

REPORTS OF THE

**ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE
JOINT SUB-COMMISSION ON
MEDITERRANEAN FORESTRY
PROBLEMS "SILVA MEDITERRANEA"**

AND OF THE

**FOURTH SESSION OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE COORDINATION
OF MEDITERRANEAN FORESTRY
RESEARCH**

Held in Ankara, Turkey
29 September - 3 October 1970



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

R E P O R T S

of the

Eleventh Session

of the

JOINT SUB-COMMISSION
ON MEDITERRANEAN FORESTRY PROBLEMS
"Silva Mediterranea"

(Ankara, Turkey, 1-3 October 1970)

and of the

Fourth Session

of the

COMMITTEE ON THE COORDINATION OF
MEDITERRANEAN FORESTRY RESEARCH

(Ankara, Turkey, 29-30 September 1970)

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LIST OF PREVIOUS SESSIONS
of the
JOINT SUB-COMMISSION ON
MEDITERRANEAN FORESTRY PROBLEMS
'Silva Mediterranea'

- First Session, Rome, Italy, 13-17 December 1948
(Chairman : A. Pavari, Italy)
- Second Session) Algiers, Algeria, 8-13 May 1950
(Chairman : A. Pavari, Italy)
- Third Session, Istanbul, Turkey, 13-15 May 1952
(Chairman : A. Pavari, Italy)
- Fourth Session, Athens, Greece, 1-5 June 1954
(Chairman : A. Pavari, Italy)
- Fifth Session, Nice, France, 27-29 May 1956
(Chairman : A. Pavari, Italy)
- Sixth Session, Madrid, Spain, 17-21 April 1958
(Chairman : A. Pavari, Italy)
- Seventh Session, Lisbon, Portugal, 2-7 May 1960
(Chairman : P.M. Hermosilla, Spain)
- Eighth Session, Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, 12-15 May 1962
(Chairman : J. de Vaissière, France)
- Ninth Session, Athens, Greece, 23-26 June 1965
(Chairman : J. de Vaissière, France)
- Tenth Session, Rome, Italy, 3-9 May 1968
(Chairman : P. Margaropoulos, Greece)

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JOINT SUB-COMMISSION ON
MEDITERRANEAN FORESTRY PROBLEMS
'Silva Mediterranea'

Eleventh Session

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Addressed to Member Governments

1. Assessment of the order of magnitude of losses resulting from calls on the social services of the forest is desirable and urgent (par. 16);
2. Proper land classification is needed as the first phase of forest management based on the principle of multiple use (para. 18);
3. Member countries which have not yet done so, should communicate to the Secretariat the salient features of their legislation and regulation of grazing (para. 20);
4. Great attention should be devoted to improvements in forest fire prevention (par. 25);
5. Member countries should communicate to the Secretariat additional and new information on the potentialities and limitations of quick-growing conifers in the Mediterranean region, regarding area available, climate, soils, insects, pests, social considerations, structure of holdings and other limiting factors (para. 33);
6. Member countries should provide a number of copies of their national reports and any documents containing country information sufficient for distribution to the heads of forest services of all member countries and to all participants in sessions (para. 34 and 46);
7. The ecological adaptability and the influence of the limiting factors of eucalyptus provenance should be clearly stated (para. 38, Annex 5, 13);
8. New trials of Eucalyptus camaldulensis should be undertaken with a view to its use on a large scale (para. 38, Annex 5, 14);
9. Institutes should specify the ecological conditions of their arboreta and complete the respective forms (para. 38, Annex 5, 18);
10. The reception and exchange of forest research workers should be favoured (para. 38, Annex 5, 26);
11. The list of fields of research of the various institutes should be returned to the Secretariat (para. 38, Annex 5, 28);
12. All cooperators and coordinators of 'Silva Mediterranea' research projects should continue their work (para. 43).

B. Addressed to FAO

13. The factual account of the salient features of legislation and regulation of grazing in the Mediterranean region should be completed (para. 20);
14. Study ways and means to apply throughout the Mediterranean area standardized forest fire posters (para. 29);
15. Request member countries to communicate additional information on potentialities and limitations of quick-growing conifers in the Mediterranean region (para. 33);
16. Continue investigations into experience gained with quick-growing hardwoods in Mediterranean afforestation work (para. 37);
17. A comparison of controlled provenance of Pinus brutia and Pinus halepensis should be undertaken on an international scale (para. 38, Annex 5, 11);
18. At the next session of the EFC Working Party on the Management of Mountain Watersheds, representatives of member countries should discuss methods and simple instrument for measuring the influence of Mediterranean vegetative cover on the water balance of watersheds with a view to making results comparable and extrapolating them (para. 38, Annex 5, 15);
19. Investigation into the economic soundness of techniques for irrigation, cultivation and fertilization in eucalyptus stands should be pursued as a study theme (para. 38, Annex 5, 17);
20. The supply of seeds for establishment of arboreta should be facilitated (para. 38, Annex 5, 18);
21. A new international project should be undertaken to study controlled burning as a means of defending Mediterranean forests (para. 38, Annex 5, 24);
22. A seminar should be organized by Mr. A. Franclet (France) on problem related to the individual selection of eucalyptus (para. 38, Annex 5, 25);
23. A two-day ad hoc meeting of Mediterranean forestry research workers be convened immediately prior to the next session of the 'Silva Mediterranea' (para. 43);
24. The activities of the 'Silva Mediterranea' should continue in the framework of the new FAO Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions (para. 44).

JOINT SUB-COMMISSION ON
MEDITERRANEAN FORESTRY PROBLEMS
'Silva Mediterranea'

Eleventh Session

REPORT

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At the kind invitation of the Government of Turkey, the Joint Sub-Commission on Mediterranean Forestry Problems held its Eleventh Session in Ankara from 1 to 3 October 1970. The session was attended by 41 participants from the following countries : Algeria, France, Greece, Iraq, Italy, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia; and by observers from the United Kingdom, the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, and the Council of Europe. The names of the participants are listed in Annex 1.

2. Prof. A. de Philippis, Chairman of the Sub-Commission, presided over the session. Mr. O. Fugalli, Chief of the Forest Management Branch, represented the Assistant Director-General of the FAO Forestry Department, and Mr. H.J. Reichardt acted as Secretary.

3. At the opening meeting, His Excellency the Under-Secretary of State for Forestry, Mr. A. Karaagaç, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Government of Turkey and expressed great satisfaction that his Government's invitation had found such a positive response. He recalled the almost fifty-year old tradition of the 'Silva Mediterranea', which constituted a most remarkable example of the desire for, spirit and understanding of, international cooperation. In fact, similarity of conditions under which foresters had to work and the difficult nature of the problems they were faced with in the Mediterranean region, strongly advocated their joining efforts in order to find rational solutions. He enumerated the tasks with which foresters in Turkey were confronted in their efforts to contribute to the desired social and economic development and expressed conviction that recommendations for appropriate and rational solutions would be formulated at this session, so well attended, for the benefit of all member countries.

4. In his message of welcome in the name of the Chairman of the Sub-Commission, Mr. P. Bouvarel expressed on behalf of all the delegates gratitude to the Turkish Government for the outstanding assistance rendered in the preparation of the session and the arrangement of most interesting study tours. The Sub-commission was working in an area where conditions for forestry development were difficult and adverse. In the course of the Sub-Commission's long and noble tradition, the tasks for forestry had been growing, their aspects had changed, and the means available to forestry had greatly increased. The fifties had been characterized by a long-term up-swing in forest products demand and this trend continued to have a decisive bearing on forestry activities. In the sixties, conservation and improvement of the human environment had emerged as a problem which was likely to be the most important issue to forestry in the seventies. Last but not least, the problems related

to forestry in land-use, grazing and erosion control, as well as forest fire control, remained tasks of primary importance with which the 'Silva Mediterranea' had been confronted since its inception. Concomitant with the changing role of forestry in modern society, the Sub-Commission was called upon to re-orientate its work at this session.

5. On behalf of the Assistant Director-General of the FAO Forestry Department and the Director of FAO's Forest Resources Division, who were prevented by other duty travel from attending the session, Mr. O. Fugalli, Chief of the FAO Forest Management Branch, expressed the appreciation of the Director-General of FAO for the kind invitation by the Turkish Government to hold the session in Ankara and for the outstanding arrangements made for the session as well as for the study tours preceding and following the meetings. The study tour prior to the session had been a proof of the great progress forestry was making at present in Turkey and the excellent use which was being made of UNDP and WFP aid in this context. He also stressed the great interest which the Assistant Director-General of the FAO Forestry Department was taking in the results of this session, in the course of which many subjects would be dealt with which figured prominently in the draft medium-term programme of work of FAO; the first phase of this programme, i.e. the programme of work 1972/73, would be discussed at the session of the ad hoc Committee on Forestry scheduled to take place from 1-6 February 1971 in Rome, and it was hoped that Mediterranean foresters would attend this meeting in great number.

II. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

6. The provisional Agenda was adopted as presented (Annex 2).

7. The documents listed in Annex 3 were submitted to the delegates for consideration.

III. ELECTION OF RAPPORTEUR

8. In accordance with Rule II-5 of its Rules of Procedure, the Sub-Commission elected Professor R. Morandini (Italy) as Rapporteur.

IV. FORESTRY IN LAND USE AND ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION

9. The role of forestry in land-use and environment conservation was considered by the Sub-Commission on the basis of documents dealing with trends and problems of rural populations on forest land-use (FO:SCM-70/6), the role of forest services in an integrated mountain economy (FO:SCM-60/7), the use of forests for tourism and recreation (FO:SCM-70/4) and the impact of forest management on the water balance (FO:SCM-70/8).

10. Protection, social services and wood production continue to be the three main functions which forests in the Mediterranean region are called upon to exercise.

11. Protective forestry has continued to be one of the main preoccupations of foresters in the Mediterranean area and continues to figure prominently in their activities, since protective measures are more economic than reconstitution.

12. A long-term upswing in the demand for forest products has evolved since the early fifties and has been discerned in good time by foresters, who have made great efforts to increase timber production.

13. Since the conservation of the human environment has become a matter of great concern, recreational forestry has in, the past few years, gained considerable importance. Rising standards of living, high rates of increase in motorization, more and more leisure, rapid development of tourism, especially in the Mediterranean area; heavy urbanization trends and conditions of living and working in the cities have resulted in a speedily growing demand to spend more and more time in the country and in particular in forested areas on the Mediterranean sea shores and in the mountains. In addition, an increasingly important role is accorded to Mediterranean forestry in the solution of problems of water supplies, their purity and air pollution.

14. While the Sub-Commission agreed that forestry has a most important role to play in providing recreational facilities and in fostering tourism, it stressed at the same time that the complexity of the task requires close cooperation between representatives of various sectors, including foresters, agriculturists, economists, sociologists and specialists in tourism. In this multiplicity of interests, forest services are well qualified to take a lead because of their profound knowledge of environment and of the often delicate equilibrium involved in all its technical economic and social functions.

15. The Sub-Commission did not formulate any specific technical recommendations, since the definition of technical studies to be undertaken with priority would have to follow the formulation of a well-founded policy on recreational forestry, thus far still widely lacking; formulation of such a policy would, in turn, require a prior assessment of future demand for the social services of forests and this again was considered to be largely deficient.

16. The Sub-Commission agreed, however, that the increasing calls on the social services of the forest lead to varying degrees of losses and that assessment of the order of magnitude involved is both desirable and urgent.

17. As to compensation for losses incurred from or goods provided through social forestry, the Sub-Commission regarded it desirable that due consideration be given to the principle that goods demanded by individuals be paid for by those individuals, but that goods produced for large and not easily identifiable parts of the community be compensated through reduction of or exemption from taxes on the respective forest areas or even through granting of subsidies if and as may be required.

18. The efforts needed to meet the calls on timber production forestry, protective forestry and social forestry should be based upon the principle of multiple use, which should find its practical application through forms of forest management best suited to the prevailing conditions. Proper land classification is the first phase of such management. The need for this classification, which requires numerous, qualified personnel was therefore stressed.

V. FOREST AND RANGE GRAZING

19. The Sub-Commission considered the problem of forest and range grazing on the basis of documents F0:SCM-70/2 and F0:SCM-70/12.

20. The factual account of the salient features of legislation and regulation of grazing in the Mediterranean region given in the Secretariat Note, was completed by the statements of various delegates. The Sub-Commission recommended that information given during the session, together with the information to be sought from member countries which had not yet provided it, be summarized by the Secretariat and made available as a second part of the Note.

21. From the deliberations it appeared that no drastic changes have occurred recently in the legislation on grazing rights in the Mediterranean region. The existing legislation is based on three main concepts: the integration of a large part of forest land into the public domain or its declaration as reserves; control and limitation of the rights of use; and restriction of the type and number of animals allowed to graze. Grazing rights in public forests may not usually be extended to persons outside the community. Types of animals particularly destructive to the forest cover - such as camels and goats - may not be permitted to graze. Forest areas particularly vulnerable to grazing - such as young stands - may be temporarily excluded from grazing purposes. Control is exercised through the granting of authorizations or the issue of grazing permits and the collection of grazing fees or taxation on animals.

22. Although the problems related to grazing are becoming less acute in some countries due especially to rising standards of living and growing industrialization, in the majority of member countries grazing is still of major importance and the putting into effect of the legislation and regulations which govern it encounters great difficulties. In a number of countries, these difficulties originate from the fact that the number of animals is in excess of the capacity of available grazing grounds.

23. In many member countries, new legislation on forest grazing is under consideration. To remedy the shortcomings of existing legislation, the approach being considered contains the following main aspects: buying out by the State of the rights held by pastoral communities; transferring the population to more suitable parts of the country; offering stockmen alternatives for other activities; establishing of stockraisers' cooperatives and associations; rangeland improvement; rotation of grazing grounds; provision of watering points for controlled use; development of fodder species; furnishing technical assistance; offering bans, subsidies or aid in kind (e.g. selected seeds to improve pastures) to stockmen, communities holding grazing rights or stockraisers' cooperatives.

VI. RECONSTITUTION OF BURNT STANDS

24. The Sub-Commission considered the problem of fires in Mediterranean forests on the basis of document FO:SCM-70/11. It concurred that reconstitution is only a link in a chain which includes education of the public, regulations, watching, equipment of the ground (roads, watch towers), choice of species, forest management and the establishment of equipped and trained rescue teams.

25. The Sub-Commission stressed that fire prevention costs less than reconstitution of stands and great attention should therefore be devoted to improvements in forest fire prevention.

26. Fire resistance and reduction of forest fire danger should be important considerations when making a choice of species for afforestation. Inflammability tests carried out in France have not shown any significant difference between species, but the structure and composition of the stand plays an important role: e.g. rapid juvenile growth reduces fire danger, which is greatest in young stands, at the same time, the early suppression of undergrowth reduces the danger of ground fires.

27. Air-borne fire control has proved to be efficient and useful, in particular in detection of forest fires, their suppression at an early stage and application of fire-retarding agents. Easy and rapid supply of water is an important condition of the efficiency of fire-fighting from airplanes; heavy winds make flying dangerous and water supply from the sea difficult.

28. Experience has shown that the number of forest fires is increasing as the number of visitors to the forests rises, but through appropriate mass education advantage might be taken of this influx of tourists to reduce the area burnt per fire by means of early fire detection and suppression.

29. The Sub-Commission agreed that standardization of forest fire posters in the Mediterranean region would be highly desirable, in particular in view of the greatly intensified international tourism; it recommended that FAO should study ways and means to apply throughout the Mediterranean area such standardized posters, which should preferably make reference to the 'Silva Mediterranea'.

VII. POTENTIALITIES AND LIMITATIONS OF QUICK-GROWING CONIFERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

30. The Sub-Commission considered the potentialities of quick-growing coniferous plantations of high productivity on the basis of the Secretariat Note FO:SCM-70/9. It noted that the area covered by such plantations in the Mediterranean region is still relatively small (about 60,000 ha) and concentrated in a few countries only - Italy, Morocco, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia accounting for about 90% of the total.

31. The Sub-Commission regarded the information contained in the Note as of great interest to all member countries, but recognized that longer experience with such plantations was still lacking in most countries.

32. The Sub-Commission stressed the importance of ecological conditions for the performance of quick-growing species and noted with interest that a map had been prepared on an ecological basis showing the degrees of adaptability of P. radiata to soils and climates prevailing in Italy.

33. The Sub-Commission concurred that provision should be made in the agenda of its next session to allow continuation of the discussion on this important subject. Member countries should be requested in good time by FAO to communicate additional information which had not yet been made available, including new information assembled between the sessions of the Sub-Commission, in particular information on the limitations of such plantations, regarding the area available, climate, soils, insects, pests, social considerations, structure of holdings or other limiting factors.

34. Since it was impossible to include country information in extenso in Secretariat Notes, member countries were requested to provide a sufficient number of copies of their available national reports, so that they could be distributed to all participants in the session.

VIII. MEDITERRANEAN AFFORESTATION WORK

35. On the basis of the document FO:SCM-70/10, the Sub-Commission concluded that poplars and eucalyptus are the two broadleaved species mainly used in Mediterranean forestry plantations.

36. Technical advances, in particular in pulping, have resulted in an increasing importance of short-fibre pulps. For specific uses such as printing and writing paper and corrugated medium, hardwood pulp is preferred over other grades by the industry. Certain eucalyptus species are among the best sources of short-fibre when properly produced under the right ecological condition such as exist in many parts of the Mediterranean basin. The importance of other hardwoods to meet the demand for poles in the Mediterranean region was also stressed. And the Sub-Commission heard with interest information on the experience gained in France with chipping hardwoods in the forest and transporting the chips to the factory.

37. The Sub-Commission recommended that the Secretariat should continue its investigations into the experience gained with quick-growing hardwoods in Mediterranean afforestation work, along the lines of the enquiry into conifers carried out for the present session. In doing so, primary attention should be given to eucalyptus, including productivity of coppices after the first rotation, but the Sub-Commission should also be kept informed of important results obtained through the work of the International Poplar Commission on this species.

IX. ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE COORDINATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FORESTRY RESEARCH

38. The Sub-Commission approved the report of the Fourth Session of its Committee on the Coordination of Mediterranean Forestry Research (Annex 5).

X. ACTIVITIES OF THE SUB-COMMISSION PARENT BODIES

39. The Sub-Commission took note of the activities of its parent bodies, the African, European and Near East Forestry Commissions (Secretariat Note FO:SCM-70/5), since its last session.

40. The Mediterranean region is well represented through 6 correspondents to assist the FAO Secretariat in the proposed revision of the FAO study on "Forest Policy Law and Administration".

41. The Sub-Commission noted that the main preoccupations of the European Forestry Commission are the economics of the forest enterprise and the role of forestry in the recreation boom; the African Forestry Commission is giving special attention in its work to local roundwood processing before export and to the problem of financing forestry activities; the Near East Forestry Commission is concentrating its attention on afforestation and the lack of data on the economics of industrial plantations, which is a serious drawback for the development of such plantations.

XI. REORIENTATION OF THE SUB-COMMISSION'S WORK, CHANGE IN ITS TITLE AND REVISION OF ITS TERMS OF REFERENCE

42. The Sub-Commission took note of the decision of its parent bodies that it henceforth be known as the "AFC/EFC/NEFC Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions - Silva Mediterranea"; its new terms of reference are attached as Annex 4.

43. The 'Silva Mediterranea' recognized that with the reorientation of its work through its new terms of reference, coordination of forestry research work in the Mediterranean region had become its direct and immediate responsibility; it was aware of the immense value of the network of projects, project coordinators and cooperators which its Committee on the Coordination of Mediterranean Forestry Research had been able to build up over the years, and which had been the key to its successful work. The 'Silva Mediterranea' therefore decided that this network of projects should remain unchanged in functioning under its direct responsibility and requested all project cooperators and coordinators as well as the Technical Secretary to continue their work along the lines set out in the report of the Fourth Session of the Committee on the Coordination of Mediterranean Forestry Research. Finally, the 'Silva Mediterranea' decided to give to one of its Vice-Chairmen special responsibility for the coordination of forestry research in the Mediterranean region and recommended that a 2-day ad hoc meeting of Mediterranean forestry research workers be convened by FAO immediately prior to its next session.

44. In accepting its new terms of reference as defined by the Regional Forestry Commission for Africa, Europe and the Near East, the 'Silva Mediterranea' recognized that the tasks outlined for the future Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions were in line with the main ideas which have guided the actions of 'Silva Mediterranea' since its creation in 1922. It stressed anew the special characteristics of Mediterranean forestry i.e.:

- the marked ecological unity
- the existence of a very large population exercising considerable pressure on forest land in order to satisfy its daily needs
- the presence of species which are typical of the region
- the basic fragility of all Mediterranean forests, in particular with regard to erosion, fires, pests and diseases
- the increasing influx of great numbers tourists from all areas.

Progress in studying the problem thus arising and in finding suitable solutions has only been made thanks to the pooling of the experience gained by each of the countries concerned. Recognizing that these mutual and beneficial exchanges have been decisively assisted by the existence of the FAO Sub-Commission on Mediterranean Forestry Problems, the delegations unanimously stressed the pressing necessity to continue these activities within the framework of the Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions.

XII. OTHER BUSINESS

45. The observer of IUCN, Mr. Z. Bayer, conveyed to the 'Silva Mediterranea' the great interest of IUCN in those aspects of its work which refer to tourism and recreation. He reported briefly on the activities of IUCN and made reference to the list of national parks and equivalent reserves in 81 countries published by the United Nations. He also draw attention to the definition of national parks as adopted by IUCN at its 10th General Assembly in New Delhi in 1969, which should be helpful to member countries of the 'Silva Mediterranea' in carrying out their programmes of park establishment and management.

46. The 'Silva Mediterranea' recommended to Member Governments that any documents or papers containing country information as background for deliberations be made available to the Secretariat in a sufficient number of copies, so that they can be distributed to the heads of forest services of all member countries and to all participants in the respective session of the Committee.

XIII. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

47. In accordance with the provisions of Rule II-1 of its Rules of Procedure, the 'Silva Mediterranea' elected the following officers:

- Chairman : - A. Semisoglu (Turkey)
- Vice-Chairmen : - P. Bouvarel (France)
- A. Berrada (Morocco)
- R. De Rada (Spain)

In line with its earlier decision (see para.43), the 'Silva Mediterranea' decided to give to Mr. P. Bouvarel (France) special responsibility for the coordination of forestry research in the Mediterranean region.

XIV. DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION

48. In accordance with Rules IV-1 and IV-2 of its Rules of Procedure, the 'Silva Mediterranea' decided to leave it to the Director-General of FAO in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee, to set the dates and place of its next session.

XV. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

49. The report was adopted on 3 October 1970.

JOINT SUB-COMMISSION ON
MEDITERRANEAN FORESTRY PROBLEMS
'Silva Mediterranea'

Eleventh Session

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Officers

Chairman :- A. De Philippis (Italy)

Vice-Chairmen :- H. Hafsia (Tunisia)
 - A. Semizoglu (Turkey)

Rapporteur :- R. Morandini (Italy)

Secretary :- H.J. Reichardt (FAO)

A) MEMBER NATIONS

Algeria

Representative :- L.R. Benhouhou
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 Direction des Forêts et de la Défense
 et Restauration des sols
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 Alger

Alternate :- L. Zeraia
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Directeur de l'Administration des Eaux et Forêts
et de la Conservation des sols
Rabat

Spain

Representative :- R. De Rada
Subdirector General de Defensa Riqueza Forestal
Dirección General de Montes
Madrid

Tunisia

Representative :- H. Hafsia
Directeur des Forêts, Direction des Forêts
Ministère de l'Agriculture
Tunis

Alternate :- Mohammed El Hachim Hamza
Directeur de l'Institut de recherches forestières
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Forest Research Institute
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JOINT SUB-COMMISSION ON
MEDITERRANEAN FORESTRY PROBLEMS
'Silva Mediterranea'

Eleventh Session

AGENDA

1. Adoption of Agenda
2. Election of Rapporteur
3. Forestry in land-use and environment conservation
 - a) Rural population trends and problems
 - b) Role of forest services in integrated mountain economy
 - c) Use of forests for tourism and recreation
 - d) Impact of forest management on water balance
4. Forest and range grazing
 - a) Legislation on the regulation of forest and range grazing in the Mediterranean area
 - b) Present use of forest land for grazing purposed and analysis of trends
5. Reconstitution of burnt forest stands
6. Potentialities and limitations of quick-growing conifers in the Mediterranean region
7. Recent experience with eucalypts and other quick-growing hardwoods in Mediterranean afforestation work
8. Activities of the Committee on the Coordination of Mediterranean Forestry Research
9. Activities of the Sub-Commission's parent bodies
10. Re-orientation of the Sub-Commission's work, change in its title and revision of its terms of reference
11. Other business
12. Election of Officers
13. Date and place of next session
14. Adoption of Report

Eleventh Session

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Item of Agenda</u>	<u>Code Number of document</u>	<u>Title of document</u>
1	- FO:SCM-70/1	: - Provisional Agenda
4-a)	- FO:SC--70/2	: - Legislation and regulation of forest and range grazing in the Mediterranean Area - Secretariat Note, prepared by Jean Masrevery (FAO)
10	- FO:SCM-70/3	: - Re-orientation of the Sub-Commission's work, change in its title and revision of its terms of reference - Secretariat Note
3-c)	- FO:SCM-70/4	: - Use of forests for tourism and recreation, by R. De Rada (Spain)
9	- FO:SCM-70/5	: - Activities of the Sub-Commission's parent bodies - Secretariat Note
3-a)	- FO:SCM-70/6	: - Trends and problems of rural populations in forest land-use in Turkey, by Ahmet Ozgubar and Erol Duruöz (Turkey)
3-b)	- Fo:SCM-70/7	: - The role of forestry services in an integrated mountain economy, by V. Benvenuti (Italy)
3-d)	- FO:SCM-70/8	: - The impact of forest management on the water balance, by E.K. Karamitros (Greece)
6	- FO:SCM-70/9	: - Potentialities and limitations of quick-growing conifers in the Mediterranean Region - Secretariat Note
"	- FO:SCM-70/9	: - (Supplement to Doc. FO:SCM-70/9)
7	- FO:SCM-70/10 (Part 1 and Part 2)	: - Recent experience with spread of hardwoods in the Mediterranean Basin, by E. Avanzo and G. Gemignani (Italy)
5	- FO:SCM-70/11	: - Fires in Mediterranean Forests, by A. Seigue (France)
4-b)	- FO:SCM-70/12	: - Present use of forest land for grazing purposes and analysis of trends, by Prof. L. Liacos (Greece)

TERMS OF REFERENCE

of the

AFC/EFC/NEFC COMMITTEE ON MEDITERRANEAN FORESTRY QUESTIONS
"Silva Mediterranea"

- (a) To review periodically the trends in the use of forest land in the Mediterranean area and to analyze the impact on the need of changes in the agricultural, industrial and urban factors, with a view to advising member governments on the reorientation or improvements required in forestry techniques and practices in order to adapt them to changed situations or enable them to serve newly emerging needs; conversely, to examine periodically the progress taking place in the field of forestry technology as applicable to the ecological conditions of the region with a view to analyzing its possible impact on the present use of forest land in the region.
- (b) To identify forestry research priorities in the Mediterranean area, determine forestry research projects of common interest to member governments in the region and recommend to the Director-General of FAO and member governments the adoption of the measure necessary to co-ordinate the concerted execution of the projects by the forestry research institutes in the region.
- (c) To determine and carry out, in collaboration with member countries and with the support of the appropriate national forestry agencies, the technical studies and surveys which are deemed necessary in order to help the government of the region in formulating national forest policies or to facilitate their implementation.

Fourth Session

REPORT

I. Introduction

1. The fourth session of the Committee on the Coordination of Mediterranean Forest Research took place in Ankara on 29 and 30 September 1970 under the chairmanship of Mr. Pierre Bouvarel (France). Annex 5-a lists the participants.

II. Adoption of the Agenda

2. The provisional agenda of the session was adopted unchanged (Annex 5-b).

Annex 5-c lists the documents submitted to delegates.

III. Election of the Rapporteur

4. Mr. M. Hamz (Tunisia) was elected Rapporteur for the session.

IV. Report on work done since the last session of the Committee

5. The review of activities was presented by the Technical Secretary, Mr. E. Giordano (Italy) (see Document FO:SCM/FR-70/4).

First of all, he stressed the scope of the Committee's activities since its previous session.

6. In accordance with the recommendation made at the Committee's third session in 1968 in Rome, he then proposed that a distinction be made between research projects with limited and clearly defined objectives and based on a precise experimental procedure, and more general research themes which do not involve special coordinated experimentation but which consist mainly in the pooling of information. After discussion, the Committee decided to classify the various projects as follows:

- Research projects: Nos. 3, 4, 5 bis, 6 and 7

- Research themes: Nos. 1, 2, 5, 8 and 9

7. The Technical Secretary reported on the steps which he had been instructed to take at the third session of the Committee with regard to the implementation of two new products.

The first project, which covers the study of the provenance of resinous trees (Pinus brutia and Pinus halepensis), has been made possible as a result of the funds supplied by FAO and the journey by Professor Morandini to Greece.

As regards the other project, entitled "Development of microbiological control methods against Thaumetopoea pityocampa and Lymantria dispar", he felt that the Committee should confine itself to following the activities of the International Organization for Biological Control of harmful animals and plants.

8. Finally the Technical Secretary made the following proposals concerning the Committee's future activity:

- that an improvement be made in relation between the coordinator and research workers and in the dissemination of information on the Committee's activities by means of bulletins, either existing or to be created;
- that appropriate studies be undertaken of the social use of the Mediterranean forest, of silage forestry on agricultural land and of forest fire prevention and protection.

V. Examination of the development of each project

9. The Committee went on to examine the various projects in the order which it had accepted.

1) Research projects

10. Project No.3 - Direct and indirect costs and benefits of forests shelterbelts and windbreaks in the Mediterranean area

Mr. Karschon (Israel) having requested to be relieved of his duties as coordinator, the Committee designated Mr. Guyot (France) as his successor.

In the absence of a consolidated document, the Committee invited Messrs. Guyot (France) and Aydemir (Turkey) to present the reports of their respective countries. (Document FO:SCM/FR-70/2/3 and FO:SCM/FR-70/2/7).

The lively discussion that ensued revealed the scope and complexity of the problem to be solved. A greater number of experimental windbreaks should be created. Thanks to efficient coordination from the point of view of methodology, researchers on physical and biological effects could be amplified and the comparison of results made easier. However, the Committee considered that action by multidisciplinary team was essential in order to make a correct assessment later on of the biological effect of windbreaks on crops and their economic usefulness. Likewise, fundamental research should be expanded owing to the practical applications to which they would lead.

11. Project No. 4 - Selection of stands of Mediterranean conifers for the production of seed to be used for the implementation of reforestation programmes

Coordinator: Mr. R. Morandini (Document FO:SCM/FR-70/2/6)

The essential aims of this project have now been reached in several countries. About 120 seed stands have been selected by over 10 countries for a dozen conifer species. Moreover, FAO has granted the project a credit of US\$ 5.000. The coordinator therefore proposed that a comparison of controlled provenance of Pinus brutia and Pinus halepensis be carried out on an international scale.

During the discussion, it was confirmed that the selected stands had a dual purpose: the supply of seeds for reforestation progress and the experimental sampling of provenances. It was decided, moreover, that project No. 4 would ensure the collection and distribution of the seeds of P. brutia and P.halepensis needed for provenance tests. The Committee recommended that the organization of these tests be entrusted to a new project, the coordinator of which would be designated in due course.

12. Project No. 5 bis - Economic soundness of techniques for irrigation, cultivation and application of fertilizer in poplar stands

Coordinator: Mr. A. Semizoglu (Document FO:SCM/FR-70/2/12)

The Coordinator reported on four tests carried out in Spain, two tests started in Italy and four tests started in Turkey.

In general, on farmland devoted to poplar cultivation a more important response of poplars to tillage than to fertilization and irrigation is found.

The Committee noted with satisfaction that interest in the project had increased. However, several members stressed the difficulties which they were encountering in planning design and analyzing their results owing to the absence of statisticians.

The Committee proposed that Project No. 5 bis be retained among the research projects, within which it suggested that smaller more strictly demarcated projects be defined. It recognized that the economic soundness of the techniques employed could not be calculated as long as certain basic technical data were still lacking.

The Committee considered that Projects Nos. 5 and 5 bis were of particular importance within the context of the foreseeable development of the accelerated cultivation of industrial wood on agricultural land (silage forestry).

13. Project No. 6 - Studies on the origins of eucalypts

Coordinator: Mr. J.F. Lacaze (Doc. FO:SCM/FR-70/2/10
FO:SCM/FR-70/2/1 and
FO:SCM/FR-70/5)

In accordance with the recommendations made at the third session of the Committee in Rome in May 1968, the Centre de calcul of Nancy (France) has processed the data supplied by seven of the 18 countries which have participated in the comparative plantations of Eucalyptus camaldulensis.

The Committee unanimously congratulated the coordinator on the important work which he had carried out. His extremely detailed consolidated report shows, in particular, the undeniable genetic superiority throughout the whole Mediterranean region and at the juvenile stage of provenance 6845, Lake Albacutya (Victoria, Murray River System).

For the future, measurements must be continued on existing designs in accordance with the coordinator's recommendations in order to confirm the first results obtained. A first series of measurements should be carried out if possible before 1972.

The Committee recommended that for each country the ecological adaptation of the provenances be stated and that attention be devoted to the influence of the limiting factors peculiar to them (cold, wind, limestone, salty soils, summer drought), if necessary by new designs and more extensive studies.

Italy, Morocco and Tunisia have undertaken to create seed stands under the conditions mentioned by the coordinator using the remaining seed of the best provenances. They will confirm their request to FAO, stating the provenances which interest them, the sites they are considering installing seed stands and the limiting factors which they plan to study. FAO will forward these requests to the coordinator.

At the same time, the secretariat will inform the Australian forestry services of the Committee's intention to arrange for orders to be placed by interested bodies from 1972 onward for larger quantities of seed for the three or four provenances that have turned out to be the best at that time.

The implementation of this project is a major success to be placed to the credit of intentional cooperation in forestry research. Among its side-benefits, this project has made it possible in Greece to detect certain deficiencies and to remedy them by applications of boron.

14. Project No. 7 - Selection of stands of Mediterranean eucalypts for the production of seed to be used for the implementation of reforestation programmes

Coordinator: Mr. A. Franclet (Document FO:SCM/FR-70/2/11)

As a result of the activity of the participating countries, a list of 32 seed collection plots covering 18 species of eucalyptus is now available. Moreover, Portugal has established seed orchards of Eucalyptus globulus on the basis of material selected from the point of view of growth and cellulose content.

Conditions are now favorable for an intensification of seed exchanges.

The coordinator also drew the Committee's attention to the existence in Morocco of a remarkable stand of Eucalyptus camaldulensis (Lalla Ito 23) whose second generation, like the first, had supplied peeler logs and these juvenile growth is comparable with that observed on the Lake Albacutya provenance. The Committee suggested that the participating institutes should consider introducing it in new tests with a view to possible utilization on a large scale.

On the basis of the coordinator's proposals that individual selection within collection plots be undertaken, the Committee thinks that this important problem could form the subject of a new and separate project. This question will be taken up again during the discussion of agenda item 6.

2) Research themes

15. Project No. 1 - Study on influence of Mediterranean plant formation on the water balance of watersheds

Coordinator: Mr. E. Karamitros (Doc. FO:SCM/FR-70/2/13 and
FO:SCM/FR-70/2/14)

Since the last session of the Committee, Greece has started to set up a system of fire experimental watersheds for the study of the influence of forest vegetation on the water balance. The Committee stressed the value of diffusing the experimental programme established for this purpose by Mr. B.H. Heede, Consultant for the UNDP/FAO, Project GRE. 20.

The discussion brought out once again the complexity of the problem. Whilst researches should be continued, the bases of the rational management of waterbeds according to the proposed aims (flood control, water supplies etc.) must be defined.

Hence, to obtain results with respect to the Mediterranean region, each country should make its contribution by concentrating on a distinct aspect of the problem. Initially, agreement should be reached on simple methods and equipment which would then enable results to be compared and extrapolated.

With a view to these preliminary actions, the Committee recommended that interested countries should meet again at the next meeting of the Working Party on Watershed Management of the European Forestry Commission.

16. Project No. 2 - Economic studies on the possibilities of using fodder trees and shrubs in reforestation and rangeland improvement work

Coordinator: Mr. L. Liacos

The apparent lack of progress made in this research theme is due, in the opinion of the Committee, to the enormous complexity of the problems involved and to the fact that they are closely dependent on socio-economic conditions and local policies. Nevertheless, interest in this project has grown considerably owing to the increased pressure on natural rangeland and the resulting threat to soils and plant formations. Among the fodder trees and shrubs whose use appears to be the most promising were mentioned the atriplex (Tunisia) opuntias (Algeria, Tunisia) and Colutea arborescens (Turkey).

The discussion also revealed that no economic conclusion concerning the use of fodder trees and shrubs could be validly drawn as long as information was still lacking on the rational development of pastoral resources in forests and on natural rangeland. This development is proving to be an essential aspect of the problem.

The Committee therefore felt that each institute should continue to assemble the necessary technical data in accordance with the research objectives established by governments and national forestry services.

17. Project No.5 - Economic soundness of techniques for irrigation, cultivation and application for fertilizer in eucalyptus stands

Coordinator: Mr. G. Giulimondi (Document FO:SCM/FR-70/2/8)

The coordinator's report shows that the progress made in this project is still poor. It would therefore be premature to try to draw conclusions as to the economic soundness of techniques for irrigation, cultivation and application of fertilizer.

The Committee recognized that it was difficult to prepare joint experimental procedures. It recommended that studies and information exchanges be continued. The project should therefore be classified henceforth among the research themes.

18. Project No.8 - Establishment of arboreta for the selection of species suited to national requirements requirements

Coordinator: Mr. E. Giordano (Document FO:SCM/FR-70/2/9)

In his survey, the coordinator stressed the substantial progress made by several countries in the number of introduction. In particular, the reports presented by Greece and Tunisia revealed an identity of views in regard to the methods to be followed for the introduction of new species. These reports might be proposed as the joint procedure for these tests.

The Committee also recommended that institutes should specify the ecological conditions of the arboreta where introductions are carried out. A card had been prepared for this purpose by the coordinator in 1965. Responsible national authorities are once again requested to complete it and send it in.

Finally the Committee again requested FAO support in facilitating the supply of seed for introductions.

19. Project No. 19 - Study on the biology of alfa grass and on the alfa lands

Coordinator: Mr. J. Ben Aissa

The delegate of Algeria mentioned the existence at Tadmit of a central institute of the Institute national de recherches agronomiques (National Agricultural Research Institute) whose job is to study the pastoral utilization of alfa lands. This station possesses 7,000 ha of experimental land. The Committee noted that this research theme has not formed the subject of any new activity and suggested that the Sub-Commission draw the appropriate conclusions.

20. Information on this matter will be found in Document FO:SCM/FR-70/3

VII. Proposals for new research activities

21. The discussion on agenda item 4 revealed the importance of the technical results obtained through the implementation of the five research projects and the substantial progress made in four of the research themes. Participants therefore stressed the value which they all attached to the continuance of current efforts until the latter begin to produce the most results.

22. The Committee then examined, with a view to its future activity, the following points which appear to be of particular importance in the Mediterranean regions.

23. The considerable development of tourism in all its forms is liable to produce great disturbance in the existing utilization of the Mediterranean forest and in the social benefits which it provides. The Committee therefore considers its duty to draw the Sub-Commission's attention to the importance of the problems involved: suburban spaces, tourist forestry schemes, national parks etc. If the Sub-Commission were to consider it necessary to establish a technical and economic research theme in this sector, the Committee requests that the requirements to be met should be exactly stated.

24. The Committee likewise draws the Sub-Commission's attention to the importance of forest fire prevention and protection measures. It proposes that a new project be devoted to the study of controlled fires as means of defending the Mediterranean forest.

25. Finally, the Committee suggests that a seminar be organized to examine the problems of the individual selection of eucalyptus because of the substantial benefits to be expected therefrom and the prospects opened up by plant multiplication techniques. For this purpose, it proposes that the coordinator of Project No. 7 be requested to prepare this seminar and make all the necessary contacts.

26. One of the Committee's constant concern has been to increase the links between researcher workers in order to make the carrying out of current projects more efficient. Following this line of thought, the Committee recommends that directors of research institutes encourage the reception of research workers of the region as well as exchanges. Such arrangements would constitute the best means of completing the training of such workers.

27. Participants unanimously stressed the necessity to continue the work of the Committee on the Coordination of Mediterranean Forestry Research whatever scheme might be adopted in the future.

VIII. Any other business

28. Upon a proposal by the Chairman, member institutes will receive a brief list of the research themes carried out by each institute. This list, which has been prepared by FAO, should be returned to the administrative secretariat of the Committee together with any corrections.

IX. Adoption of the report

29. The report was adopted on 30 September 1970.

Fourth Session

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Fourth Session

AGENDA

1. Adoption of Agenda
2. Election of Rapporteur
3. Progress Report by Technical Secretary
4. Progress Reports by the Coordinators of Projects
with special reference to difficulties encountered
 - (a) Projects now under way in nearly all countries
 - (b) Projects under way of interest to only a two countries
5. UNDP/FAO activities related to the work programme of the Committee
6. Proposals for the research activities
7. Other business

Fourth Session

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Document code</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Title of document</u>
FO:SCM/FR-70/1	: - Provisional Programme
FO:SCM/FR-70/2/1	: - Provenance test of <u>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</u> Dehn. in Greece, by C.P. Panetsos, Forest Research Institute, Athens, Greece.
FO:SCM/FR-70/2/2	: - The effect of irrigation upon growth of <u>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</u> Dehn. (Preliminary Note), by R. Karaschon, Forestry Division, The Volcani Institute of Agricultural Research, Ilaneth, Israel.
FO:SCM/FR-70/2/3	: - Report on the windbreak research programme, by G. Guyot, Département de Bioclimatologie, INRA, France - SUMMARY (Original text in French)
FO:SCM/FR-70/2/4	: - Establishment of a network of arboreta of quick-growing species to meet the needs of reforestation programmes, by J. Garcia Salmerón, Instituto Forestal de Investigaciones y Experiencias, Madrid, Spain - SUMMARY (Original text in Spanish)
FO:SCM/FR-70/2/5	: - Study on the ecological adaptation of Eucalyptus, by G. de la Lama Gütierrez, Instituto Forestal de Investigaciones y Experiencias, Madrid, Spain - SUMMARY (original text in Spanish).
FO:SCM/FR-70/2/6	: - Selection of stands of Mediterranean conifers for seed production - Operational report 1970, by R. Morandini, Experimental Silviculture Institute, Florence, Italy - SUMMARY (Original text in French).
FO:SCM/FR-70/2/7	: - Preliminary report on Project No.3, by H. Aydemir, Forest Research Institute, Ankara, Turkey - SUMMARY (Original text in French).
FO:SCM/FR-70/2/8	: - Report on research into eucalyptus stands, by G. Giulimondi (Italy) - SUMMARY (Original text in French)
FO:SCM/FR-70/2/9	: - Report on research into the establishment of arboreta for the selection of species suited to national reforestation requirements, by E. Giordano, Centro di Sperimentazione Agricola e Forestale, Rome, Italy - SUMMARY (Original text in French)
FO:SCM/FR-70/2/10	: - Progress report on Project No. 6, by J.F. Lacaze, Station d'amélioration des arbres forestiers, Nancy, France - SUMMARY (Original text in French)

- FO:SCM/FR-70/2/11 : - Compte-rendu opérationnel concernant le Projet No. 7, by Franclet, Institut de recherches forestières, Ariana, Tunisia (Paper distributed during the meeting. No English translation available)
- FO:SCM/FR-70/2/12 : - Compte-rendu opérationnel concernant le Projet No.5 bis, by Ali Semizoglu, Poplar Institute, Izmit, Turkey (Paper distributed during the meeting - No English translation available)
- FO:SCM/FR-70/2/13 : - Compte-rendu opérationnel concernant le Projet No.1, by E.K. Karamitros, Forest Research Institute, Athens, Greece (Paper distributed during the meeting - No English translation available)
- FO:SCM/FR-70/2/14 : - Forest hydrology research in Greece, by Burchard H. Heede, FAO Forestry Officer (Forest Research Institute, Athens, Greece)
- FO:SCM/FR-70/2/15 : - Note sur les recherches d'espèces nouvelles à croissance rapide effectuées en Tunisie, par A. Franclet, Institut de recherches forestières, Ariana, Tunisie (Paper distributed during the meeting - No English translation available)
- FO:SCM/FR-70/3 : - UNDP/FAO activities affecting the Committee's programme of work - Secretariat Note
- FO:SCM/FR-70/4 : - Progress report of the Committee on the Coordination of Mediterranean Forestry Research, by E. Giordano, Technical Secretary - SUMMARY (Original text in French)
- FO:SCM/FR-70/5 : - Boron deficiency, in Eucalyptus camaldulensis Dehn. in the Peloponnesus, Greece, by E.N. Cooling, FAO Forestry Officer (Forest Research Institute, Athens, Greece)
- FO:SCM/FR-70/6 : - Procedures for species testing in Greece, by E.N. Cooling, FAO Forestry Officer (Forest Research Institute, Athens, Greece).