
POPLAR COMMISSION**

**Brussels, Belgium  
26 September 1986**



**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS**



INTERNATIONAL POPLAR COMMISSION

Executive Committee

Report of the 33rd Session

Brussels, Belgium, 26 September 1986

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome, 1986



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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The 33rd Session of the Executive Committee of the International Poplar Commission (IPC) was held on 26 September 1986 at the Congress Centre in Brussels, at the invitation of the Government of Belgium and under the Chairmanship of Mr. Marcel Viart (France). Twelve out of the 17 members of the Executive Committee were present, as shown in the List of Participants (Annex 2). Also present were the Chairmen of the Working Parties on Logging and Utilization of Poplar Wood and on Poplar Insects (the Chairmen of the Working Party on Poplar Diseases, of the Ad Hoc Committee on Poplar Breeding, and of the Sub-Committee on Nomenclature and Registration are already members of the Committee).
2. Ms. Christel Palmberg, Chief of FAO's Forest Resources Development Branch, welcomed participants in the name of FAO's Director-General and on behalf of the Head of the Forestry Department and of the Director of the Forest Resources Division. She also warmly thanked the Host Government, the National Poplar Commission of Belgium and the Organizing Committee for the painstaking effort ably made in order to allow members of the Executive Committee to take part in an interesting and instructive field excursion and enjoy fine hospitality the previous day, in addition to providing comfortable facilities for the business meetings.
3. Mr. Jan Troensegaard, Senior Forestry Officer (Plantations & Protection) in FAO's Forest Resources Development Branch, was introduced to the Committee as the newly appointed Secretary of the International Poplar Commission. After having expressed satisfaction with his appointment as Secretary of the Commission, he pointed out that in accordance with FAO's rules and regulations, meetings of the Commission and of its subsidiary bodies can take place only after memoranda of responsibilities have been agreed formally with the host governments. In order to reduce preparations and formalities to a minimum, it would be preferable to convene as many meetings of subsidiary bodies as feasible on the occasion of sessions of the Committee or of the Commission. As for the possibility for individuals other than members of the Committee to attend its meetings in a "listening capacity", the Secretary stated that present restrictions have been decided by the Committee itself and, therefore, can be waived if the Committee so desires.
4. The agenda was approved as shown in Annex 1.

## II. ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION SINCE ITS SEVENTEENTH SESSION HELD IN OTTAWA, CANADA

### Working Party on Poplar Diseases

5. The Chairman of the Working Party, Mr. Bernard Taris (France), underlined the fact that, after distributing the report in 1985 of its last session, the Working Party held its 24th Session at the Ecole Nationale des Ingénieurs de Travaux Agricoles (ENITA) in Bordeaux, from 22 to 24 September 1986. The great number of meetings held since 1955, as well as a certain continuity of participation throughout the entire period, have enabled this Working Party to reach a cohesive and viable working structure. Some 25 participants from ten different countries attended the last session, during which business meetings were held and a field excursion was organized on 23 September.
6. As usual, the Working Party rapidly reviewed the phytosanitary situation in the countries represented at the session and then discussed more in detail the diseases affecting poplars, broken down into three groups: those attacking the leaves, those attacking the stems, and those attacking the roots. Thanks to unfavourable weather to the diseases during the last two years, the overall situation is everywhere practically under control but the two principal defoliators Melampsora spp. and Marssonina brunnea command continuous vigilance. In addition, wherever planting out is not done properly, or tending is not adequate, damage by Dothichiza poulea tends to become serious. And where poplars are grown in short rotation repeatedly on the same site, root rots may become a problem, especially by Armillaria mellea. In the latter two cases, biological control by Trichoderma harzianum as an antagonist seems to be promising.

7. In the discussion that ensued, the Committee recommended that the Secretariat request national poplar commissions to appoint country correspondents for each of the Commission's subsidiary bodies in order to ensure adequate continuity in their work. It is these country correspondents who should normally attend meetings of the subsidiary bodies and, therefore, national poplar commissions should ensure that the individuals chosen are really interested, and determined to take actively part in the activities of the Working Party or ad hoc Committee to which they are being appointed.

8. The Committee discussed at length the following motion submitted to it by the Working Party on Poplar Diseases:

- "NOTING:
- that several dangerous pathogens affecting poplars and willows in one country are not yet known in other countries;
  - that in recent years new and more virulent strains have arisen in several countries affecting heretofore resistant poplar and willow clones;
- CONSIDERING:
- the continuing danger of transmitting pathogens and/or their races from one country to another through the exchange of cuttings, seed and pollen;
- RECOMMENDS:
- to the 33rd Session of the Executive Committee to instruct the Secretariat of the International Poplar Commission to request all national poplar/willow commissions in Member Countries, as well as in non-member countries concerned, to supply information on poplar/willow diseases and races, and on their respective hosts, existing in their country, so that a country host/pathogen index can be compiled to assist importing agencies in the formulation of adequate quarantine measures."

The Committee concurred with, and made its own, the above recommendation of the Working Party on Poplar Diseases. It also agreed that such information should be provided by national poplar commissions by the end of 1987 at the very latest. The members of the Committee from Belgium, France and the Netherlands also undertook, as a trial, to supply information on the control measures recommendable for the various pathogens. Attention was drawn to similar work carried out on insects by the International Energy Agency, and the Secretariat was asked to obtain a copy of the relevant report.

10. Finally, the Committee heard and commended a proposal from the Working Party on Poplar Diseases to have one day, during its next session, devoted to joint discussions with the Ad Hoc Committee on Poplar Breeding.

#### Working Party on Poplar Insect Pests

11. Mr. B. Cavalcaselle (Italy), Chairman of the Working Party, reported on its 11th Session, held in Louvain-la-Neuve (Belgium) from 22 to 25 September 1986, with the participation of 14 individuals from 8 different countries.

12. According to the information obtained from the countries represented at the session, damage by poplar/willow insect and other pests has been limited in the period 1985-86. Wood borers have been the most harmful pests in Mediterranean countries, especially Saperda carcharias and Cryptorhynchus lapathi, whereas defoliators and leaf miners have been worrisome in other countries, though over small areas. In the northern part of Italy, the defoliator Hyphantria cunea has emerged out of a 15-year old latency and has begun attacking poplars: chemical control is difficult and the present degree of parasitism is low, but it should increase substantially in the not too distant future.

13. The occurrence of new pests in poplar nurseries has been reported by France (the cambium miner Phytobia cambii) and Spain (nematodes, and it is worth noting that this is the first time that nematodes are reported as having attacked poplars in Europe).

14. The use of pheromones to create "sexual confusion" in males of Cossus cossus was also discussed; the method seems to hold promise.

15. As for the future:

- the need was underlined for closer cooperation with tree breeders and plant physiologists to better understand the correlations between certain chemical components and insect resistance, as well as the mechanisms whereby resistance is transmitted;
- common evaluation methods should be used in all countries on the occurrence of the most important pests;
- the role of certain insects should be determined in the transmission of viral diseases and of the bacterial canker;
- pointed advice could be given to developing countries on specific topics through the medium of a "Newsletter".

16. The Committee endorsed the principle of an "International Poplar Commission Newsletter" aiming primarily at arousing the interest and participation of developing countries in the activities of the Commission, and at providing developing countries with at least part of the assistance they will need in the fields of poplar growing, logging and utilization. The Secretariat was asked to look into the possibilities of publishing such a newsletter.

#### Working Party on Logging and Utilization of Poplar Wood

17. The Chairman of the Working Party, Mr. J.J. Balatinecz (Canada), informed the Committee that the last session of the Working Party took place in Gembloux (Belgium), from 22 to 24 September 1986, and was attended by 32 participants from 11 countries.

18. The key-note paper, dealing with "FAO Activities in Harvesting and Wood Utilization", was delivered by Mr. F.J. Keenan, Director of the Forest Industries Division of FAO. He stressed the importance of integrated industries of appropriate size and technology as a means of increasing the production of goods and services from forests, enlarging the share of socio-economic benefits accruing from forest development, fostering rural development, broadening the range of forest products, and maximizing the use of the resource base.

19. The other papers submitted to the session dealt with some of the technical and economic problems of poplar/willow wood production and utilization. It was generally agreed that the problems standing in the way to increased utilization are economic rather than technical. At the same time it was recognized that there is a lack of information about the costs/benefits of poplar/willow utilization, as well as about markets for poplar/willow products.

20. With regard to the future, the Working Party:

- will initiate, through the Secretariat, the obtaining and dissemination of information from the International Standard Organization (ISO) about the most relevant and recent standards for the testing of poplar/willow wood for structural products;
- will attempt to stimulate research work and the exchange of information about the economics and marketing of poplar/willow-based products;
- will attempt, in cooperation with the Secretariat, to stimulate greater participation in future activities by colleagues from developing countries, and also to generate necessary cooperative work and technology transfer.

21. Participants in the session also visited the wood technology laboratories of the Agricultural Research Centre at Gembloux, and the laboratories of the Centre Technique du Bois et de l'Ameublement in Paris. Some interesting work was demonstrated about biomass gasification and densification, of particular potential interest to developing countries, and on the structural utilization of poplar for plywood, lumber and glued-laminated timber.

22. The Committee pointed out that, especially in developing countries, it is often the wood users who are behind the improvement of cultivation techniques, and it is the wood-using industries that can also help the Commission to carry out its tasks. Consequently, all concerned were invited to take appropriate initiatives, and to pursue them persistently, aimed at bringing the Commission and its subsidiary bodies much closer to the industries using poplar/willow wood. It is only if their involvement can be ensured that the work of the Commission can have visible and lasting effects.

#### Ad Hoc Committee on Biomass Production Systems in Salicaceae

23. The 4th Session of this Ad Hoc Committee was held on 3 September 1986 at the Poplar-Growing Research Institute in Casale Monferrato (Italy), and it was attended by 16 people from 9 countries. In the period 3-5 September, joint meetings were held with the International Energy Agency (Bioenergy Agreement's Task II), and a joint study tour was conducted by the Poplar-Growing Research Institute.

24. The implementation of its programme of work for the period 1984-88 was reviewed by the Ad Hoc Committee and the Committee's advice sought with regard to the usefulness of producing a manual on woody biomass culture, especially for developing countries, and to the further development of a biomass production and utilization terminology:

- as for the manual, the Committee believed that it was a worthwhile undertaking certainly worth pursuing so far as the genera Populus and Salix are concerned (the Committee did not feel competent to pass a judgement on the other genera to be covered by the proposed manual), and invited the Ad Hoc Committee to develop a detailed proposal, including a quantification of the necessary inputs, for submission to the Secretariat for consideration, possibly by mid-1987. The Secretariat was requested to provide the Chairmen and Technical Secretaries of subsidiary bodies with a copy of the guidelines for the formulation of projects under the FAO/Government Cooperative Programme;
- with regard to the biomass terminology, the Committee invited its individual members to send their comments direct to the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee, Mr. Louis Zsuffa (Canada), possibly before the end of the year. He should then prepare a revised version of the terminology, in the light of the comments received, for circulation to the members of the Committee at least two months before its next session.

25. The Committee noted with regret that only one country had reacted to the report on biomass production in Asia commissioned by FAO and expressed the hope that other countries will soon follow the People's Republic of China's example.

26. The Ad Hoc Committee's recommendation that the topic of poplar/willow biomass production and use in developing countries be the theme of the forthcoming session of the Commission was noted by the Committee. It decided to add such a proposal to the others received from certain national poplar commissions, and to deal with them all under the apposite agenda item later in the session.

27. The programme of work for the remaining part of the 1984-88 period will be carried out as agreed but taking into consideration the discussions during this session of the Ad Hoc Committee. Four case studies will be prepared for discussion at its next session on the occasion of the 18th Session of the Commission, as follows:

- Biomass for food and fodder in China
- Biomass for food and fodder in New Zealand
- Use of poplars and or willows in the reclamation of dump sites in Belgium
- Fertilization of biomass plantations by effluents and sludges in USA (or Canada).

#### Ad Hoc Committee on Poplar Breeding

28. The Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee, Mr. V. Steenackers (Belgium), reported that because of the unavailability of several of the usual participants in sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee, it had not proven possible to hold a meeting of breeders on the occasion of the 33rd Session of the Executive Committee. The field excursion conducted the previous day, however, was centred around the breeding work of his institute.

29. Mr. Steenackers availed himself of the opportunity to underline certain points, as follows:

- the importance of the conservation of genetic resources cannot be overestimated;
- tree breeders should exercise the utmost care in exchanging propagating material;
- it is high time for young breeders to start becoming associated with the work of the Ad Hoc Committee in order to be ready to take over from the "old guard" Committee's activities;
- there is great need for breeders to meet jointly with pathologists to discuss interacting topics chosen by the Chairmen and Technical Secretaries of the two subsidiary bodies concerned: this could be done on the occasion of the 1988 session of the Commission.

30. The Committee subscribed wholeheartedly to the points raised by the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on Poplar Breeding by concluding that, mutatis mutandis, such points should apply also to practically all other subsidiary bodies. It decided to address the issue of joint meetings of subsidiary bodies on the occasion of the forthcoming session of the Commission under the agenda item related to the programme for the session.

#### Sub-Committee on Nomenclature and Registration

31. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee, Mr. Viart, expressed regret at the fact that national poplar commissions are not taking advantage of the possibility of having the names of poplar cultivars/clones registered with the International Poplar Commission, it being the only international registration authority for such plants. As only three proposals were received since the 1984 session of the Commission, no meeting of the Sub-Committee was held.

32. The Committee invited national poplar commissions to be more expeditious in the submission of proposals for the registration of names of poplar cultivars/clones so that a meeting of the Sub-Committee could take place in the reasonably near future.

### III. PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION OF POPLAR/WILLOW GENETIC RESOURCES

33. The Executive Committee heard with great interest from Mr. Bela Keresztesi (Hungary) that his country convened a conference in the Autumn of 1985 on the conservation of poplar/willow genetic resources in the Danubian countries. In addition to the host country, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Yugoslavia were represented. There was agreement that gene conservation and genetic improvement are activities very closely related to each other, and that gene conservation in situ must be regarded as a priority task in addition to the establishment of clonal collection. Measures were devised to enhance cooperation in these fields between Danubian countries.

34. In the ensuing discussion, the Hungarian initiative was highly commended and the Committee recommended that each Member Country of the Commission should publish a "Register of Populus and Salix Gene Resources" along the lines of that published by the Poplar Council of Canada in 1986. The Secretariat was asked to see to it that a copy of the Canadian publication is sent to all national poplar commissions.

35. The Committee noted with appreciation the intention of the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on Poplar Breeding to use "Survey of the Genetic Resources of Populus" as the theme for the next session of the Ad Hoc Committee.

36. On this occasion, attention was drawn again to the need for drafting detailed and quantified project proposals for submission to the international donor community (see paragraph 24 above).

37. The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Viart, presented a note on Populus euphratica, or the Euphratis poplar, of particular interest to the rural populations in the sub-desertic areas of the Near/Middle East and North Africa as a source (and often the only one) of fuelwood and utility timber for domestic usage. Unfortunately this species has been sadly neglected in the past by the national poplar commissions of the countries concerned as well as the breeders. Mr. Viart suggested that the Commission should propose an improvement programme to be carried out in several phases as follows:

- 1st phase: Taxonomic study of the species and survey of the pests and diseases attacking it; such work should be undertaken by each of the Commission's member countries concerned (interested non-member countries, such as Kenya and Afghanistan, should be invited to cooperate).
- 2nd phase: Study of the variability of the species; this study could be entrusted to one or more member countries, which would receive propagating materials from the other countries for the establishment of comparative nurseries and plantations.
- 3rd phase: Selection of the best clones; this could be done by each country concerned in the light of the outcome of the 2nd phase.
- 4th phase: Eventually, which means in quite some time, creation of new clones by hybridization.

38. The Committee concurred with its Chairman on the advisability of commencing systematic work on the genetic improvement of P. euphratica and requested the Secretariat to invite the national poplar commissions of the countries concerned, plus Kenya and Afghanistan, to provide the information necessary to complete the 1st phase. Measures for carrying out the 2nd phase would then be discussed during the forthcoming session of the Commission.

#### IV. PLACE OF NEXT SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

39. Formal invitations had been received from the People's Republic of China and the Republic of South Korea. Informal invitations were received during the session from the Committee members of Argentina, Italy and Spain. The Committee expressed its deep gratitude to all these countries for their preparedness to embark on the toilsome organization of a session of the Commission in order to foster its cause.

40. The Executive Committee member from South Korea pointed out that because of the organization of the Olympic Games in Seoul in August 1988, and as an invitation has now been received from China, his government was no longer pressing its invitation. On the same grounds, also the members from Argentina, Italy and Spain announced that they were quite ready to withdraw their country's offer. It was thus unanimously decided to propose to the Director-General that the 18th Session of the Commission shall be held in the People's Republic of China in September 1988. The member from China was asked to kindly convey the Committee's grateful thanks to the authorities of his country.

41. Given the remarkable poplar improvement work done in South Korea, the member from that country was requested to kindly investigate the possibility of organizing study tours after the session for small groups of people. It was left to individuals to establish the necessary contacts with the National Poplar Commission of South Korea (The National Poplar Commission, No. 31-6, Jka, Jang Choong Dong, Choong ku, Seoul, South Korea).

42. The member from Spain announced his intention to seek his government's concurrence to have Spain as the host country to the 1990 Session of the Committee, and the member from Argentina expressed a similar intention with regard to the 19th Session of the Commission in 1992, which would suitably add to the celebrations for the 500th Anniversary of the discovery of America. Both were warmly thanked by the Committee.

#### V. SELECTION OF THE THEME AND FORMULATION OF A PROGRAMME FOR THE 18TH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

43. Several proposals had been received from national poplar commissions, as follows:

Argentina:

1. Factibilidad de realizar selección precoz en Salicáceas: resultados de los estudios realizados y perspectivas de los que están conduciendo, en lo que respecta a:
  - crecimiento;
  - características tecnológicas de la madera.
2. Requerimientos nutricionales y de condiciones físico-mecánicas del suelo, de diferentes clones de Salicáceas para determinación de calidades de sitio.
3. Estudio sobre análisis serológicos para la identificación de clones.
4. Certificación de estaqueros para asegurar la identidad de los clones en la comercialización de plantas y estacas.

- France: Vers la Populiculture de l'An 2000
- Sous-thèmes:
- Evolution probable des utilisations du bois des salicacées en fonction:
    - (i) des progrès de la technologie;
    - (ii) des modifications des besoins des utilisateurs.
  - Evolution probable de la demande de bois des salicacées au point de vue:
    - (i) quantitatif;
    - (ii) qualitatif.
  - Conséquences pour les techniques de culture.
- Korea, Rep. of: Poplars and Willows Serving Society
- New Zealand: Extending Poplar and Willow Cultivation on Non-Optimal Sites:
- in semi-arid areas
  - under irrigation
  - for hillside planting
  - for windbreak or orchard shelter
  - for erosion and river control
- Netherlands: The Use of Poplars and Willows in Agricultural Systems
- Pakistan: Socio-economic Impact of Poplar and Willow Cultivation in the Developing World
- USA: Trends in Poplar-Growing through the Year 2000
- Ad Hoc Committee on Biomass Production: Poplar/Willow Biomass Production and Use in Developing Countries

44. The Committee expressed its gratitude to all those who undertook to make suggestions. It considered that some of the themes proposed were very close, if not identical, to the themes of past sessions of the Commission. It also considered that in order to qualify, themes should be sufficiently precise to command a precise return from the national poplar commissions, but should also be broad enough to be of interest or concern to as many of the national poplar commissions as possible. Accordingly, the Committee unanimously decided to adopt the theme suggested by the National Poplar Commission of France (the USA proposal was considered to be a more succinct version of the French proposal).

45. The Committee was gratified to hear from its Chairman, Mr. Viart, that he was once again prepared to serve as Rapporteur and prepare the Secretariat Note on the theme chosen for the forthcoming session of the Commission. The hope was expressed that the Secretariat might find it possible in due course to help Mr. Viart carry out this most important task efficaciously. The Committee's Vice Chairman, Mr. G. Vallée (Canada), and the Chairman of the Working Party on Logging and Wood Utilization, Mr. Balatinecz, volunteered to cooperate with Mr. Viart in drafting the questionnaire related to the theme that is to be sent to national poplar commissions early in 1987. In order to incite national poplar commissions to prepare returns to the questionnaire that can really help the Rapporteur in his difficult task, it was decided that in addition to the Secretariat Note also the individual returns will be printed and distributed.

46. The Secretariat was asked in future to circulate proposals for session themes to members of the Committee upon their receipt from national poplar commissions.

47. Given the many poplar/willow species growing in China and their great interest to many a breeder and grower in most other Member Countries, it was recommended that the National Poplar Commission of the People's Republic of China make all possible efforts to organize several study tours prior to the session of the Commission, in order to share with each other the experience gained during the study tours.

48. Immediately after the meeting mentioned at the end of the preceding paragraph, the Commission's subsidiary bodies shall meet for two days. During the first day, matters shall be dealt with that are of specific concern to each subsidiary body; the second day shall be devoted to joint discussions by two or more subsidiary bodies on topics of common interest to be selected by no later than the end of 1987 by the Chairmen and Technical Secretaries of the subsidiary bodies concerned. The session of the Commission shall then begin.

## VI. OTHER MATTERS

### Identification of Poplar Clones

49. The Committee heard with interest a report from its member from South Korea on the applicability of isozyme banding patterns for the identification of poplar clones. It noted that the method requires careful reconsideration.

### Registration of Poplar Names

50. See paragraphs 31 and 32 above. The Secretariat was requested to inform the National Poplar Commission of the Federal Republic of Germany that their proposals for the three mixtures of clones will be considered by the Sub-Committee on Nomenclature and Registration and by the Committee in the course of their next sessions.

### Statutes of the Commission

51. A plea to all concerned was made by the Chairman, Mr. Viart, for an interpretation of the Commission's statutes that would make its functioning as agile as possible.

ANNEX 1

INTERNATIONAL POPLAR COMMISSION (IPC)

33rd Session of the Executive Commission

Brussels, Belgium, 22 - 26 September 1986

AGENDA

1. Opening of the Session
2. Activities of the Commission since its Seventeenth Session held in Ottawa, Canada
3. Preservation and Conservation of Poplar Genetic Resources
4. Place of next Session of the Commission
5. Selection of the theme and formulation of the outline of activities for the Eighteenth Session of the Commission
6. Any other matters
7. Closing of the Session

ANNEX 2

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
(Brussels, Belgium)

1.1 Members

Argentina:	Alonzo, A.E.	Hungary:	Keresztesi, B.
Belgium:	Steenackers, V. (Chairman, WP Breeding)	Italy:	Arru, G.M.
Canada:	Vallée, G. (Vice-Chairman)	Korea, Rep. of:	Hyun, Sin-kyo
China:	Wang, Sji Ji	Netherlands:	Van Vliet, J.M.
France:	Viart, M. (Chairman)  Taris, B. (Chairman, WP Diseases)	New Zealand:	Kraayenoord, C.W.S.
		Spain:	Cadahia, D.

1.2 Chairmen of Subsidiary Bodies

Balatinecz, J.J. (Canada) Working Party on Logging and Utilization of Poplar Wood	Cavalcaselle, B. (Italy) Working Party on Poplar Insects and Pests
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1.3 FAO Secretariat

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2. WORKING PARTY ON POPLAR DISEASES  
(Bordeaux, France, 22-24 September 1986)

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3. WORKING PARTY ON POPLAR INSECT PESTS  
(Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium, 22-24 September 1986)

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(Gembloux, Belgium, 22-24 September 1986)

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(Casale Monferrato, Italy, 3-5 September 1986)

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LIST OF WORKING PAPERS PRESENTED AT MEETINGS

OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Poplar Diseases

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
FO:CIP:D/86/1	Crack Injuries on Aspen and Aspenhybrids - J. Albrecht, Hessian Forest Research Station and Research Institute for Fast-Growing Tree Species, Hann. Münden, Federal Republic of Germany
FO:CIP:D/86/2	Phyto-sanitary Situation of Poplars in the Federal Republic of Germany - J. Albrecht
FO:CIP:D/86/3	First Survey of the Distribution of <u>Hypoxylon mammatum</u> in Italy - N. Anselmi & G.P. Cellerino, Istituto di Sperimentazione per la Pioppicoltura, Casale Monferrato (AL), Italy
FO:CIP:D/86/4	Influence of Plant Residue in Soil on the Diffusion of <u>Rosellinia necatrix</u> - N. Anselmi & G.P. Cellerino
FO:CIP:D/86/5	Sur le comportement à l'égard de <u>Melampsorae</u> de clones européens collectionnés dans des pépinières UPOV - N. Anselmi, G.P. Cellerino, G. Magnani & A. Giorcelli
FO:CIP:D/86/6	Report of the Belgian Working Group on Diseases.
FO:CIP:D/86/7	Studies on the Identification of <u>Melampsorae</u> of Poplar in Italy - S. Benes, N. Anselmi & G.P. Cellerino
FO:CIP:D/86/8	Behaviour of <u>Populus nigra</u> Coming from Various Sources towards <u>Melampsora alliipopulina</u> and <u>M. larici-populina</u> - G.P. Cellerino, N. Anselmi, S. Bisoffi, A. Giorcelli & A. Belisario
FO:CIP:D/86/9	Situation sanitaire du peuplier en Italie (1985-86) - G.P. Cellerino
FO:CIP:D/86/10	Sur la distribution en Italie de <u>Rosellinia necatrix</u> sur peuplier et sur quelques conditions du milieu et des cultures qui en favorisent les attaques - G.P. Cellerino, N. Anselmi & A. Giorcelli
FO:CIP:D/86/11	Etude comparative de la sensibilité de nouveaux clones de peupliers vis à vis du <u>Marssonina brunnea</u> (Test International FAO/CIP) - B. Chauvin & B. Taris, Laboratoire de Pathologie Forestière, E.N.I.T.A. de Bordeaux, 33170 Gradignan, France
FO:CIP:D/86/12	Etude du Comportement de nouveaux clones de peupliers dans les vallées de la Garonne et de l'Adour (sud-ouest, France) - B. Chauvin & B. Taris

- FO:CIP:D/86/13 A Brief Account on Poplar Diseases in China -  
- Zeng Dapeng, Forest Research Institute, Chinese  
Academy of Forestry
- FO:CIP:D/86/14 Characterization of Bacteria Isolated from Mines of  
Phytobia cambii in Poplar - M. de Kam, Dorschkamp  
Research Institute for Forestry and Landscape  
Planning, Wageningen, The Netherlands
- FO:CIP:D/86/15 Antagonistic Effects of Bacterial Filtrates on  
Growth of Discosporium populeum (= Dothichiza  
populea) - Maria Natércia D. Sousa Santos,  
Departamento de Protecção Florestal, Quinta do  
Marquês-Oeiras, Portugal
- FO:CIP:D/86/16 Note sur l'inoculation de souches de peupliers et de  
pins maritimes, avec différentes espèces de  
pleurotes - J. Laborde, J.M. Olivier, B. Chauvin, R.  
Germain, B. Lung & B. Taris, INRA - Laboratoire des  
Champignons-Pont de la Maye-Bordeaux/F.N.I.T.A. de  
Bordeaux, Laboratoire de Pathologie Forestière,  
Gradignan, France
- FO:CIP:D/86/17 Etude comparative de la sensibilité clonale de  
feuilles d'hybrides euraméricains carancées en azote  
à Marssonina brunnea - J.P. Lahouste, Institut  
Supérieur Industriel de la Province de Hainaut,  
Départ. Agriculture, 7800 Ath, Belgium
- FO:CIP:D/86/18 Note d'information sur Marssonina brunnea, agent de  
maladie à faibles teneurs en sucres réducteurs -  
J.P. Lahouste
- FO:CIP:D/86/19 Etude compartimentale sur la restitution de  
radio-éléments à la litière du peuplier - Note  
d'information - J.P. Lahouste
- FO:CIP:D/86/20 Some Observations about a Species of Melampsora on  
Populus alba, which can be ascribed to Melampsora  
pulcherrima - F. Moriondo, Istituto di Patologia e  
Zoologia Forestale e Agraria, Florence, Italy
- FO:CIP:D/86/21 Sanitary Situation of Poplars in Portugal (1984-86)  
- M. Natércia, S. Santos
- FO:CIP:D/86/22 L'influence de la technologie sur l'état  
phytosanitaire des peupliers et des saules en  
Bulgarie - Yantcho Naidénov, Station expérimentale  
d'essences forestières à croissance rapide,  
Svichtov, Bulgaria
- FO:CIP:D/86/23 Le "crown gall" des peupliers de la section Leuce:  
lutte biologique et lutte génétique - X. Nesme,  
M.-F. Michel & T. Beneddra, Station de Pathologie  
Végétale et Phytobactériologie, INRA-Angers,  
Beuacouzé, F-49000 Angers, France/Station  
d'Amélioration des Arbres Forestiers, INRA-Orléans,  
Ardon, F-45160 Olivet, France
- FO:CIP:D/86/24 Etat sanitaire des peupliers en France (1984-85) -  
J. Pinon, Laboratoire de Pathologie forestière,  
INRA, Champenoux, BP 35, F-54280 Seichamps, France

- FO:CIP:D/86/25 Les races européennes de Melampsora larici-populina: analyse de facteurs pouvant influencer leur dynamique - J. Pinon (collaboration technique de A. Schipfer)
- FO:CIP:D/86/26 Réactions des peupliers de la section Leuce à Hypoxyylon mammatum et à ses toxines - J. Pinon, B. Bodo, I. Genetet & S. Rebuffat, Laboratoire de Pathologie forestière, INRA, Champenoux, BP. 35, F-54280 Seichamps/Laboratoire de chimie appliquée aux corps organisés, CNRS, 63 rue de Buffon, F-75231 Paris Cédex 05, France
- FO:CIP:D/86/27 Artificial Infection of Different Poplar Clones with Different Geographical Isolates of Xanthomonas populi - M. & S. Ridé, M. & V. Steenackers, Station de Pathologie Végétale et Phytobactériologie, INRA-Angers, France/Poplar Research Centre, Belgium
- FO:CIP:D/86/28 Current Pathogens of Poplars and Willows in New Zealand - A.G. Spiers & A.G. Wilkinson, National Plant Materials Centre, Soil Conservation Centre, Aokautere, Ministry of Works and Development, Palmerston North, New Zealand
- FO:CIP:D/86/29 Compte-rendu du Groupe de travail C.E.E.: I. Bois, matière première renouvelable - M. Steenackers, X. Nesme, V. Steenackers & M. Ridé, Rijkstation Populierensteelt, Gaverstraat 35, B-9500 Geraardsbergen, Belgium/Station de Pathologie Végétale et Phytobactériologie, INRA-Angers, Beuacouzé, F-49000 Angers, France
- FO:CIP:D/86/30 The Sanitary Situation of Poplar and Willow in the Netherlands (1984-86) - B.C. van Dam, Dorschkamp Research Institute for Forestry and Landscape Planning, Wageningen, The Netherlands
- FO:CIP:D/86/31 Lutte biologique de Dothichiza populea et Armillaria mellea sur peuplier par le Trichoderma harzianum - R. Veldeman, Station de Phytopathologie, C.L.O. Gand, Belgium

Poplar Insect Pests

Number

Title

- FO:CIP:I/1 Situation phytosanitaire des plantations de peuplier en Italie pendant la période 1985-86 - B. Cavalcaselle, G. Allegro
- FO:CIP:I/2 Major damaging insects on poplars in Turkey - I. Gumusdere
- FO:CIP:I/3 Données biologiques et écologiques sur Phytobia cambii (Hendel), la Mineuse du cambium des Salicaceae Diptère agromyzidae) - J.L. Gumez, M. Martínez
- FO:CIP:I/4 The problems of poplar gall borer (Saperda populnea) in Korea - Ko Je-Ho, Shin Sang-Cheol

- FO:CIP:I/5                      Monitoring the European Goat Moth (Cossus cossus L.)  
in poplar plantations by synthetic sex attractants -  
G. Lapietra, G. Allegro
- FO:CIP:I/6                      Susceptibility of poplar clones selected in Italy to  
Phloemyzus passerinii, Sign. of poplar clones  
selected in Italy - G. Lapietra, G. Allegro
- FO:CIP:I/7                      Insectos más importantes que atacan al mimbre en la  
Región Central de España y su tratamiento -  
L. Ledesma (1979)
- FO:CIP:I/8                      Control of insect pests in energy plantations -  
R.C. Morris
- FO:CIP:I/9                      Aspects de l'Etat phytosanitaire dans la culture du  
peuplier en Bulgarie - I. Naidenov, G. Georgiev
- FO:CIP:I/10                     Quantitative studies of populations of Phyllocnistis  
suffusella L. in Belgium and interactions between  
the insect and the poplar - L. Nef
- FO:CIP:I/11                     Distribution of birch (Betula spp.), willows (Salix  
spp.) and poplar (Populus spp.) secondary  
metabolites and their potential role as chemical  
defense against herbivores - R.T. Palo (1984)

#### Logging and Utilization of Poplar Wood

- | <u>Number</u> | <u>Title</u>                                                                                                                                                                        |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| FO:CIP:N/86/1 | Production and economical aspects of poplar and<br>willow stands in Turkey - S. Aydin, I. Ozkahraman                                                                                |
| FO:CIP:N/86/2 | Technical and economic issues of the utilization of<br>poplar wood in Canada - J.J. Balatinecz                                                                                      |
| FO:CIP:N/86/3 | Le peuplier en Tunisie - M.L. Chakroun                                                                                                                                              |
| FO:CIP:N/86/4 | The poplar wood market of the Netherlands. A market<br>research - L.J.M. Dielen                                                                                                     |
| FO:CIP:N/86/5 | Le choix de l'ecartement de plantation en<br>populiculture. Exemple pris en Belgique sur<br>peupliers robusta - R. Evrard, A. Bary-Lenger,<br>J. Kimus et P. Gathy                  |
| FO:CIP:N/86/6 | Estimation of the volume on the poplars' stem.<br>Study of the taper and comparison between real<br>volume and commercial volume - R. Evrard, A. Culot,<br>D. Six and J.Y. Dansette |
| FO:CIP:N/86/7 | The utilization of poplar for structural purposes in<br>France - D. Guinard                                                                                                         |
| FO:CIP:N/86/8 | Upgrading poplar biomass by densification -<br>J. Hebert                                                                                                                            |
| FO:CIP:N/86/9 | FAO Activities in Forest Harvesting and Wood<br>Utilization - F.J. Keenan                                                                                                           |

FO:CIP:N/86/10	La situation de l'exploitation et de l'utilisation du bois de peuplier en Hongrie - B. Keresztesi
FO:CIP:N/86/11	Supply, demand and utilization of poplar wood in Belgium - A. Leclercq
FO:CIP:N/86/12	Upgrading young spruce trees by lamination - A. Leclercq
FO:CIP:N/86/13	Etude de quelques caracteristiques dendrometriques de six nouveaux clones de peuplier - G. Schnock

Biomass Production Systems for the Salicaceae

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
FO:CIP:BS/86/1	A statement on alder evaluation - B.T. Bulloch, and C.W.S. van Kraayenoord
FO:CIP:BS/86/2	Response à la fumure du peuplier cultivate à des distances croissantes - G. Frison
FO:CIP:BS/86/3	Short-rotation biomass production of willows - R.L. Hathaway
FO:CIP:BS/86/4	A simple model of growth and yield of poplar mini-rotations for fuel - C.S. Papadopol and L. Zsuffa
FO:CIP:BS/86/5	Biomass production potential in Belgium - V. Steenackers and S. Strobl





