



TREES CONNECTING PEOPLE: IN ACTION TOGETHER

**BOGOTÁ, COLOMBIA
29 JULY–1 AUGUST 2008**

This international meeting on urban and peri-urban forestry is being organized by FAO. It will gather together worldwide institutions and experts, interested in building collaboration and partnership in support of the capacity building of developing countries and countries in transition, with the aim of optimizing the role of forests and trees for healthy cities.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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2ND INTERNATIONAL BEEKEEPING CONGRESS

**THIMPHU, BHUTAN
19–21 AUGUST 2008**

Asia has long been known for its glorious tradition of beekeeping and honey hunting, its rich and diversified bee flora and fauna and its suitable climate for beekeeping almost throughout the year. Beekeeping is now established and developed as a profitable agroforest-based industry providing basic employment, supplementary income and nutritious food for a large rural population, besides enhancing crop productivity through pollination.

Beekeeping plays a crucial role in the present context of commercialization of agriculture and liberalization of economy. It covers the entire range of honeybee resources, bee products, beekeeping practices, pollination services and their interface with business systems and environmental integrity. There is a significant unknown diversity of scientific and practical knowledge available in different countries that needs to be disseminated properly. Because of lack of coordination among different implementing agencies, little information is available on the overall status of research, training and extension systems.

The International Beekeeping Congress will provide a forum for reorienting the policies and programmes for more productive and sustainable apiculture. The theme of the congress “Beekeeping development and its relevance in mountain

agriculture” is most apt in the present context. The congress objective is to showcase research and development activities in bees and bee products.

The three-day congress, organized by Century Foundation, Bangalore, India in association with the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Bhutan, will help to develop an agenda to ensure sustainable livelihoods, natural resource use optimization and ecosystem protection through income-generating activities such as beekeeping.

Topics/Technical Sessions will cover: i) biology and management of honeybees; ii) bees and crop pollination; iii) honey flora and migratory beekeeping; iv) bee pests, diseases and enemies; v) bee products: processing and marketing; vi) honey quality, safety and international trade issues; vii) beekeeping technology and equipment; viii) bees and environment; ix) beekeeping training and extension; x) apitherapy; and xi) organic honey production and its importance.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE: ADAPTATION OF FORESTS AND FOREST MANAGEMENT TO CHANGING CLIMATE WITH EMPHASIS ON FOREST HEALTH: A REVIEW OF SCIENCE, POLICIES, AND PRACTICES

**UMEÅ, SWEDEN
25–28 AUGUST 2008**

The Conference will focus on the current state of knowledge of ongoing changes in climatic conditions in different regions of the world, and the implications of these changes for forest health, management and conservation. Presentations and discussions will emphasize research, policies and practices that are needed to enable to plan for and manage healthy, productive forests to

meet future societal needs for forest products and the full range of forest goods and services. Ongoing research in various fields of forest and forest-related sciences will be presented in parallel sessions of the conference.

The conference will be co-hosted by FAO, the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) and the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) with support from the United States Forest Service, Seoul National University, Republic of Korea and the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry.

Conference topics will include the following.

Impacts of Climate Change on Forest Health and Ecosystem Services.

- Physiological responses of trees to climate change, including wood properties.
- Climate-induced changes in forest ecosystem composition, processes and geographic extent.
- Invasive species – increasing establishments in previously hostile environments.
- Altered incidence, severity and geographic range of insect pests and disease outbreaks.
- Impacts on forest ecosystems of altered frequency, intensity and timing of extreme events, including fire, wind and ice storms.

Adaptation Implications for Science, Policies, and Practices.

- Silviculture and production of wood and non-wood forest goods.
- Forest biodiversity, endangered species and nature conservation.
- Protective functions of forest resources, including water and soil issues.
- Socio-economic functions, livelihoods and poverty – integrated natural resources management.
- Forest genetics and tree breeding.
- Phytosanitary regulations, including trade.
- Role of innovative management approaches, including precision forestry, ecosystem management and multistakeholder participation.

Enhancing Knowledge of Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Measures.

- Scenarios and modelling for forest management planning.
- Monitoring, assessments and early warning.
- Roles of traditional forest knowledge in climate change adaptation.

- Opportunities for combining adaptation and mitigation (carbon sequestration) objectives.
- Quality and comprehensiveness of the existing scientific evidence base, further research needs.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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2008 INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON TROPICAL RAINFORESTS AND AGROFORESTS UNDER GLOBAL CHANGE

**BALI, INDONESIA
 5-9 OCTOBER 2008**

Tropical rain forests disappear at an alarming rate, causing unprecedented losses in biodiversity and ecosystem services. Despite an increased recognition of the value of these goods at national and international levels, rain forests continue to be seriously threatened by human-induced global change such as agricultural intensification and climate change.

Understanding these processes needs an integrated scientific approach linking ecological, economic and social approaches on different scales, from the household and village level to landscapes and regions.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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4TH WORLD CONGRESS ON MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS – USING PLANTS TO BENEFIT PEOPLE

**CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA
 9-14 NOVEMBER 2008**

At a meeting of the Secretariat of the International Union of Biological Sciences

(IUBS) in Paris in 1993, nine international organizations decided to establish an international non-governmental body to be known as the International Council for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (ICMAP) (www.icmap.org) with the general objective of promoting international understanding and cooperation between national and international organizations on the role of medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs) in science, medicine and industry, and improving the exchange of information between them. One of the functions of ICMAP is to arrange a world conference on medicinal and aromatic plants (WOCMAP) every five years.

About 1 200 delegates are expected to attend WOCMAP IV. Themes to be covered include:

- biodiversity prospecting and ethnopharmacology;
- conservation, cultivation and sustainable use;
- perspectives in natural products chemistry;
- targeted screening approaches for drugs and cosmetics;
- quality, efficacy and safety of phytomedicines and phytocosmetics;
- developments in industrial processing of MAPs;
- economics and marketing of MAPs;
- new developments in laws and regulations for the use of MAPs – trade and industry perspective;
- traditional medicine and health systems for new and old diseases;
- nutraceuticals;
- veterinary medicine.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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PROVOKING CHANGE: STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE FOREST USERS IN THE AMAZON

**SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA, BOLIVIA
 10-14 NOVEMBER 2008**

The purpose of this international congress is to create a platform for dialogue among scientists, politicians, development agencies and representatives from civil society to catalyse a process of reflection

on the options and requirements of a broader operational framework for sustainable development, based on the use, management and conservation of the forests of the Amazon region.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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FIRST WORLD CONGRESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY 2009

**COPENHAGEN, DENMARK
 4-8 AUGUST 2009**

The theme of this First World Congress of Environmental History (WCEH) is "Local livelihoods and global challenges: understanding human interaction with the environment".

Why hold a World Congress of Environmental History? Worldwide, humans interact with the environment to make their living, create artefacts, recreate, reflect their belief systems, and to survive. Humans have changed the face of the Earth considerably and have experienced both resilience and degradation of natural systems. Environmental historians in many fields study these interactions and their explorations are aimed towards a sustainable future.

WCEH 2009 will offer opportunities for all member organizations to meet and present themselves. It will bring a wide range of high-quality research papers to a diverse audience and seeks to discuss the political relevance of environmental history.

It is the goal of the congress to ensure as wide a representation of participants as possible. It invites organizations, associations, corporations and governments to provide support to enable students and scholars from under-represented countries to attend. If you come from a low-income or under-represented country, please check out our funding page for possible avenues of support.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

E-mail: wceh2009@ruc.dk; www.wceh2009.org/home.htm ♣