

ERAMETSAKESKUS SA

FORESTRY OF THE PRIVATE OWNERS

Positive and negative ownership issues –
Literature review

Jarmo Ylinen 5/26/2009



KESKKONNAINVESTEERINGUTE
KESKUS

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1. YEAR OF ISSUE: 2009

NAME OF PUBLICATION:

1.1 FOREST RELATED ATTITUDES, MOTIVES AND INTENTIONS AMONG NEW PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS IN FINLAND.

AUTHORS

Anna-Kaisa Rämö – Ritva Toivonen

Pellervo Economic Research Institute Reports No. 216. p. 182.

ISBN 978-952-224-025-5 (NID), ISBN 978-952-224-026-2 (PDF), ISSN 1456-3215 (NID), ISSN 1796-4776 (PDF).

Abstract: In the early 2000s Finnish private forest owners are still getting the forests in their possession in advanced years, near retiring. Their background characteristics and objectives of forest ownership differ to some extent from the forest owners' average. On the basis of characteristics and forest and forestry related values there can be found five different groups among the new forest owners. These results are based on a mail survey aimed at Finnish forest owners having forest estates in their possessions since 1999 or later. The survey was conducted in spring 2008 and the questionnaire was mailed altogether to 150 private forest owners. The number of accepted responses totalled 80 meaning a response rate of 61%. The study has its basis on the structural change among the Finnish forest owners. As a result Finnish private forest owners are likely to be in 20 years' time notably different from those of the early 2000s. Preparing for the change properly requires knowledge about future forest owners' attitudes and behaviour related to forests. Hints of these can be received by examining today's new forest owners. This study describes these issues. This study is a part of a larger project "Private Forest Ownership in a State of Change: Finnish Forest Owners' Profile in 2030".

Key words: new forest owner, future forest owner, structural change

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.2 PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS' VIEWS ON FORMS OF PROFITABILITY OF THEIR FORESTRY AND ROUNDWOOD SUPPLY DURING THE YEAR 2015

AUTHORS

Tapio Tilli – Anna-Kaisa Rämö – Marjo Maidell – Ritva Toivonen – Laura Kärki.

Pellervo Economic Research Institute Reports No. 213. p. 125.

ISBN 978-952-224-015-6 (NID), ISSN 1456-3215 (NID), ISBN 978-952-224-016-3 (PDF), ISSN 1796-4776 (PDF).

Summary: Price development of roundwood is the most common measure of profitability used by the Finnish private forest owners (NIPFs). Other common measures are earnings of wood sales, net profit of forestry, and expenses on forestry. The results are based on a mail survey among Finnish private forest owners. The data consists of about 1,127 accepted responses (response rate 38 %). Own forestry was assessed profitable at present by 52 % of NIPFs. Though NIPFs regard profitability as important, only a small part of them would be willing to give up the ownership, if forestry was not profitable. There are not any remarkable changes to be expected in NIPFs' wood supply by the year 2015. About two thirds of NIPFs have sold wood during 2004 to 2006 and an equal share has intentions to supply wood in the next few years. The remaining third of NIPFs, who has not any intentions to supply wood, named lack of logging potential as the main reason for refraining from selling. Other common reasons were need for saving logging potential, unsatisfactory price of wood and no need for extra income. By socio-economic groups farmer NIPFs are the most active suppliers. Also large forest estates, estates that have forest plan and NIPFs that are increasing their forest possession are as wood suppliers more active than average.

Keywords: profitability of forestry, wood supply, wood prices

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.3 TOWARDS BEST MANAGEMENT OF DRAINED PEATLAND FORESTS – IMPACTS OF DIFFERENT SILVICULTURAL REGIMES ON PRODUCTIVITY AND FINANCIAL RETURNS OF SCOTS PINE STANDS

AUTHORS

Kojola, S.

Dissertationes Forestales 83. 67 p. Available at <http://www.metla.fi/dissertationes/df83.htm>

ISSN 1795-7389

ISBN 978-951-651-255-9 (PDF)

Abstract: This thesis examines the impacts of silvicultural activities on productivity and financial returns of Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) stands on drained peatlands in Finland. The effects of ditch network maintenance operations (DNM) and thinnings, with different timings and intensities, were studied. Based on stand development simulations, the best regimes for different types of stands according to site type, climatic area, and stand silvicultural status were defined from the viewpoint of both wood production and financial profitability.

Silvicultural treatments, when applied to appropriately match stand condition, increased both the productivity and financial returns of stand management. Applying DNM resulted in a small increase in MAI_{merch}. When thinning was introduced along with DNM, their combined effect on wood productivity was considerable. According to current operational practices, DNM is generally combined with thinning. In some cases, e.g., in sites of low productivity, the need for DNM may become apparent prior to the thinning stage. As for profitability, thinnings proved to be crucial. The regimes with heavy and late thinning were generally more profitable than those with normal thinnings. Further, early thinning (relative to stand volume) lacked appeal when seeking a financially profitable removal from the first thinning. In young stands with an initially poor silvicultural condition, however, applying even a low-yielding first thinning considerably increased the NPV when compared to a regime with no thinning at all. Generally, the regimes resulting in the best profitability included heavier thinnings and fewer DNM and thinning treatments than did the regimes resulting in the best yield results.

This study demonstrates considerable potential for profitable wood production-oriented management in pine stands on drained peatlands despite their challenging circumstances and long rotations. The results can be used for defining new and more site-specific silvicultural guidelines for various types of drained, pine-dominated peatland stands within the entire range of boreal conditions.

Keywords: *Pinus sylvestris*, peatland forestry, thinning, ditch network maintenance, simulation

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.4 ATTITUDES TO FORESTS AND FOREST RELATED ISSUES AMONG FINNISH YOUTH AS FUTURE FOREST OWNERS AND DECISION-MAKERS

AUTHORS

Liisa Mäkijärvi

Pellervo Economic Research Institute Working Papers No. 117. p 29.

ISBN 978-952-224-23-1 (NID), ISBN 978-952-224-24-8 (PDF), ISSN 1455-4623 (NID), ISSN 1796-4784 (PDF)

Abstract: Finnish youth of 16 to 25 years of age have mainly a positive conception of forests. They associate commonly privacy, silence, recreation and retreat with forests. Working and source of livelihood are associated with forests seldom. These youngsters have a global attitude to forests and besides or instead of national or economic views there exists concern about worldwide problems. As a part of this kind of thinking is the idea of saving the world by leaving the forests as they are. These results are an outcome of group interviews conducted among high school students of 16 to 25 years of age. Part of the students came from families possessing forest estates. The interviews dealt with values, attitudes and knowledge related to forests, forestry, forest industry and wood as energy source. The interviews took place in the autumn 2007. The number of interviewees was 22. The results of the interviews were exploited in setting of questionnaires for a mail survey targeted to young people of the same age group. This study is a part of a larger project "Private Forest Ownership in a State of Change: Finnish Forest Owners' Profile in 2030".

Keywords: *Future, youth, attitudes, forest ownership, education.*

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.5 REGIONAL POTENTIALS FOR FOREST-BASED ENERGY IN FINLAND

AUTHORS

Marjo Maidell - Perttu Pyykkönen - Ritva Toivonen

Pellervo Economic Research Institute Working Papers No. 106. P. 42.

ISBN 978-952-5594-85-0 (NID), ISBN 978-952-5594-86-7 (PDF), ISSN 1455-4623 (NID), ISSN 1796-4784 (PDF)

Abstract: This study presents estimates of the amount of forest-based energy that can be collected annually in the Finnish regions. The forest-based energy potential is estimated on three different levels: theoretical, techno-economic and supply-based. These potentials differ due to the differing limitations applied in the calculations. The calculations are based on the commercial roundwood removals and silvicultural works carried out in 2006. Left-over biomass from these operations, such as logging residues, stumps and small-diameter trees constitutes the forest-based energy potential.

According to the results the theoretical forest-based energy potential in Finland is 27.6 mill. m³, the techno-economic potential is 12.0 mill. m³ and the supply-based potential is 7.9 mill. m³. The forest-based energy potential is concentrated in the Eastern and Central Finland.

Increasing the production of wood-based energy would boost the use of renewable energy sources. The results of this study indicate that, depending on the region, it is possible to notably increase the use of forest-based energy. In terms of the availability of the raw material, the best possibilities to increase the use of forest-based energy exist in Northern Savo. In this region the use of forest chips covers only 8% of the techno-economic forest-based energy potential. The use of wood-based fuels enhances regional economies through regional income and employment effects.

Key words: *Forest-based energy potential, Finnish regions, bioenergy*

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.6 BIOENERGY FROM FORESTS AND FIELDS – FINNISH FARMERS’ ATTITUDES TO BIOMASS PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY AND BIOENERGY ENTREPRENEURSHIP.

AUTHORS

Harri Silvennoinen – Terhi Latvala – Erno Järvinen – Ritva Toivonen – Anna-Kaisa Rämö – Paavo Pelkonen.

Pellervo Economic Research Institute Working Reports No. 211. p. 125.

ISBN 978-952-224-001-9 (NID), ISSN 1456-3215 (NID), ISBN 978-952-224-002-6 (PDF), ISSN 1796-4776 (PDF).

Abstract: The recent national and international decisions on energy policy will increase the demand for domestic field and forest biomass remarkably in Finland. This study examines Finnish farmers’ willingness to produce and supply biomass from agricultural and forest residues. The results are based on a mail survey among 1,360 farmers in spring 2007. The data consists of 901 accepted responses (response rate 66 %). The results indicate that Finnish farmers are willing and have resources to increase biomass production. However, at this stage many farmers hesitate to make decisions concerning cultivation of field energy crops. Farmers consider that the production involves too many risks. As the biggest risks farmers find unstable and low producer prices. Also targets set for the growth of the use of energy wood seem to be hard to achieve if the practices on energy wood markets will not progress. Beside low producer prices energy wood markets are troubled by confusing measuring practices, farmers’ own use of fire wood, fear for nutrient losses of the soil and small estate size. Regarding bioenergy based entrepreneurship Finnish farmers are cautious and utilize both field and forest biomass. Beside bioenergy entrepreneurship farmers want to practise traditional agriculture. Producers of biomass, and particularly those of new energy plants, need information of the sector. The biggest need focuses on the actual profitability of the business. The most appropriate media are professional magazines, handbooks and educational and extension events.

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.7 PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS' VIEWS ON FORMS OF CO-OWNERSHIP OF FORESTS IN FINLAND

AUTHORS

Anna-Kaisa Rämö – Tapio Tilli.

Pellervo Economic Research Institute Reports No. 204. p. 101.

ISBN 978-952-5594-68-3 (NID), ISBN 978-952-5594-69-0 (PDF), ISSN 1456-3215 (NID), ISSN 1796-4776 (PDF).....

Summary: The ongoing structural change among private forest owners in Finland may, in the long run, affect negatively on wood procurement of forest industry as well as on the vitality of rural areas. Further development of the forms of co-ownership of forests might be one solution for reducing the disadvantages caused by the structural change. The purpose of this study was to examine Finnish private forest owners' attitudes and opinions related to co-ownership of forests. The results are based on a mail survey among Finnish private forest owners. The survey was conducted at the turn of the years 2006 and 2007. The population consisted of about 260 000 Finnish private forest owners with obligation to pay the legally-based forestry fee. A random sample of 2 000 forest owners was selected from the population. The data consisted of about 600 accepted responses (response rate 31 %). The results indicate that owning of forest involves a lot of emotions. The main part of the forest owners preferred sole proprietorship to co-ownership of forests. About a half of the forest owners did not regard co-ownership possible at all in their own forests. As to the forms of forest co-ownership, forest owners considered a jointly-owned forest among family members the most interesting. The results imply also that private forest owners' knowledge about matters related to forest co-ownership is minor.

KEY WORDS: CO-OWNERSHIP OF FORESTS, JOINTLY-OWNED FOREST, PARTNERSHIP

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.8 QUALITY FACTORS AND DIMENSIONS OF SERVICES ON FORESTRY AND WOOD TRANSACTIONS – FOREST OWNERS' VIEW

AUTHORS

Rämö, Anna-Kaisa & Toivonen, Ritva

Pellervo Economic Research Institute Reports 203. 111 p.

ISBN 978-952-5594-64-5 (NID), ISSN 1456-3215, ISBN 978-952-5594-65-2 (PDF), ISSN 1796-4776.

Abstract: Development of services on forestry and wood transactions according to forest owners' changing needs of and the requirements of the society presumes knowledge of the sufficiency and development needs of present services from forest owners' point of view. This study describes the forest owners' view of quality factors and dimensions of services on forestry and wood transactions. The results are based on a mail survey among private forest owners in June 2004. The population consisted of 270 000 Finnish private forest owners with an obligation to pay the legally-based forest management fee. A sample of 2 000 forest owners was selected from the population. The data consists of 731 accepted responses (response rate 38 %). The results indicate that forest owners' main criteria in the choice of services is the implementation of the work so, that the outcome is of high standard and economically competitive to the forest owner. The perceived high quality involves also personal contacts, reliability of the supplier organisation and quick and frank information of the issues related to the service. The study included a generation of an empirical set of questions measuring the quality of services on forestry and wood transaction. General models of perceived quality were applied in the development of this measuring instrument.

Keywords: service on forestry, service on wood transactions, service quality, forest owner

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.9 PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT AND THE COMPETITIVENESS OF FOREST OWNERSHIP

AUTHORS

Penttinen, M.

Dissertationes Forestales 43. 48 p. Available at <http://www.metla.fi/dissertationes/df43.htm>

ISSN 1795-7389

ISBN 978-951-651-174-3 (PDF)

Abstract: The purpose of this study has been to develop novel solutions and constructions for return on forest ownership, and to apply new approaches to the profitability of forestry and the assessment of competitiveness of non-industrial forest ownership.

First, financial and cost accounting has been developed for non-industrial private forestry (NIPF), implementing the solutions for a test enterprise. Financial accounting will also be developed for both the net profit of the enterprise and the calculated profit of the property applying extensive, balance and intensive strategies. The requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) were researched and implemented in the forestry accounting of agricultural profitability book-keeping farms and the EconomyDoctor service of the MTT Agrifood Research Finland.

Secondly, returns on stocks, debentures, offices, bonds and housing were estimated in addition to the return on forest ownership estimates, showing that NIPF ownership was not as competitive as expected, with a statistically significant correlation with private housing and the market portfolio. The return on NIPF ownership was divided into price change, felling, cost and change in growing stock components, the first of which was compared with the inflation rate.

Finally, optimal harvesting age solutions and numerical results recognising price drift, price and growth volatility, volume growth, value growth and stand establishment costs, as well as thinning benefits, were provided by proxying the stumpage price and volume growth processes by geometric Brownian motions. Moreover, comparative static and sensitivity solutions, including numerical results, showed the impact of the discount rate, price drift, and price and growth volatilities on optimal harvesting age. In all, solutions have been implemented in the METINFO Internet service and tested for the farm accountancy data network (FADN) of the EU. Moreover, developed optimal rotation programs can be incorporated into forest management planning software products such as MOTTI and MELA, which are widely used in Finland.

Keywords: modern portfolio theory, accounting, profitability of forestry, return on forest ownership, return components of forest ownership, optimal timber harvesting age

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.10 MODELS OF FINNISH NONINDUSTRIAL PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS' TIMBER SUPPLY AND TIMBER STOCK AUTHORS

AUTHORS

Favada, I.M.

Dissertationes Forestales 46. 31 p. Available at <http://www.metla.fi/dissertationes/df46.htm>

ISSN 17957389

ISBN 9789516511814 (PDF)

Abstract: This dissertation examines the short and long run impacts of timber prices and other factors affecting NIPF owners' timber harvesting and timber stocking decisions. The utility -based Faustmann model provides testable hypotheses of the exogenous variables retained in the timber supply analysis. The timber stock function, derived from a two-period biomass harvesting model, is estimated using a two-step GMM estimator based on balanced panel data from 1983 to 1991. Timber supply functions are estimated using a Tobit model adjusted for heteroscedasticity and non-normality of errors based on panel data from 1994 to 1998. Results show that if specification analysis of the Tobit model is ignored, inconsistency and bias can have a marked effect on parameter estimates. The empirical results show that owner's age is the single most important factor determining timber stock; timber price is the single most important factor in harvesting decision. The results of the timber supply estimations can be interpreted using utility -based Faustmann model of a forest owner who values a growing timber *in situ*.

Keywords: Timber supply modeling approaches, shortrun and longrun price elasticities, partial adjustment, inverse hyperbolic sine Tobit model, sawlog, panel data.

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.12 ASIAKASLÄHTÖISYYS METSÄSUUNNITTELUN KEHITTÄMISHAASTEENA

AUTHORS

Tikkanen, Jukka, Hokajärvi, Raili, Hujala, Teppo & Lappalainen, Satu (toim.)

Metlan työraportteja 65. <http://www.metla.fi/julkaisut/workingpapers/2007/mwp065.htm>

ISBN: 978-951-40-2075-9 (PDF), 978-951-40-2076-6 (nid.)

ISSN: 1795-150X

Abstract: Julkaisu on MMM:n rahoittaman yhteistutkimushankkeen (310336) ”Yksityismetsien asiakaslähtöisen metsäsuunnittelun kehittävä työntutkimus” loppuraportti. Osa tutkimuksista liittyy myös Suomen akatemian hankkeeseen 210417 ”Adaptiivinen päätösanalyysi metsien käytön suunnittelussa.” Yksityismetsiin rakennetaan parhaillaan uutta suunnittelujärjestelmää, jonka on määrä olla nykyistä asiakaslähtöisempi. Tutkimushankkeen tavoitteena oli tunnistaa sekä eritellä metsäsuunnittelun kehitystyön haasteita ja esittää perusteltuja näkemyksiä metsäsuunnitteluun liittyvän asiakaslähtöisyyden olemuksesta. Julkaisussa kuvataan ensin tarkemmin kehittävän työntutkimuksen lähestymistapaa ja sovelletaan sitä esittämällä yksityismetsien metsäsuunnittelun kehityspolku ja piirtämällä kuva metsäsuunnittelusta metsäsuunnittelijoiden näkökulmasta. Seuraavaksi esitetään erilaisia pohdintoja siitä, millaista entistä asiakaslähtöisempi metsäsuunnittelu voisi olla, tällöin tarkastellaan seuraavia kysymyksiä: mitä asioita suunnittelun tulee ottaa huomioon ollakseen asiakaslähtöistä sekä miten suunnittelijan ja omistajan välinen vuorovaikutus kannattaa perimmiltään organisoida? Millaista on aidosti monitavoitteinen suunnittelu? Millaista on suunnittelu, joka lisää maanomistajien kykyä tehdä metsätaloudellisia päätöksiä omatoimisesti, ts. voimaannuttaa heitä? Kannattaako maanomistajan maksaa suunnittelupalvelusta? Miten maanomistajien toiveet ja muut tekijät voidaan ottaa huomioon suunniteltaessa maastotiedon keruuta? Lisäksi esitetään kolmen suunnittelupalveluita tuottavan organisaation näkemys tulevan asiakaslähtöisen suunnittelun olemuksesta. Lopuksi esitetään tutkimustuloksiin perustuvia ajatuksia uudesta metsäsuunnittelun toimintatavasta. Julkaisun keskeinen johtopäätös liittyy julkisen informaatiopalvelun ja yksityisen päätöstukipalvelun täsmentämiseen. Julkaisussa esitetäänkin sekä yhteiskunnan varoin tuotetun alueellisen metsäinformaatiopalvelun että metsänomistajalähtöinen päätöstukipalvelun visiot. Jälkimmäistä konkretisoidaan mallintamalla omistajalähtöistä ja sopeutuvaa päätöstukipalvelua yksityismetsiä varten. Julkaisun toivotaan palvelevan ”uuden sukupolven metsäsuunnittelujärjestelmän” tarvetilanhahmottumista sekä uuden toimintatavan etsimistä.

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.13 PRODUCTION AND MARKETS OF ENERGY WOOD: FOREST OWNER INQUIRY

AUTHORS

JÄRVINEN, Erno - RÄMÖ, Anna-Kaisa - SILVENNOINEN, Harri

Pellervo Economic Research Institute Reports No 199. p 88.

ISBN 952-5594-24-6 (NID), ISSN 1456-3215 (NID), ISBN 952-5594-25-4 (PDF), ISSN 1796-4776 (PDF).

Abstract: This study examines Finnish private forest owner's willingness to supply energy wood and factors affecting on the supply. The data was collected by mail survey in the fall 2005. The sample consisted of 2026 private forest owners, of whom 774 returned an acceptable questionnaire (response rate 41%). Most often energy wood is supplied by farmer forest owners and forest owners owning more than 100 hectares of forest. The most important reason for delivering energy wood relate to ensuring the growth of the remaining stand. Cubic metre based pricing (€/m³) is being considered as the best pricing method for energy wood. On average forest owners wish to get 10 euros per cubic metre of energy wood. By activating urban forest owners and by using them as a target group in energy wood related information dissemination, energy wood supply could be increased. Further, market practices must be developed if the supply of energy wood is wanted to increase. Prevailing pricing method is considered to be confusing and the price of energy wood insufficient. There are also inconveniencies in the measurement of energy wood and in finding buyers for wood. Energy wood markets could be improved by increasing forest owner targeted communication and guidance. The supply of energy wood could also be increased by using co-sales and energy wood thinning.

Key words: *energy wood, supply, forest owner, Finland, energy wood thinning*

YEAR OF ISSUE: 2005

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.14 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF FOREST NATURE CONSERVATION – REGIONAL AND NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSES

AUTHORS

MARKO MÄKI-HAKOLA – MIKKO TOROPAINEN

ℳ Pellervo Economic Research Institute No. 194. 127 p.

ISBN 952-5299-96-1 (NID), ISBN 952-5299-97-X, ISSN 1456-3215.

Abstract: Forest conservation has many influences. Besides ecological objectives conservation has also other effects. In Finland new forest conservation instruments have been developed.

Conservation based on forest owners' voluntariness is in experimental use in Southern Finland. The purpose of this study is to evaluate by different scenarios how an increase in forest conservation may influence production, employment and the total value added in Finland as a whole and in the areas of five forestry centers. The study method is input-output analysis.

The results show that the economic and employment effects of forest conservation may be considerably lower if voluntary-based conservation instruments are used. The effects of forest conservation depend also on the extent of forest conservation, the possibility to use imported roundwood and the share of conserved forests prior to the forest conservation increase. The results must be taken with some caution, because the results are subject to various assumptions. However, this study offers new, closely argued information about the effects that forest conservation may cause.

Keywords: *Forest conservation, regional economy, voluntary-based conservation, input-output analysis*

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.15 FOREST TAXATION REFORM AND FOREST OWNERS' ROUNDWOOD SUPPLY DURING THE YEARS 2004 TO 2007

AUTHORS

ANNA-KAISA RÄMÖ - TAPIO TILLI - RITVA TOIVONEN - PEKKA RIPATTI - KAROLIINA LINDROOS - HANNA RUOHOLA

Pellervo Economic Research Institute Reports No. 191. 87 p.

ISBN 952-5299-81-3 (NID), ISBN 952-5299-82-1 (PDF), ISSN 1456-3215

Abstract: The study describes by survey methods Finnish private forest owners' (NIPFs) intentions to sell roundwood during the final years (2004 to 2005) and the subsequent years (2006 to 2007) of the transition period of the Finnish forest taxation reform. The data were collected in autumn 2003. The sample size was 2 000 NIPFs and the number of acceptable replies was 880.

Judging from the NIPFs' own estimates the forest resources are approximately equal on sites of NIPFs in site productivity taxation and NIPFs in taxation of profits from timber sales.

Consequently, NIPFs in site productivity taxation have cut the drain in their forests during the transition period, and now the forest resources are normal.

The survey implies that there are not any drastic changes to be expected on the wood market in the final years of the transition period. NIPFs in site productivity taxation will slightly increase their wood supply from the years 2002 to 2003. Instead, NIPFs in taxation of profits from timber sales will reduce their supply. An increase of a few per cent in wood prices would maintain the wood supply on the level of the years 2002 and 2003 during the years 2004 to 2005.

About sales intentions in the subsequent years of the transition period NIPFs are very doubtful.

Wood supply of NIPFs in taxation of profits from timber sales seems to be increasing compared to the supply of the final years of the transition period. As a whole, the supply would decrease by about a fifth according to the intentions. An increase of 2-10 per cent (appr. 6-7%) in wood prices would keep the supply on the level of the final years of the transition period.

Key words: *Wood supply, transition period of forest taxation reform, wood price*

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.16 ROUNDWOOD MARKETS IN THE BALTIC SEA REGION

AUTHORS

Tapio Tilli - Sten-Gunnar Skutin

Pellervo Economic Research Institute Research Reports No. 188. 54 p.

ISBN 952-5299-74-0, ISSN1456-3215.

Abstract: The aim of this study was to describe the forest resources of the Baltic Sea area, the utilisation of the forest resources, the forest ownership structure, roundwood markets and tradeflows and the forest industry. The most significant under utilised forest resources in the Baltic Sea area are situated in Germany and in Northwest Russia. Possibilities to increase roundwood production in Germany are small because the forests have other important values in addition to roundwood production, and the price of wood is quite high. A considerable increase in roundwood production is possible mainly in Northwest Russia. However, in Estonia and Latvia roundwood production could even decline in the future because the roundwood production level exceeds the net annual increment of the forests.

The structure of roundwood markets differs between the Baltic Sea countries. In Finland and Sweden a major share of forests belongs to non-industrial forest owners. In Russia, Poland and Germany the state and other communities are the main forest owner groups. The structure of forest ownership in the Baltic states has developed in the same direction as in Finland and Sweden because of the process of returning and privatising forests.

Roundwood and forest industry production have increased in the Baltic Sea region since 1995. In Finland and Sweden the increase in forest industry production has mostly been based on imported wood. Finland has imported the wood mainly from Russia, and Sweden from Russia and the Baltic states. In the future the increase in forest industry production is likely to occur primarily in the Baltic states and Russia and the relative importance of Finland and Sweden as forest industry producers will thus decline somewhat.

Keywords: *Baltic Sea, roundwood markets, forest resources, forest industry*

YEAR OF ISSUE: 2003

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.17 EXPORT PROSPECTS FOR WOOD PRODUCTS TO CHINA

AUTHORS

Päivi MÄKI - Ritva TOIVONEN - Raija-Riitta ENROTH

Pellervo Economic Research Institute Research Reports n:o 187. 59 p.

ISBN 952-5299-68-6, ISSN 1456-3215.

Abstract: This study describes the export possibilities of Finnish sawn wood and other wood products to China. The study is based on literature, statistics and empirical data. The empirical data was collected both in Finland and in China by personal interviews. China is one of the world's fastest growing economies with one fifth of the world's population. China has recently become a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) with commitments to further opening its markets to the world. Due to housing reforms that encourage Chinese citizens to own their homes, and overall urbanization tendencies, demand for wood products as construction material will increase. Rising incomes among China's emerging middle class will also raise spending on furniture and interior wood products. China's own forest resources are inadequate for covering the growing demand for wood products. Wood is, however, not a common material as construction material at houses. Thus it is not easy to increase rapidly the consumption of wood products in structural construction. Hence, it seems more likely that the export possibilities of interior wood products, especially of higher quality products will grow the fastest. Though the Chinese market seems promising, there are also many problems and risks in the export business, such as bureaucracy, business culture that is different from the western world, and tightening competition.

Key words: *China, wood products, export, construction, forest sector*

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.18 PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS' WILLINGNESS TO SUPPLY ENERGY WOOD ON COMMERCIAL MARKETS AND ATTITUDES TO WOOD AS AN ENERGY SOURCE

AUTHORS

Anna-Kaisa Rämö - Ritva Toivonen - Liisa Tahvanainen

YEAR OF ISSUE

Pellervo Economic Research Institute Reports No 175, 101 p.

ISBN 952-5299-33-3, ISSN 1456-3215.

Abstract: The paper describes private forest owners' opinions of energy wood use and harvesting, factors behind the sales decisions of energy wood and willingness to supply energy wood on commercial markets. The results based on a large mail survey indicate that the private forest owners have a very positive attitude to wood as an energy source. Improved wood production, forest management and heating of their own premises are the main motives for harvesting energy wood. Most forest owners are interested in supplying energy wood. Thus the national targets of the use of energy wood seem realistic and possible to reach, although the commercial energy wood markets are quite modest and undeveloped for the time being. Preconditions for the supply are availability of sufficient market information and harvest services as well as stumpage price for energy wood. The demand for industrial roundwood has also influence on the development of energy wood markets because energy wood harvests are mainly integrated with the harvests of industrial roundwood.

Key words: *Energy wood, wood without industrial use, logging residual, forest fuel*

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.19 THE CHALLENGE AND THE SOLUTION: THE FUTURE OF THE FINNISH FOREST SECTOR TILL 2015 – EXPERT VIEWS

AUTHORS

Ritva Toivonen - Raija-Riitta Enroth.

YEAR OF ISSUE

2007

Pellervo Economic Research Institute Working Papers N:o 95. p. 18.

ISBN 978-952-5594-54-6 (NID), ISBN 978-952-5594-55-3 (PDF), ISSN 1455-4623 (NID), ISSN 1796-4784 (PDF).

Abstract: A significant process of change is remodelling the Finnish society and the forestry sector. The study describes opinions of 115 Finnish experts regarding the future development of the society as a whole and the forestry sector in Finland till 2015. The interviewed forestry sector experts commonly share the opinion that the change is largely caused by globalization. In Finland, the consumers will become increasingly aged and urbanized. In general, globalization is seen more as a threat than a possibility to the competitiveness of forest industry and forestry in Finland. Therefore, many experts underline the need for fast major actions for developing the forestry sector in Finland to better serve the needs of the future society. New growth may be provided within the bio-energy sector, while the traditional forest industry was seen to be in need for truly new products and operational modes. Cooperation between industrial sectors was seen beneficial. In forestry, a challenging issue is, according to experts, maintaining the interest in forestry among the group of the increasingly heterogeneous private forest owners. Several experts also underlined that the Finnish forest sector needs a more fresh public image.

KEY WORDS : forest industry, forestry, future, policy measures

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.20 BIOENERGY FROM THE FIELDS – THE WILLINGNESS OF LAND AND FOREST OWNERS TO CULTIVATE ENERGY BIOMASS IN THE FIELDS

AUTHORS

Latvala, Terhi - Järvinen, Erno - Silvennoinen, Harri

YEAR OF ISSUE

2006

Pellervo Economic Research Institute Working Papers No. 88. 39 p.

ISBN 978-952-5594-38-6 (PAP), ISBN 978-952-5594-39-4 (PDF), ISSN 1455-4623 (PAP), ISSN 1796-4784 (PDF).

ABSTRACT: Forest owners' willingness to cultivate energy plants are examined in this study. The study is based on a mail survey. The data of the study consists of the responses of Finnish private forest owners owning also field. The results are based on the answers of 438 respondents. According to the study, every tenth respondent plans to cultivate energy plants in the future. The uncertainty is, however, high: almost half of the respondents did not have any opinion. Respondents, who are farmer and forest entrepreneurs, less than 40 years old, and male, were most interested in the cultivation of energy plants. In general, respondents consider the cultivation of energy plants meaningful. The profitability of the cultivation of energy plants is also expected to improve in the future. The respondents were found to be more interested in the cultivation of grass-stemmed energy plants than in the cultivation of wood-stemmed energy plants. Forest owners are not very interested in utilising fields for short rotation forestry.

Key words: *field biomass, energy plants, Finland*

YEAR OF ISSUE: 2005

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.21 FOREST OWNER OBJECTIVES AND INFORMATION NEEDS

AUTHORS

Karoliina Lindroos

YEAR OF ISSUE

2005

Pellervo Economic Research Institute Working Papers No. 76. 74 p.
ISBN 952-5299-98-8 (PAP), ISBN 952-5299-96-6 (PDF), ISSN 1455-4623.

Abstract: The study describes by survey methods Finnish private forest owners' (NIPFs) needs for information services and NIPFs' objectives of forest ownership. Forest owners' background characteristics related to the specific information need and forest ownership objective are also identified. The results of this study can be used to improve the functions of the Finnish forest service and advisory organisations.

The data was collected in the autumn 2003. The sample size was 2 000 NIPFs and the number of accepted replies totalled 880. This study is a part of Pellervo Economic Research Institute's research "Forest Taxation Reform and Forest Owners' Roundwood Supply during the Years 2004 to 2007".

According to the results the forest owners are most interested in information on forest taxation and timber prices as to forest related topics. Differences in the needs could be identified according to age, gender, chosen forest taxation system and forest ownership objectives. Regarding information sources forest owners favoured most written forest bulletins. The results did not differ markedly from earlier studies with the exception of Internet, which has gained in popularity.

In the study forest owners were categorized into four groups based on their forest ownership objectives. These NIPF groups were, "investors", "immaterial objective oriented", "recreational and practical activity oriented" and "multiobjective" forest owners. The result is similar to earlier studies.

Key words: *information services, ownership objectives, information needs*

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.22 FELLING VALUE AND INVESTMENT YIELD OF FOREST OWNERSHIP 1983–2003

AUTHORS

Uotila, E.

Metsätieteen aikakauskirja 1/2005: 57–65.

ISBN N/A

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Abstract: The renewal of bookkeeping regulations in EU emphasizes the significance of the property value change in balance and profit calculations. Finnish Forest Research Institute (METLA) has started publishing annual forestry statistics information, where the private forestry's investment yield is calculated taking into account the forest property value change. The calculation methodology is introduced in the research articles as well as the intermediate results of stock valuation used to assess the forest property's investment yield.

The calculation of annual stocking levels was based on consecutive state forest inventories (VMI7, VMI8 and VMI9) and felling statistics. Based on them conversion factors for each assortment were calculated. Using these factors the annual stock change between the VMI –measurements was so big, that the stock developed from the older VMI –measurement to the following measurement. Based on stumpage prices and information about the standing stock by assortment annual felling value was calculated. According to the bookkeeping principles the December prices of wood were used.

The growing stock in private forests of assortments fulfilling the dimensional criteria was 1,4 billion cubic meters. During the analyzed period (1983–2003) the stock increased in private forests more than 200 million cubic meters. The real felling value was 40 billion euro in the beginning of the period but in 2003 the remaining value was 33 billion euro. The value reduction was due to decline in sawlog volume and stumpage prices. The real investment yield remained in average 1,6 percent due to decline of stumpage prices during the 1990's recession.

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.23 FORESTS AND AFFORESTATION IN A RURAL DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THREE REGIONS IN FINLAND

AUTHORS

Selby, Ashley, Petäjistö, Leena & Koskela, Terhi

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<http://www.metla.fi/julkaisut/workingpapers/2005/mwp014.htm>

ISBN: 951-40-1971-7 (PDF), ISSN: 1795-150X

Abstract: The investigation examines how farmers and rural advisors perceive forests, forestry and field afforestation in the context of rural development in three contrasting rural business districts (RBDs) in Finland: Etelä-Pohjanmaa, Mikkeli and Kuopio. The diversity of socio-economic histories of these districts enables the identification of discourses similar to those identified in Central Europe: Hedonist, community sustainability, agri-rural, nature conservation and utilitarian. Farmers and advisors had different views on the role of forests in the development of their localities.

The advisors supported a utilitarian discourse whereas farmers, who are also the local inhabitants, supported community sustainability, hedonist and nature conservation discourses. Farmers' forestry objectives were "Income & financial security", "Conservation of nature and the local milieu" and "Household objectives". None of the objectives were strongly represented in Etelä-Pohjanmaa. "Income & financial security" was strongly represented in Mikkeli RBD. Some 12% of farmers had no specific objectives for their forests, but this figure rose to 18% for farmers in Etelä-Pohjanmaa. Farmers' preconditions for possible field afforestation (public subsidies incentives and private incentives) were assessed for all farmers, irrespective of their current afforestation plans. Overall, farmers' personal incentives were more likely to affect any possible afforestation decision than the availability of grant-aid, but the majority (54%) of farmers with afforestation plans were influenced by public subsidies. Advisors in Mikkeli and Kuopio RBDs are aware that afforestation may have negative effects on rural enterprise, but advisors remain unresponsive to the nature-based enterprise and tourism opportunities that can be created from environmental/milieu and non-wood benefits of forests. This must be a cause for concern, particularly as it is accepted that the creation of new jobs in the countryside will come from such enterprises rather than from traditional forestry.

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.24 METSÄNOMISTAJIEN NÄKEMYKSIÄ LUONNONARVOKAUPASTA: KYSELYTUTKIMUS LUONNONARVOKAUPAN KOKEILUHANKKEESEEN OSALLISTUNEILLE

Metlan työraportteja 18. <http://www.metla.fi/julkaisut/workingpapers/2005/mwp018.htm>

ISBN 951-40-1980-6

ISSN 1795-150X

Abstract: This questionnaire accumulated information about trading opinions and experience among forest owners that had been trading nature values and more generally collected their opinions about the forest management and protection. The questionnaire was sent to 137 forest owners who had taken part in the nature value trade. Forest owners trading nature values were compared with all the forest owners in the country and separately with forest owners in Southwestern Finland.

Forest owners who had made a contract about trading of nature values were compared with those who had not. The forest owners that had participated in the nature value trade differed from the Southwestern as well the whole country's forest owners in some aspects. According to results the owners of large forest holdings were actively taking part in the activities as they have adequate knowledge and education to evaluate the potential of the nature object in their holdings and get involved in the new activities. Therefore it is necessary to analyze how the more passive forest owners who know less of their holdings can be activated, especially if the activity is made nationwide. Generally speaking the forest owners involved were happy about the way how the trade was carried out. Unsatisfied owners were mainly those who had not made any contract. More than 70 percent of the respondents were positive about the forest and nature protection and they had more often than the other forest owners protected nature values in their forest holdings voluntarily. Forest ownership was strongly characterized by strong support towards multiple use values. Forest owners rarely forwarded own prices during the beginning of the negotiations. Missing experience on price setting for nature values limited the willingness to set the price by the owners themselves but the responses suggested that forest owners in any case tried to negotiate as big an award as possible. Therefore the forest owners' support to nature protection does not necessarily reflect low prices. A reward was generally speaking precondition for participation in the protection. Most of the forest owners who made the contract would have felled the target within the next 10 years and only one third would have protected the area without contract. A great part of the forest owners who had made the nature value trading contract would like to continue their contract after expiry. This is a good phenomenon thinking of the continuity of the nature value trading as the 10 –year contract period is rather short to protect forest nature values.

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.25 FOREST SECTOR SCENARIOS IN THE BALTIC SEA AREA AND RUSSIA TILL 2010

AUTHORS

Tapio Tilli.

Pellervo Economic Research Institute Working Papers No 75. 59 p.

ISBN 952-5299-94-5 (PAP), ISBN 952-5299-95-3 (PDF), ISSN 1455-4623

Abstract: This study deals with possible development courses of the forest sector in the Baltic Sea area till the year 2010. In addition to the basic scenario, three alternative scenarios are made so that the development in Russia differs from the basic scenario. Special focus is on impacts of the different scenarios on the Finnish forest sector. The basic scenario is based on FAO forecasts of forest products consumption and production in European countries.

In the basic scenario sawnwood production in Russia is assumed to grow strongly. The consumption of sawnwood also grows strongly, and the Russian sawnwood export develops moderately. The competition in European sawnwood markets gets keener but it hardly turns the sawnwood production downwards in Finland. The sawnwood production in Finland turns downwards if the consumption of sawnwood in Russia not increase as in the basic scenario is assumed, or the import of wood from Russia reduces. In all scenarios, the production of paper and paperboard is supposed to grow in Finland.

To the Finnish non-industrial private forest owner the realization of the basic scenario does not mean any dramatic changes from the present situation. The realization of alternative scenarios would decrease demand of sawnlogs in Finland and turn the the price of sawnlogs and profitability of forest ownership downwards in Finland.

Key words: *Russia, roundwood markets, forest resources, forest industry, Finland*

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.26 THE INFORMATION AND TRAINING NEEDS OF PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS IN ESTONIA

AUTHORS

Erno Järvinen - Ritva Toivonen - Paavo Kaimre

Pellervo Economic Research Institute Working Papers No. 61. 65 p.

ISBN 952-5299-63-5, ISSN 1455-4623

Abstract: This study describes the forestry-related information and training needs of Estonian private forest owners. It also describes preferred information channels for various forest-related issues. The data was collected by mail survey in the autumn of 2001. The final sample consisted of 818 forest owners, of whom 71% (584) responded. The results show that in general, forest owners need relatively much information and training on forestry issues. Most strongly the respondent forest owners need information and training about legal matters, forest diseases and pest control, and economic matters. In legal matters, personal guidance is the most preferred information channel. Instead, in forest diseases and pest control and for economic matters the respondents consider courses organised for forest owners as the most preferable information channel. So far, written information has generally been the most often-used source of information about forest-related matters among respondents. It is seen the most suitable form for providing information about several forestry issues also in the future. Approximately one third of the respondents consider it possible to pay something for forestry-related information and training services.

Key words: *Estonia, private forest owners, information needs related to forestry, training*

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.27 THE ROLE OF THE FOREST SECTOR IN REGIONAL ECONOMIES IN FINLAND

AUTHORS

Marko Mäki-Hakola - Ritva Toivonen

Pellervo Economic Research Institute Working Papers n:o. 60. 47 p.

ISBN 952-5299-62-7, ISSN 1455-4623

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to describe the current social and economic role of the forest sector (forestry and forest industry) in Finland. Each of Finland's 20 provinces are analysed separately, as well as the whole country as one entity. The province of Ahvenanmaa is excluded from most of the analyses. Individual provinces are compared with each other, and to the average situation in the whole country. The comparisons are mainly based on absolute and proportional employment figures, and the value added produced by the forest sector.

Production and the value added of the forest sector grew quite strongly from 1995 to 2000 in Finland. The nominal value added increased by 23 %. Despite the absolute growth, the contribution of the forest sector to the total value added decreased slightly, however. The total employment in the Finnish forest increased by 1 % during the same period. The employment on the forest sector decreased in nine provinces, while the other ten provinces experienced at least some growth. In the whole country, as well as in several provinces, the forest sector is among the most important private industrial and primary production branches providing employment and value added. On this basis, the importance of the forest sector may be regarded as very high in the provinces of Kymenlaakso and South Carelia, and high in Etelä-Savo, Pohjois-Savo, Central Finland, Kainuu and Lapland. The relative importance is the smallest in the regions of Uusimaa and Varsinais-Suomi.

Keywords: *the forest sector, employment, value added, regional economy*

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.28 COINTEGRATION OF THE ROUNDWOOD MARKETS AROUND THE BALTIC SEA. AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF ROUNDWOOD MARKETS IN FINLAND, ESTONIA, GERMANY AND LITHUANIA.

AUTHORS

Marko Mäki-Hakola

Pellervo Economic Research Institute Working Papers No. 55.

ISBN 952-5299-53-8, ISSN-1455-4623.

Abstract: In this study the level of market integration between roundwood markets in the Baltic Sea region countries is studied. Five roundwood assortments in Finland, Estonia, Lithuania and Germany are investigated on the basis of monthly price data from the years 1994-2001. Johansen's method is used in analysing the degree of market integration between the countries. If cointegration is found, then also the exogeneity of prices is studied.

The results indicate that pulpwood markets are integrated to some extent, but only pine pulpwood markets were fully integrated. Birch pulpwood market have one cointegrating relation and spruce pulpwood two relations indicating partly integrated markets. The sawlog markets show no integration. This means that price development in each country is not necessarily linked with the price developments in the other countries analysed. The analysis shows no evidence of weak exogeneity in any of the assortment and country specific markets.

These results suggest that the Baltic Sea region is not a single market for roundwood. However, further studies using different data are needed to understand the relations and price development in the roundwood market of the Baltic Sea region.

Key words: *Roundwood markets, roundwood prices, market integration, cointegration analysis, Baltic Sea countries*

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.29 PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS' WILLINGNESS TO SUPPLY ENERGY WOOD ON COMMERCIAL MARKETS IN FINLAND. REGIONAL COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS.

AUTHORS

Anna-Kaisa Rämö - Ritva Toivonen

Pellervo Economic Research Institute No. 46

ISBN 952-5299-40-6, ISSN-1455-4623.

Abstract: This study describes the Finnish private forest owners' willingness to supply energy wood for commercial markets in Finland, and the factors affecting it. The analysis also compares the five provinces in Finland with respect to energy wood supply and demand. The data were collected by a mail survey in early 2000. The sample consisted of 4749 private forest owners of which 45 % responded. The results indicate that forest owners have a positive attitude towards energy use of wood in the whole country. The major part of primary forest fuel was consumed in the provinces south to Oulu i.e. in South, Western and Eastern Finland, and no remarkable changes are at sight in the near future. The results also imply that energy wood markets will develop differently in the different provinces. This is also likely to be reflected in the price development of energy wood: South-Finland will stay most clearly as 'buyer's market' and West-Finland as 'seller's market'. The employment effect of the primary forest fuel use will fall mainly on the rural areas, generally south of Oulu province, but in particular on the province of West-Finland. If primary forest fuel consumption reaches the target of the National Forest Strategy (4-4,5 mill. m³/a), about 1000-2000 new direct job opportunities within energy wood procurement and heating plants are estimated to be created. The indirect employment effect is remarkably bigger.

Key words: *Energy wood, primary forest fuel, energy wood markets, employment, rural areas*

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.30 PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS AND ENERGY WOOD AND HEATING ENTREPRENEURSHIP.

AUTHORS

Anna-Kaisa Rämö

Pellervo Economic Research Institute Working Papers No. 42.

ISBN 952-5299-34-1, ISSN-1455-4623.

Abstract: This study describes private forest owners' opinions and beliefs of entrepreneurship, especially of that pertaining to energy wood and heating. The study also describes forest owners' interest in energy wood and heating entrepreneurship, what kind of entrepreneurship already exists in this field and what are the main problems and information needs involved. The data were collected by two mail surveys during the spring and summer of 2000.

The results indicate that forest owners are interested in energy wood and heating entrepreneurship. Their attitudes to entrepreneurship in general were positive. They regarded energy wood and heating entrepreneurship as a useful activity where the entrepreneur's own wood resources and harvesting machinery can be utilised effectively. This kind of entrepreneurship was also found to be suitable as a secondary occupation especially for farmers.

Forest owners, however, felt that there is little information available about energy wood and heating entrepreneurship.

The entrepreneurs described as example cases of energy wood and heating entrepreneurship were small in size, employing usually only one person, i.e. the entrepreneur himself. The biggest problems that they had faced were related to low profitability and capital costs. However, the entrepreneurship seemed to satisfy the entrepreneurs because any of them didn't plan to close down or reduce the scale of their operations.

Key words: Energy wood entrepreneur, heating entrepreneur, chip heating plant, private forest owners.

YEAR OF ISSUE: 1998

NAME OF PUBLICATION

1.31 FOREST CERTIFICATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL LABELLING IN EUROPE. COMPARISON OF VIEWPOINTS OF FOREST OWNER AND FOREST AUTHORITY ORGANISATIONS IN A FEW NORDIC AND MIDDLE-EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

AUTHORS

Ritva Toivonen - Päivi Mäki

Pellervo Economic Research Institute Working papers No. 11.

ISBN 952-5299-86-5, ISSN 1456-3215.

Abstract: The study describes opinions of 74 forest owner and forest authority organisations toward forest certification and environmental labelling of forests in Finland, Sweden, Norway, Austria, Germany, Great Britain and France. The description is based on a mail survey carried out in late 1997. The study also presents a comparison of the forestry and an overview of present activities related with environmental labelling of forests in the countries analysed. Environmental questions are considered important in the respondent organisations, but there seems to be too little information available about forest certification. Few organisations had so far formed any formal standpoint towards forest certification, but forest authorities generally saw that it is not the task of authorities to decide about this kind of market based tool. If an environmental labelling system for forests will be seen necessary, a national certification/labelling system applied on large regions was seen as the most suitable alternative. An international framework was considered important, but the only readily applicable system (FSC) was not seen suitable as such. ISO environmental management system or an European frame were regarded more suitable. Costs were emphasised as a major problem. Respondents also generally agreed that forest certification would not benefit forest owners economically, but especially forest authorities believed that forest certification might enhance the competitiveness of wood. The differences between authorities and forest owner organisations, or between countries were not very clear. However, in the Nordic "exporting" countries the respondents emphasised more strongly the possibilities of forest certification as a marketing tool, especially in information delivery towards ENGOs and industrial customers.

Key words: environmental labelling, forest certification, NIPF ownership, forest authorities

FORESTRY OF THE PRIVATE OWNERS

Positive and negative ownership issues –
Literature review

[Pick the date]

Jarmo Ylinen 5/26/2009

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Editor Barros, S.

Meeting Collaboration and partnership in forestry. Proceedings, IUFRO Division 6 conference, Valdivia, Chile 11-17 November 2002.

Title 1.32 PROBLEMS OF PRIVATE FOREST MANAGEMENT AND THE INCREASE OF NON-REFORESTED LANDS IN KYUSHU OF JAPAN.

Source Collaboration and partnership in forestry. Proceedings, IUFRO Division 6 conference, Valdivia, Chile 11-17 November 2002. 2003. 413-425. 9 ref.

Publisher Danish Centre for Forest, Landscape and Planning

Location of Publisher Horsholm

Country of Publication Denmark

Abstract Private ownerships occupy 58% of forest area and 65 percent of plantation; therefore private sector plays an important role of Japanese forestry. So far manmade forests have been maintained by planting trees after harvested. Recently, however, the following cases are increasing; a man-made forest is left without reforestation even if it was harvested, or is not maintained properly with thinning. In this paper, we defined the forests which were not reforested over two years after harvested, as non-reforested lands (NREFL) and analyzed qualitative/quantitative characteristics of NREFL with some factors (site factors and owner' attribute) related to timber producing. As the results, the factors such as slope, absenteeism and accessibilities, are related to the appearance of NREFL. Also with consideration of timber producing costs, we show and discuss factors causing NRFFL and the mechanism.

Language English.

Publication Type Conference paper.

Year of Publication 2003

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Editor Colfer, C. J. P.; Capistrano, D.

Title FORESTS AND DECENTRALIZATION IN SWITZERLAND: A SAMPLING

Source The politics of decentralization: forests, people and power. 2005. 152-165. 3 ref.

Publisher Earthscan

Location of Publisher London

Country of Publication UK

Abstract Switzerland has a long experience with decentralization and federalism. Brief case studies of four sites (Rugen-Murren, Brienz, Boltigen and Emmental) in the Bernese Oberland are discussed to illustrate the development of the interplay among government stakeholders at the national, cantonal and community levels, and between public and private forest owners. Stable relationships between public and private forest owners and the cantonal forest service emerge as a precondition for long-term forest management; but at the same time, changing conditions of the socio-economic context constantly make it essential to seek a new equilibrium among the three levels of government, as well as among the public and private forest owners and civil society.

Geographic Location Switzerland.

Identifiers citizen participation. stakeholders. state ownership. tree farming. woodlot forestry.

Language English.

Publication Type Book chapter.

ISBN 1-84407-205-3

Year of Publication 2005

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Title 1.33 BOTTOM UP OR TOP DOWN? PRIVATE INITIATIVES AND GOVERNMENTAL NETWORKS AND THEIR CLUSTERING FUNCTION TO ENCOURAGE FORESTRY AND TIMBER INDUSTRY.

Original Title Bottom up oder Top down? Private Initiativen und staatliche Netzwerke und ihre Bündelungsfunktion zur Förderung von Forst- und Holzwirtschaft.

Source Forst und Holz. 2005. 60: 6, 227-230. 19 ref.

Publisher Verlag M. & H. Schaper

Location of Publisher Alfeld (Leine)

Country of Publication Germany

Abstract The organization of private forest owners in Germany into forest enterprise associations is described and its bottom up approach is outlined. Cluster studies of the timber producing and processing industries in Nordrhein-Westfalen and Brandenburg show the potential of the governmental top down approach. Optimal linking of both approaches is discussed.

Geographic Location Germany.

Identifiers forest products industry. tree farming. woodlot forestry.

Language German.

Summary Language English

Publication Type Journal article.

ISSN 0932-9315

Year of Publication 2005

Author	Malovrh, S.
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Title	1.34 ASSOCIATING OF FOREST OWNERS AS A MEASURE FOR INCREASING COMPETITIVENESS IN PRIVATE FORESTS AT THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES
Original Title	Povezovanje lastnikov gozdov kot ukrep za povečanje konkurenčnosti v zasebnih gozdovih ob uvajanju sodobnih tehnologij.
Source	Gozdarski Vestnik. 2006. 64: 10, 451-461. 19 ref.
Publisher	Zveza Gozdarskih Drustev Slovenije
Location of Publisher	Ljubljana
Country of Publication	Slovenia
Abstract	Slovenian forest owners lack the sufficient organization and cooperation in managing their forests. One of the consequences is poorer competitiveness of the private forestry sector. In order to increase the competitiveness of private forest management and the use of new technologies it is necessary to enhance various forms of private forest owners' association. Our survey shows that forest owners are aware of the problem of weak cooperation. Part of this problem is lack of appropriate motivation.
Geographic Location	Slovenia.
Identifiers	tree farming. woodlot forestry.
Language	Slovenian.
Publication Type	Journal article.
URL	http://www.dendro.bf.uni-lj.si/gozdv.html
ISSN	0017-2723
Year of Publication	2006

Author Borchert, H.; Beck, R.

Title 1.35 DYNAMICS IN THE FORESTS AND FORESTRY SECTOR OF BAYERN

Original Title Dynamik in der Forst- und Holzwirtschaft Bayerns.

Source AFZ/Der Wald, Allgemeine Forst Zeitschrift für Waldwirtschaft und Umweltvorsorge. 2006. 61: 23, 1256-1257.

Publisher Deutscher Landwirtschaftsverlag GmbH

Location of Publisher München

Country of Publication Germany

Abstract The importance of private forest owners for the forestry sector of Bayern, Germany, is discussed. Data are presented and tabulated on yields and production costs during 1990-2005 in private and communal forests.

Geographic Location Germany.

Language German.

Publication Type Journal article.

URL <http://www.afz-derwald.de>

ISSN 1430-2713

Year of Publication 2006

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Title 1.36 THE NETWORK OF TEST ENTERPRISES OF PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS IN HUNGARY

Original Title Das Testbetriebsnetz privater Waldbewirtschafter in Ungarn.

Source Forst und Holz. 2006. 61: 8, 313-316.

Publisher Verlag M. & H. Schaper

Location of Publisher Alfeld (Leine)

Country of Publication Germany

Abstract the TPW network was established in 2003. Data are collected on enterprise size, available inputs, financial results, timber prices, and future prospects. Data were collected in 2003 from 38 enterprises and in 2004 from 80 enterprises.

Geographic Location Hungary.

Identifiers tree farming. woodlot forestry.

Language German.

Summary Language English

Publication Type Journal article.

URL <http://www.schaper-verlag.de>

ISSN 0932-9315

Year of Publication 2006

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Title 1.37 ACCEPTANCE OF *STICKS*, *CARROTS* AND *SERMONS* AS POLICY INSTRUMENTS FOR DIRECTING PRIVATE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Source Forest Policy and Economics. 2006. 9: 3, 285-296. 47 ref.

Publisher Elsevier

Location of Publisher Oxford

Country of Publication UK

Abstract Policy bodies that attempt to involve privately owned forests in their policy have financial (so-called *carrots*), regulative (*sticks*), and informational (*sermons*) instruments at their disposal. We questioned 405 private forest owners in Flanders, the northern region of Belgium, about their acceptance of these three instruments. Despite the use by the Forest Service of *carrots*, *sticks* and *sermons* for changing the management of privately owned forests, none of our owner groups were committed to changing their management practices. Policy instruments were accepted as long as they did not involve a change in the owner's current management practices.

Digital Object Identifier <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.forpol.2005.06.012>

Geographic Location Belgium.

Language English.

Publication Type Journal article.

URL <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/13899341>

ISSN 1389-9341

Year of Publication 2006

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Editor	Wall, S.
Meeting	Small-scale forestry and rural development: the intersection of ecosystems, economics and society. Proceedings of IUFRO 3.08 Conference, hosted by Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology, Galway, Ireland, 18-23 June 2006.
Title	1.38 THE FARM FOREST RESOURCE AND ITS POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN IRELAND
Source	Small-scale forestry and rural development: the intersection of ecosystems, economics and society. Proceedings of IUFRO 3.08 Conference, hosted by Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology, Galway, Ireland, 18-23 June 2006. 2006. 41-50. 5 ref.
Publisher	National Council for Forest Research and Development (COFORD)
Location of Publisher	Dublin
Country of Publication	Irish Republic
Abstract	Private forestry and farm forestry is developing in Ireland with over 210 000 hectares planted since 1980. Many of these plantations are now reaching a stage where further management is necessary for these forests to maximise revenue potential. Currently 90 000 ha of private forests are over 10 years of age with 30 000 hectares over 15 years of age. 84% of private forest owners are farmers. This paper takes a look at the potential of the farm forest resource in Ireland and highlights some issues that need to be addressed in order that this full potential of farm forestry is realised. It also suggests key issues that need to be addressed in the sector. Many of the issues highlighted in the paper are currently the subject of research by Teagasc, in Athenry, Co. Galway.
Geographic Location	Irish Republic.
Language	English.
Publication Type	Book chapter Conference paper.
ISBN	1-902696-50-6

**Year of
Publication** 2006

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Editor	Wall, S.
Meeting	Small-scale forestry and rural development: the intersection of ecosystems, economics and society. Proceedings of IUFRO 3.08 Conference, hosted by Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology, Galway, Ireland, 18-23 June 2006.
Title	ASSOCIATING OF SMALL-SCALE FOREST OWNERS IN SLOVENIA
Source	Small-scale forestry and rural development: the intersection of ecosystems, economics and society. Proceedings of IUFRO 3.08 Conference, hosted by Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology, Galway, Ireland, 18-23 June 2006. 2006. 282-288. 13 ref.
Publisher	National Council for Forest Research and Development (COFORD)
Location of Publisher	Dublin
Country of Publication	Irish Republic
Abstract	Slovenian private forests cover 0.8 million ha. They are split into more than 300 000 properties and even more owners. A small-scale estate is one of the main reasons for low efficiency and unfavourable position of private forest management. Voluntary associating of small-scale forest owners is a new process for Slovenian circumstances. An active group of forest owners was analysed. They established their own local association in the Mirna dolina valley in 2001. The case study among the members (n=40) of the association was made in spring 2005. Another survey, which included all field foresters of the Slovenia Forest Service, was made at the end of 2005 (respond n=444).
Geographic Location	Slovenia.
Language	English.
Publication Type	Book chapter Conference paper.
ISBN	1-902696-50-6
Year of Publication	2006

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Editor	Wall, S.
Meeting	Small-scale forestry and rural development: the intersection of ecosystems, economics and society. Proceedings of IUFRO 3.08 Conference, hosted by Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology, Galway, Ireland, 18-23 June 2006.
Title	1.39 AFFORESTATION OF AGRICULTURE LAND AS A TOOL OF RURAL FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT IN LITHUANIA
Source	Small-scale forestry and rural development: the intersection of ecosystems, economics and society. Proceedings of IUFRO 3.08 Conference, hosted by Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology, Galway, Ireland, 18-23 June 2006. 2006. 305-311. 10 ref.
Publisher	National Council for Forest Research and Development (COFORD)
Location of Publisher	Dublin
Country of Publication	Irish Republic
Abstract	The aim of this study was to determine the perception of private forest owners, who also own agricultural land, on land use change and indicate the most important reasons for afforestation as well as sustaining the agricultural land for agricultural production. A total of 670 respondents were randomly selected for the survey; a final usable sample of 601 forest owners was obtained. 30.8% of the respondents answered that they will do afforestation in the future. According to the respondents, the most important reasons for afforestation were: (1) it is the best way for using abandoned agricultural land; (2) possibility to get financing for afforestation of agricultural land from EU funds; (3) it is a way for expansion of forest estate; and (4) it is a tool for wildlife protection.
Geographic Location	Lithuania.
Language	English.
Publication	Book chapter

Type Conference paper.

ISBN 1-902696-50-6

**Year of
Publication** 2006

Author Muhammad Hashim; Shukla, P. K.

Title 1.40 LOK VANIKI: A NOVEL APPROACH FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY AND PRIVATE FORESTS IN MADHYA PRADESH

Source Vaniki Sandesh. 2006. 30: 2, 1-7. 1 ref.

Publisher State Forest Research Institute (SFRI)

Location of Publisher Polipathar

Country of Publication India

Abstract Trees grow not only in government owned forest land, but also on revenue forests, community forests and private forests. Revenue, community and private forests are not properly managed. Madhya Pradesh Forest Department initiated a programme called "Lok Vaniki" in the year 1998 to provide a practical solution to the problems faced by the private forest land owners in getting permission for felling of trees standing on their fields and also to encourage them to sustainably and profitably manage their forest lands as forest. This programme, in fact, is of the people, by the people and for the people and is targeted at all round socio-economic development through forestry. Details about Lok Vaniki programme and its implementation have been discussed in this paper.

Geographic Location India. Madhya Pradesh.

Language English.

Publication Type Journal article.

URL <http://www.mpsfri.nic.in>

ISSN 0972-5598

Year of Publication 2006

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Editor Rametsteiner, E.; Hansen, E.; Niskanen, A.
Entrepreneurial attitudes and probability for start-ups - an investigation of

Title 1.41 NORWEGIAN NON-INDUSTRIAL PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS. (INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE FOREST SECTOR)

Source Forest Policy and Economics. 2006. 8: 7, 683-690. 29 ref.

Publisher Elsevier

Location of Publisher Oxford

Country of Publication UK

Abstract Agricultural policy has in the last 50 years taken much of the risk and the initiative away from Norwegian farm forest owners. Subsidies in agriculture have guaranteed an acceptable income and there has been neither need nor incentives for starting up new activities at the farms. This situation is now gradually changing. In a survey to 500 forest owners in southern Norway (response rate 45%), we included questions about opportunity recognition and risk aversion. From the answers, we were able to split the forest owners in two groups, those with entrepreneurial attitudes and those without. We found a significantly higher probability for start-up of new activities in the group with entrepreneurial attitudes. This result has very interesting policy implications.

Geographic Location Norway.

Identifiers tree farming. woodlot forestry.

Language English.

Publication Type Journal article.

URL <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/13899341>

ISSN 1389-9341

Year of 2006

Publication

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Editor Niskanen, A.; Nichols, D.

Title 1.42 THE VALUES AND OBJECTIVES OF PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON FORESTRY BEHAVIOUR: THE IMPLICATIONS FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP (FOREST ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN EUROPE)

Source Small-scale Forestry. 2007. 6: 4, 347-357.

Publisher Springer SBM

Location of Publisher Dordrecht

Country of Publication Netherlands

Abstract This paper explores whether the values and objectives of forest owners influence their forestry behaviour and their engagement in entrepreneurial activity. The review – based analysis reveals that typologies typically divide forest owners into two main groups. The primary objective of the first group of owners is production (of wood and non-wood goods and services) usually, although not exclusively, so as to generate economic activity. The primary objective of the second group is consumption (of wood and non-wood goods and services). The general finding is that forest owners whose objectives are timber production and who are business-oriented are more likely to manage and harvest their stands.

Language English.

Publication Type Journal article.

URL <http://www.springerlink.com/content/g4h498580214x148/?p=ea027d6a2851402fb8bb14ebb676aa6b&pi=2>

ISSN 1873-7617

Year of Publication 2007

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Title 1.43 TIMBER PRICE IS THE MOST IMPORTANT DETERMINANT OF WOOD
SUPPLY FROM PRIVATE FORESTS

Original Title Puun hinta on tarkein yksityismetsien puuntarjonnan maaraaja

Source Teho. 2007. 4, 10-11, 37. 5 ref.

Publisher Tyotehoseura Ry

**Location of
Publisher** Helsinki

**Country of
Publication** Finland

Abstract Timber price is the most important determinant of wood supply from private forests, observed in Finland's timber market statistics models. The important aspects are current prices and expectations on future prices. From the private forest owners point of view, the threat of increasing Russian wood export duties to 50 Euro/m³ in 2009, has created a situation where price expectations have risen even higher. This will aggravate the timber market and create confrontation between the different forest uses in Finland.

**Geographic
Location** Finland. Russia.

Language Finnish.

**Summary
Language** English

**Publication
Type** Journal Article.

URL <http://www.tts.fi>

ISSN 0355-0567

**Year of
Publication** 2007

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Title	1.44 FOREST MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATIONS - VALUE FROM COOPERATION FOR FOREST OWNERS. (SMALL-SCALE FORESTRY)
Source	Unasylva (English ed.). 2007. 58: 228, 44-47.
Publisher	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Location of Publisher	Rome
Country of Publication	Italy
Abstract	In Finland, where family and small-scale forestry prevails, a 3-tiered networks links private forest owners at and beyond the local level. This paper highlights the role of local Forest Management Associations in management of private forests and in providing services for forest owners. It also gives some examples of how the Finnish model is being adopted in other countries.
Geographic Location	Finland.
Language	English.
Publication Type	Journal article.
URL	http://www.fao.org/forestry/foris/webview/forestry2/index.jsp?siteId=2342&sitetreed=8571&langId=1&geoId=0
ISSN	0041-6436
Year of Publication	2007

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Title 1.45 DESCRIBING MANAGEMENT ATTITUDES TO GUIDE FOREST POLICY
IMPLEMENTATION

Source Small-scale Forestry. 2007. 6: 1, 79-92. 23 ref.

Publisher Springer SBM

**Location of
Publisher** Dordrecht

**Country of
Publication** Netherlands

Abstract Forest policy in Denmark aims to increase the environmental values of forests. Based on a survey among private forest owners in Denmark, four types of owners have been identified, clustered according to their forest management attitudes and practices: (1) the production-oriented owner, (2) the classic forest owner, (3) the environmental/recreational owner, and (4) the indifferent forest owner. Owners in Clusters 1 and 2 are mainly motivated by financial and wood production aspects, whereas owners in Cluster 3 are to a greater extent motivated by environmental and recreational aspects. Cluster 4 is the least motivated cluster.

**Geographic
Location** Denmark.

Language English.

**Publication
Type** Journal article.

URL <http://springerlink.com/content/120445/>

ISSN 1873-7617

**Year of
Publication** 2007

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Title 1.46 MOTIVATION AND MOBILISATION - THE WAY FROM OWNERS TO USERS

Original Title Motivieren und mobilisieren - vom Besitzer zum Nutzer.

Source Forst und Holz. 2007. 62: 11, 32-35. 13 ref.

Publisher Verlag M. & H. Schaper

Location of Publisher Alfeld (Leine)

Country of Publication Germany

Abstract The mobilization of timber in the private forest is a central issue in the examination of small private forest owners. The legitimate request to utilize this growing stock encounters a lot of difficulties. Attitudes towards a forest utilization are changing. Knowledge, abilities and skills of handling forests as resources are disappearing. Due to the distribution of property there is a strong rise in the transaction costs at decreasing forest area. This is fixing an important limit of timber-mobilization or of motivation of forest owners. The mobilization will increasingly be an arrangement of the relationship between persons providing a service and forest owners.

Language German.

Summary Language English

Publication Type Journal Article.

URL <http://www.schaper-verlag.de>

ISSN 0932-9315

Year of Publication 2007

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Title 1.47 MOTIVATION OF SMALL SCALE PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS

Original Title Vor dem Holz kommt der Mensch-Nutzungsmotive privater Waldbesitzer.

Source Forst und Holz. 2007. 62: 11, 28-31. 2 ref.

Publisher Verlag M. & H. Schaper

Location of Publisher Alfeld (Leine)

Country of Publication Germany

Abstract

Small scale private forests in Germany are often seen as the last rich timber reserves in an economy hungry for ever more timber. However, access to this resource is controlled by a very large number of forest owners. The example of a small private forest area in eastern Saxonia shows that statistics underestimate timber harvest in small scale forests. Also, owners' social background, their goals, values and course of action are not actually supportive of providing timber for the market. The argument of this article is that whosoever wants to gain wider access to timber from small scale private forests has to be responsive to owners' priority attitudes. Current forest policies often fall short of achieving this. Proposals are made, how this goal could be achieved in the long run.

Geographic Location Germany.

Language German.

Summary Language English

Publication Type Journal Article.

URL <http://www.schaper-verlag.de>

ISSN 0932-9315

Year of Publication 2007

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Editor Zimmermann, W.

Title 1.48 STRUCTURE, BEHAVIOR AND PERCEPTIONS OF SWISS PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS. (DIE WIEDERENTDECKUNG DES PRIVATWALDES (THE REDISCOVERY OF PRIVATE FORESTS))

Original Title Struktur, Verhalten und Einstellung von Schweizer Privatwaldeigentümern.

Source Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Forstwesen. 2007. 158: 9, 275-284. 36 ref.

Publisher Schweizerischer Forstverein

Location of Publisher Zurich

Country of Publication Switzerland

Abstract More than a fourth of the Swiss forest belongs to private forest owners. Little is known about the demographic structure and attitudes of these 246 000 people. In this article, selected results of a questionnaire that was sent to a representative group of private forest owners are presented. In particular, aspects such as their demographic structure, attitudes towards agriculture, geographical distances between their home and forest, use of wood, and attitudes toward subsidies are discussed. The selected results of the study show that a change of the demographic structure among the group of private forest owners is taking place and that the impact of financial incentives offered by the government is rather modest.

Geographic Location Switzerland.

Language German.

Summary Language English
French

Publication Type Journal Article.

URL <http://www.forstverein.ch>

ISSN 0036-7818

**Year of
Publication** 2007

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Editor Zimmermann, W.

Title 1.49 THE REDISCOVERY OF PRIVATE FORESTS. (DIE WIEDERENTDECKUNG DES PRIVATWALDES (THE REDISCOVERY OF PRIVATE FORESTS))

Original Title Die Wiederentdeckung des Privatwaldes.

Source Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Forstwesen. 2007. 158: 9, 269-302.

Publisher Schweizerischer Forstverein

Location of Publisher Zurich

Country of Publication Switzerland

Abstract This special issue contains 4 papers entitled: (1) Cooperation in Lucerne's [Switzerland] private forests; (2) Structure, behaviour and perceptions of Swiss private forest owners; (3) Private forest owners research in Germany: overview and implications; and (4) Private forest property in Austria - newly discovered.

Geographic Location Austria. Germany. Switzerland.

Language German.

Summary Language English
French

Publication Type Journal issue.

Electronic Subset Code 0F, CA, AG, TR

URL <http://www.forstverein.ch>

ISSN 0036-7818

**Year of
Publication** 2007

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Title 1.50 HETEROGENEITY IN NONINDUSTRIAL PRIVATE ROUNDWOOD SUPPLY:
LESSONS FROM A LARGE PANEL OF FOREST OWNERS

Source Journal of Forest Economics. 2007. 13: 1, 7-28. 25 ref.

Publisher Elsevier GmbH

Location of Publisher Jena

Country of Publication Germany

Abstract This study examines heterogeneity in nonindustrial private forest owners' timber supply by using a large panel data set of Norwegian landowners. The full sample is divided into more homogenous subsamples. Supply responses differ considerably with respect to property size and across regions. Changes in roundwood prices and interest rates are the main determinants explaining the decrease in supply during the period 1989-1997. Future roundwood supply analysis should preferably account for heterogeneity in order to avoid inconsistent estimators that could mislead decision makers.

Geographic Location Norway.

Identifiers forest industry.

Language English.

Publication Type Journal article.

URL <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/11046899>

ISSN 1104-6899

**Year of
Publication** 2007

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Title 1.51 CORK OAK FOREST MANAGEMENT IN SPAIN AND TUNISIA: TWO CASE STUDIES OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN SUSTAINABILITY AND PRIVATE INCOME

Source International Forestry Review. 2007. 9: 2, 610-626. many ref.

Publisher Commonwealth Forestry Association

Location of Publisher Oxford

Country of Publication UK

Abstract The aim of the paper is to compare the present value of income changes from the sustainable and unsustainable management scenarios in Cadiz (Spain) and Ain Snoussi (Tunisia), considering the multiple commercial uses and forest amenities enjoyed by private owners (only in Cadiz) of cork oak forests. The results show that the sustainable cork oak forest management in Ain Snoussi generates a higher present value of aggregated labour and capital incomes and leads to a capital loss when compared to the current cork oak depletion scenario. In Cadiz, the cork oak forest sustainable management scenario leads to a significant capital loss for private forest owners given current cork prices and government aid to forest natural regeneration.

Geographic Location Spain. Tunisia.

Language English.

Summary Language Spanish
French

Publication Type Journal article.

URL <http://www.cfa-international.org>

ISSN 1465-5489

**Year of
Publication** 2007

Author Berger, E. P.; Luijt, J.; Voskuilen, M. J.

Title 1.52 THE PROFITS OF COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE PRIVATE FORESTRY IN THE NETHERLANDS OVER 2005

Original Title Bedrijfsuitkomsten in de Nederlandse particuliere bosbouw over 2005.

Source Rapport - Landbouw-Economisch Instituut (LEI). 2007. 1.07.01, 80 pp.

Publisher Landbouw-Economisch Instituut (LEI)

Location of Publisher Den Haag

Country of Publication Netherlands

Abstract This report provides an overview of the yields, costs and operating results of private forestry companies for 2005 and previous years. The data has been taken from an information network of around 150 private forest owners. The information network is based on a sample from the group of private owners with more than 5 ha of forest registered with the Forestry Board. In 2005, the private forestry companies in the Netherlands suffered a loss of 50 euro per hectare of forest, which improved the results for the second year in succession. But not all companies booked a negative result: almost 30% of the forest owners closed the year with a positive result. This group manages 44% of the total private forest.

Geographic Location Netherlands.

Language Dutch.

Summary Language English

Publication Type Bulletin.

Year of Publication 2007

Author McGill, D. W.; Grushecky, S. T.; Moss, S.; Pierskalla, C.; Schuler, A.
Institution Division of Forestry and Natural Resources, West Virginia University, P.O. Box 6125, Morgantown, WV 26505-6125, USA.
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Title 1.53 LANDOWNER WILLINGNESS TO ENGAGE IN LONG-TERM TIMBER LEASES IN WEST VIRGINIA, USA

Source Small-scale Forestry. 2008. 7: 2, 105-116. 37 ref.

Publisher Springer SBM

Location of Publisher Dordrecht

Country of Publication Netherlands

Abstract Long-term timber leases are one mechanism that can be used to develop access to timber supplies for companies unable or unwilling to purchase land outright for growing timber. To investigate private forest owner opinions and attitudes regarding long-term timber leases, we conducted a survey of landowners from Wetzel county, West Virginia. No long-term leases were reported by respondents, but 24% claimed they would enter a lease under certain conditions. The most frequently listed concern related to long-term timber leases was for the "loss of control". Results of this survey are discussed in the light of forest management efforts that might be used to improve the social, financial, and environmental benefits for private forest owners.

Geographic Location USA. West Virginia.

Language English.

Publication Type Journal article.

URL <http://springerlink.com/content/120445/>

ISSN 1873-7617

Year of 2008

Publication

Author Rodriguez Vicente, V.; Marey Perez, M. F.
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1.54 ASSESSING THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY UNIT IN INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE FORESTRY IN NORTHERN SPAIN

Title

Source Scandinavian Journal of Forest Research. 2008. 23: 1, 53-77. 39 ref.

Publisher Taylor & Francis

Location of Publisher Basingstoke

Country of Publication UK

Abstract This paper empirically assesses the potential direct effects of the characteristics of the family unit (bequests, household income, forest reinvestments, personal and family labour, logistic resources and professional assistance) on individual forest management in terms of planting, silvicultural and harvesting practices. 103 forest landowners were personally interviewed about their commitment to and involvement in land management during 1999-2003, considering a forest region in northern Spain. The pattern of land acquisition, household dependence on forest products for self-consumption, the availability of machinery, in addition to family labour force and technical guidance in forestry, are all significantly related to the ability to manage and use forestland as a capital asset.

Geographic Location Spain.

Language English.

Publication Type Journal article.

URL <http://journalsonline.tandf.co.uk/link.asp?id=103277>

ISSN 0282-7581

Year of 2008

Publication

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Title 1.55 ATTITUDES TOWARDS VARIOUS FOREST FUNCTIONS: A COMPARISON BETWEEN PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS AND FOREST OFFICERS

Source Scandinavian Journal of Forest Research. 2008. 23: 2, 133-136. 29 ref.

Publisher Taylor & Francis

Location of Publisher Basingstoke

Country of Publication UK

Abstract In Sweden, privately owned forests provide timber as well as recreational opportunities and biodiversity. Through survey data, this study compared the attitudes of private forest owners towards various forest functions to how forest officers understand these attitudes. The views of forest owners and forest officers did not always coincide, nor did the attitudes of forest owners in different regions of Sweden. Forest officers regarded timber production as more important than did forest owners. Forest owners considered recreational and environmental functions of the forest as more important to them than did forest officers. Possible explanations for these differences were discussed, along with forest policy implications.

Geographic Location Sweden.

Language English.

Publication Type Journal article.

URL <http://journalonline.tandf.co.uk/link.asp?id=103277>

ISSN 0282-7581

Year of 2008

Publication

Author	Mizaraite, D.
Institution	Lietuvos misku institutas, Liepu 1, LT-4312 Girionys, Kauno raj., Lithuania.
Title	1.56 OBJECTIVES, PROBLEMS AND NEEDS OF THE PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS AS WELL AS DEPENDENCE ON VARIOUS FACTORS
Original Title	Privaciu misku savininku ukininkavimo tikslai, problemos ir poreikiai bei juos lemiantys veiksniai.
Source	Miskininkyste. 2001. 1(49), 33-46. 14 ref.
Publisher	Lithuanian Forest Research Institute (Lietuvos Misku Institutas)
Location of Publisher	Kaunas
Country of Publication	Lithuania
Abstract	<p>In January 2001 private forests covered 453 500 ha and had 142 800 owners in Lithuania. After the end of Land Reform and the process of restitution, the forests should be approximately 975 000 ha private forests (49% of the total forest area). This study was conducted to determine the management objective, problems, needs and priorities in small-scale private forestry. The analysis showed that the main objective of private forest owners was to supply wood for household needs (77.5%). The main problem of private forest owners was that forest properties were too small to achieve efficiency (73.8%). The main need of private forest owners was the centralized protection of forests against fires, insects, disease, and others (69.7%). More than 40% forest owners need various services.</p>
Geographic Location	Lithuania.
Language	Lithuanian.
Summary Language	English
Publication Type	Journal article.
ISSN	1392-2041

**Year of
Publication** 2001

Author Ilavsky, J.

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Editor Niskanen, A.; Vayrynen, J.

Meeting Economic sustainability of small-scale forestry. Proceedings of an international symposium and Working Group meeting of IUFRO 3.08.00 'Small-scale Forestry' , 20-26 March 2001, Joensuu, Finland.

Title 1.57 PREPAREDNESS OF PRIVATE OWNERS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Source EFI Proceedings. 2001. 36, 53-59. 3 ref.

Publisher European Forest Institute (EFI)

Location of Publisher Joensuu

Country of Publication Finland

Abstract This paper discusses the process of restitution of non-state forests, development of ownership structure, results of an opinion survey on preparedness of private forest owners to manage their forests and identification of the main problems and constraints in the private forestry sector. The share of non-state forests is 57% of the whole forest area. Private forest owners partake by 15% and community forests by 25%. The process of restitution of owner's rights has not been completed. At the beginning of 2000 only 5% of forests were managed by private owners. Most private forest owners own very small forest holdings (on average less than 2.8 ha).

Geographic Location Slovakia.

Language English.

Publication Type Bulletin article
Conference paper.

ISSN 1237-8801

**Year of
Publication** 2001

Author	Wicker, G.
Institution	Southern Region, USDA Forest Service, Atlanta, GA, USA.
Title	1.58 SOUTHERN FOREST RESOURCE ASSESSMENT. MOTIVATION FOR PRIVATE FOREST LANDOWNERS
Source	General Technical Report - Southern Research Station, USDA Forest Service. 2002. SRS-53, 225-237. 47 ref.
Publisher	United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
Location of Publisher	Washington
Country of Publication	USA
Abstract	Existing data and published literature were analysed to identify and understand the characteristics of private forest owners and the major factors that may influence land use and management. The results are discussed in relation the development of effective assistance programmes.
Geographic Location	Southern States of USA. USA.
Language	English.
Publication Type	Bulletin article.
Year of Publication	2002

Author Lazdinis, M.; Ostergren, D.; Dudutis, D.

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Editor Schmithusen, F.; Iselin, G.; Master, D. le

Meeting Experiences with new forest and environmental laws in European countries with economies in transition. Proceedings of the Third International Symposium jointly organized by IUFRO Research Group 6.13.00 and the USDA Forest Service, Jundola, Bulgaria, June 2001.

Title 1.59 LITHUANIAN FOREST SECTOR - PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

Source Forstwissenschaftliche Beitrage - ETH Zurich. 2002. 26, 95-108. 10 ref.

Publisher Professur Forstpolitik und Forstökonomie, Departement Wald- und Holzforschung - ETH Zurich

Location of Publisher Zurich

Country of Publication Switzerland

Abstract What are the 5 main problems in the Lithuanian forestry sector? A total of 70 individuals were selected: private forest owners, timber processing industry representatives, governmental forestry decision-makers, governmental environmental decision-makers, intermediate forestry staff, forest scientists, and NGO staff. A total of 350 problems were identified by the respondents, and they were grouped into six broad categories. They were: forest policy, state forest management, private forest management, timber trade and processing, forest ecology, and human resources.

Geographic Location Lithuania.

Language English.

Publication Bulletin article

Type	Conference paper.
ISSN	1420-1143
ISBN	3-907648-01-3
Year of Publication	2002

Author	Iwai, Y.
Institution	Laboratory of Forest Resources and Society, Division of Forest Science, Graduate School of Agriculture, Kyoto University, Kitashirakawa-oiwake-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan.
Editor	Iwai, Y.
Title	1.60 FORESTRY AND THE FOREST INDUSTRY IN JAPAN
Source	Forestry and the forest industry in Japan. 2002. xx + 316 pp. many ref.
Publisher	UBC Press (University of British Columbia)
Location of Publisher	Vancouver
Country of Publication	Canada
Abstract	This book is the first comprehensive English-language overview of forestry in Japan. Chapter 3 focuses on the factors contributing to unprofitability in privately owned and managed forests from the standpoint of silviculture costs and internal rates of return. The role played by the forest owners' association in caring for the forests on behalf of the owners is discussed in Chapter 4. Chapter 5 focuses on the workers employed by big private forest owners and the owners' association to take care of the forests. Chapter 15 describes how mountain villages can be revitalized by new, non-forest related businesses. Chapters 16 and 17 discuss the new relationship between people and forests resulting from the growing interest in forests, forestry and wild animals on the part of the city dwellers.
Geographic Location	Japan.
Language	English.
Publication Type	Book.
ISBN	0-7748-0882-9
Year of Publication	2002

Author Spinner, K.
Institution Institut für Forstökonomie, Weissiger Höhe 1, 01737 Tharandt, Germany.

Title 1.61 MOTIVATIONS, ATTITUDES, AND GOALS OF BVVG APPLICANTS IN
FORMER EAST GERMANY

Original Title Motivationen, Einstellungen und Ziele der BVVG-Walderwerber in den neuen Bundesländern.

Source Forst und Holz. 2002. 57: 7, 204-208. 11 ref.

Publisher Verlag M. & H. Schaper

**Location of
Publisher** Alfeld (Leine)

**Country of
Publication** Germany

Abstract Based on the Compensation and Restitution Law (EALG), the formerly public forest have been re-privatized since 1995 by the Ground Exploitation and Administration Corporation (BVVG). Contrary to the private forest owners, who had not taken an active role in their rights and responsibilities and were granted the return of their property, the BVVG forest applicants actively pursue ownership. The development of this new group of forest owners is outlined. This group owns 690 000 ha in the new German states. After the completion of this transfer of ownership, up to 50% of the total forest area in East Germany will be in private hands. The results of a written questionnaire distributed to all 3250 BVVG applicants illustrated a representative picture of their attitudes, motivations, and goals.

**Geographic
Location** Germany.

Language German.

**Summary
Language** English

**Publication
Type** Journal article.

ISSN 0932-9315

**Year of
Publication** 2002

Author Rerat, B.

Title 1.62 THE SUPPLY FOR THE PULP AND PARTICLEBOARD INDUSTRIES IN FRANCE

Original Title Quels approvisionnements pour les industries des pates et panneaux en France?

Source Forets de France. 2003. 463, 37-39.

Publisher Forets de France

**Location of
Publisher** Paris

**Country of
Publication** France

Abstract A survey was conducted into the wood supply demands of the pulp and particleboard industries in France, presented from the point of view of private forest owners with a steady supply of wood or timber derived from thinning or conversion operations. The consumption of hardwood has risen relative to that of conifers during the 1990. Both roundwood and wood chip material can be utilized by the forest products enterprises.

**Geographic
Location** France.

Language French.

**Publication
Type** Journal article.

ISSN 0046-4619

**Year of
Publication** 2003

Title**Original Title** Enquete la structure de la foret privee.**Source** Forets de France. 2003. 462, i-xi.**Publisher** Forets de France**Location of
Publisher** Paris**Country of
Publication** France**Abstract** An illustrated summary account is given of a statistical survey carried out in France between September 1999 and March 2000, into the structure of private forests, the first for twenty years. Private forests comprise over 10 million hectares, an increase since 1980 of about 200,000 ha. Data are tabulated and briefly discussed for the following aspects: average size of private forests, characteristics of forest owners, timber harvesting and marketing, rural development and extension, public information, hunting, and new targets and objectives of private forest owners.**Geographic
Location** France.**Language** French.**Publication
Type** Journal article.**ISSN** 0046-4619**Year of
Publication** 2003

Author Mizaras, S.

Institution Lietuvos misku institutas, Liepu 1, LT-53101 Girionys, Kauno r, Lithuania.

Title 1.64 FINANCIAL LOSSES DUE TO THE INCREASING STAND CUTTING AGE IN PRIVATE FORESTS OF PROTECTED AREAS

Original Title Ukines veiklos nuostoliai del medynu kirtimo amziaus padidinimo saugomu teritoriju privaciuose miskuose.

Source Miskininkyste. 2004. 1(55), 42-48. 3 ref.

Publisher Lithuanian Forest Research Institute (Lietuvos Misku Institutas)

Location of Publisher Kaunas

Country of Publication Lithuania

Abstract The felling age of stands in Lithuanian protected areas has been set higher in commercial forests. Private forest owners have to bear financial losses related to these restrictions. This study prepared and implemented a method for evaluating these losses in private forests of groups II and III. The method of evaluation of the present value of future income is used. Financial losses of forest owners consist of the difference between the present stand timber value and discount stand timber value during period of felling age increasing. The financial losses of private forest owners reached 29.5 mln. Lt in January 2002.

Language Lithuanian.

Summary Language English
Russian

Publication Type Journal article.

ISSN 1392-2041

Year of Publication 2004

Author Bieling, C.
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Title 1.65 NON-INDUSTRIAL PRIVATE-FOREST OWNERS: POSSIBILITIES FOR
INCREASING ADOPTION OF CLOSE-TO-NATURE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Source European Journal of Forest Research. 2004. 123: 4, 293-303. 40 ref.

Publisher Springer-Verlag GmbH

Location of Publisher Heidelberg

Country of Publication Germany

Abstract The concept of close-to-nature management combines an economic use of forests with nature conservation. In attempting to implement the concept nationwide, the category of privately owned forests, which make up 46% of Germany's forested area, has received increasing political attention. The adoption of close-to-nature forestry practices within private forests is difficult to describe due to exceedingly diverse owner-specific factors. This article presents an analysis of how non-industrial private-forest (NIPF) owners in the Black Forest region of Germany assess and implement close-to-nature forestry practices. The study is based on a written survey of approximately 900 randomly selected owners of forestlands ranging in size from 0.1-200 ha.

Geographic Location Germany.

Language English.

Publication Type Journal article.

URL <http://springerlink.metapress.com/link.asp?id=110827>

ISSN 1612-4669

**Year of
Publication** 2004

Author Choi SooIm; Oh SeungWon; Sato, N.

Institution Laboratory of Forest Policy, Division of Forest Environment and Management Sciences, Department of Forest and Forest Products Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka 812-8581, Japan.

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Title 1.66 A STUDY ON MAIN ACTOR FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN KOREA

Source Journal of the Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University. 2004. 49: 2, 533-548. 26 ref.

Publisher Faculty of Agriculture Publications, Kyushu University

Location of Publisher Fukuoka

Country of Publication Japan

Abstract Most of private forest owners have abandoned or ignored to do the individual management of their forests even though the private forests occupied 70% of total forest land areas. With this reason, various main actors for the forest management, such as Association, Business Corporation, Forest Owner's Association, Local Public Enterprise, and Logging Contractor, were introduced. In conclusion, the forest owner's association is the most adequate main actor for the forest management as a new because it has conducted the works and guidance related to the private forest, and also it prepared sufficient conditions for the forest management, such as forest management experts, forestry technicians, capital, technology, and equipment.

Geographic Location Korea Republic.

Identifiers South Korea.

Language English.

Publication Type Journal article.

ISSN 0023-6152

**Year of
Publication** 2004

Author	Pivoriunas, A.
Institution	Department of Forest Products and Markets, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, P.O.Box 7060, SE-750 07 Uppsala, Sweden.
Title	1.67 DECISION-MAKING BY PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS: LITERATURE REVIEW OF SOME EMPIRICAL STUDIES
Source	Baltic Forestry. 2004. 10: 1, 104-108. 12 ref.
Publisher	Lithuanian Forest Research Institute (Lietuvos Misku Institutas)
Location of Publisher	Kaunas
Country of Publication	Lithuania
Abstract	It is of a crucial importance to the forest owners and other key players in the forest sector that the basic determinants of the decision-making of forest owners were understood. This topic usually requires a set of complementary empirical studies both from economics and social fields. Empirical studies show private forest owners differ in their attitudes towards forest management and correspondingly, take different decisions on how to act at various situations, related to the different aspects of forest management. In this paper, a literature review of some empirical studies, on decision making among private forest owners is provided.
Language	English.
Summary Language	Russian
Publication Type	Journal article.
ISSN	1392-1355
Year of Publication	2004

Author	Bieling, C.; Schraml, U.
Institution	Institut für Forst und Umweltpolitik, Albert-Ludwig-Universität Freiburg, Germany.
Title	1.68 WHAT IS CLOSER TO NATURE THAN THE FOREST? ABOUT PRIVATE OWNERS' PERCEPTION OF THEIR FORESTS
Original Title	Was ist der Natur näher als der Wald? Zur Wahrnehmung des Waldzustandes durch private Eigentümer.
Source	Allgemeine Forst- und Jagdzeitung. 2004. 175: 3, 41-48. 48 ref.
Publisher	J.D. Sauerlander's Verlag
Location of Publisher	Frankfurt am Main
Country of Publication	Germany
Abstract	<p>About 1500 non-industrial private forest (NIPF) owners's interview in Baden-Württemberg, Germany is used to review the perceptions of forest owners regarding the condition of their forests, their forest management, the state of their own forest, their preferences and the assessment of own possibilities to influence forest condition parameters are discussed. The NIPF owners extensively internalize the discourse of ecologically sound management and close-to-nature forestry. Their preferences are coined also by the context of the surrounding landscape and their professional orientation. The condition of their own forest is described as close-to-nature which is in contrast to the view of experts. The extensive windthrows in the 1990s introduced a change in awareness of the forest owners.</p>
Geographic Location	Germany.
Language	German.
Summary Language	English French
Publication Type	Journal article.
ISSN	0002-5852

**Year of
Publication** 2004

Author Furst, C.
Institution Institut für Bodenkunde und Standortslehre, Piener Strasse 19, 01737 Tharandt, Germany.
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Title 1.69 BOTTOM UP OR TOP DOWN? PRIVATE INITIATIVES AND GOVERNMENTAL NETWORKS AND THEIR CLUSTERING FUNCTION TO ENCOURAGE FORESTRY AND TIMBER INDUSTRY

Original Title Bottom up oder Top down? Private Initiativen und staatliche Netzwerke und ihre Bündelungsfunktion zur Förderung von Forst- und Holzwirtschaft.

Source Forst und Holz. 2005. 60: 6, 227-230. 19 ref.

Publisher Verlag M. & H. Schaper

Location of Publisher Alfeld (Leine)

Country of Publication Germany

Abstract The organization of private forest owners in Germany into forest enterprise associations is described and its bottom up approach is outlined. Cluster studies of the timber producing and processing industries in Nordrhein-Westfalen and Brandenburg show the potential of the governmental top down approach. Optimal linking of both approaches is discussed.

Geographic Location Germany.

Language German.

Summary Language English

Publication Type Journal article.

ISSN 0932-9315

**Year of
Publication** 2005

Author Beck, R.; Perschl, H.

Title 1.70 DEVELOPMENT OF TIMBER HARVESTING IN PRIVATE FORESTS IN BAYERN SINCE 2000

Original Title Entwicklung des Holzaufkommens in Privatwald Bayerns seit 2000.

Source AFZ/Der Wald, Allgemeine Forst Zeitschrift für Waldwirtschaft und Umweltvorsorge. 2005. 60: 23, 1246-1247. 3 ref.

Publisher BLV Verlagsgesellschaft mbH

Location of Publisher München

Country of Publication Germany

Abstract Out of 2.5 million ha of forest in Bayern, Germany, 54% is owned privately. Approximately 710 000 ha is owned by owners with less than 10 ha each. Since 2000, 1100 of private forest owners are surveyed yearly to collect data on logging and marketing. Data (2000-04) are presented on logging levels, timber categories, and marketing strategies.

Geographic Location Germany.

Language German.

Publication Type Journal article.

ISSN 1430-2713

Year of Publication 2005

Author Gossuin, P. van; Luyssaert, S.; Serbruyns, I.; Mortier, F.
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Title 1.71 FOREST GROUPS AS SUPPORT TO PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS IN
DEVELOPING CLOSE-TO-NATURE MANAGEMENT

Source Forest Policy and Economics. 2005. 7: 4, 589-601. many ref.

Publisher Elsevier

Location of Publisher Amsterdam

Country of Publication Netherlands

Abstract The potential of a new policy instrument was tested, namely the forest group or cooperative forest management, in implementing close-to-nature practices as part of multifunctional forest management. Data collected in Flanders (Belgium) from 3 types of interviews were used: expert interviews ($N=95$), individual NIPF owners' interviews ($N=404$) and NIPF owners' focus groups ($N=11$). It was found that stimulating close-to-nature management in private forests is more fruitful in a forest group than it would be outside the forest group. To trigger a change in forest management, the forest group should identify and focus on the practical difficulties that NIPF owner's experience.

Geographic Location Belgium.

Language English.

Publication Type Journal article.

ISSN 1389-9341

Year of Publication 2005

Author Vilkriste, L.

Institution Latvia Forest Research Institute "Silava", Salaspils, Latvia.

E-mail Address lelde.vilkriste@storaenso.com

Editor Wall, S.

Meeting Small-scale forestry and rural development: the intersection of ecosystems, economics and society. Proceedings of IUFRO 3.08 Conference, hosted by Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology, Galway, Ireland, 18-23 June 2006.

Title 1.72 ROLE OF PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS IN LATVIA - SUPPORT OR HINDRANCE TO DEVELOPMENT.

Source Small-scale forestry and rural development: the intersection of ecosystems, economics and society. Proceedings of IUFRO 3.08 Conference, hosted by Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology, Galway, Ireland, 18-23 June 2006. 2006. 526-537. 19 ref.

Publisher National Council for Forest Research and Development (COFORD)

Location of Publisher Dublin

Country of Publication Irish Republic

Abstract The primary targets of the research were to study motivation of being forest owners, their wishes and plans on forest use and management. Those polls provide information on forest owners' social portrait, issues of interest for the PFOs, the sources of information and the ways of improving knowledge for PFOs, their knowledge on forestry and forestry related questions. Data from the surveys were bases for private forest extension system improvement in Latvia. The surveys of PFOs indicated the difference between active and non-active PFOs and their management tendencies are mainly determined by the size of forest holding, sex, age and place of residence of PFOs.

Geographic Location Latvia.

Language English.

Publication Type Book chapter
Conference paper.

ISBN 1-902696-50-6

**Year of
Publication** 2006

Author Ingemarson, F.; Lindhagen, A.; Eriksson, L.
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Title 1.73 A TYPOLOGY OF SMALL-SCALE PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS IN SWEDEN

Source Scandinavian Journal of Forest Research. 2006. 21: 3, 249-259. 42 ref.

Publisher Taylor & Francis

Location of Publisher Basingstoke

Country of Publication UK

Abstract The aims of the study were to identify different types of Swedish forest owners, to quantify their objectives and to validate a previous, qualitative study of the objectives of the small-scale forest owners. A survey was conducted and forest owners were classified by means of cluster analysis into five types: the "economist", the "conservationist", the "traditionalist", the "multiobjective owner" and finally the "passive owner". Significant factors characterizing these owners are presented and discussed. The results showed that clear subgroups of forest owners can be differentiated by their objectives and confirm recent studies suggesting that a sole emphasis on economic benefits is not desirable from the forest owners' point of view.

Geographic Location Sweden.

Language English.

Publication Type Journal article.

URL <http://journalsonline.tandf.co.uk/link.asp?id=103277>

ISSN 0282-7581

Year of Publication 2006

Author Schultz, J. D.; Kaiser, B.; Obergfell, J.

Institution Hochschule fur Forstwirtschaft, Rottenburg, Germany.

Title 1.74 MOBILIZATION IN SMALL PRIVATE FORESTS IS A TOUGH BUSINESS

Original Title Mobilisierung im Kleinprivatwald ist ein zahes Geschäft.

Source AFZ/Der Wald, Allgemeine Forst Zeitschrift fur Waldwirtschaft und Umweltvorsorge. 2006. 61: 11, 575-576.

Publisher Deutscher Landwirtschaftsverlag GmbH

Location of Publisher Munchen

Country of Publication Germany

Abstract A survey was carried out amongst 165 small (less than 20 ha forest, with 70% less than 1 ha) private forest owners in Baden-Wurrtemberg, Germany. The effectiveness of different measures to remind private forest owners of mobilization of timber supplies is discussed. Contact was made with less than 50% of owners and 40% of forest services acknowledged that less than 5 forest owners per year were actively involved.

Geographic Location Germany.

Language German.

Publication Type Journal article.

ISSN 1430-2713

Year of Publication 2006

Title 1.75 PRIVATE FOREST IN BAYERN

Original Title Privatwald in Bayern.

Source AFZ/Der Wald, Allgemeine Forst Zeitschrift für Waldwirtschaft und Umweltvorsorge. 2000. 55: 20, 1056-1074. many ref.

Publisher BLV Verlagsgesellschaft mbH

Location of Publisher München

Country of Publication Germany

Abstract Nine papers discuss different aspects of private forestry in Bayern, Germany, including new research on small private forest owners; objectives of farmers with farm forests; information collection by forest owners (based on a survey of 550 owners); the effect of farm closures on forestry extension services; estimates of logging and timber sales from small private forests; different types of collaboration between forest owners; forest management of small private forests within the European-wide network of nature reserves (Natura 2000); decision making for a model private forest; and requirements for the use of modern forestry machinery in by private forest owners.

Geographic Location Germany.

Language German.

Publication Type Journal article.

ISSN 1430-2713

Year of Publication 2000

Author	Lonnstedt, L.; Svensson, J.
Institution	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Forest Economics, S-901 83 Umea, Sweden.
Title	1.76 NON-INDUSTRIAL PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS' RISK PREFERENCES
Source	Scandinavian Journal of Forest Research. 2000. 15: 6, 651-660. 27 ref.
Publisher	Taylor & Francis AS
Location of Publisher	Oslo
Country of Publication	Norway
Abstract	<p>A set of hypotheses was formulated on the basis of available knowledge about non-industrial private forest (NIPF) owners' risk preferences in Sweden. The empirical material used for testing the hypotheses was gathered in telephone interviews with 130 randomly selected NIPF owners from 2 municipalities. Direct economic risks such as price and cost changes are seen by this group as much more important than indirect economic risks such as biological damage. The forest owners regarded forest holdings as a safer investment than stocks or bank savings. The results on risk attitudes were ambiguous. However, when larger amounts of money were at stake, the forest owners could be considered risk averters and a decrease in absolute and relative risk aversion could be confirmed.</p>
Geographic Location	Sweden.
Language	English.
Publication Type	Journal article.
ISSN	0282-7581
Year of Publication	2000

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Title 1.77 OWNER'S GOALS AND SOCIETY'S DEMANDS - CONFLICTS AND CONSEQUENCES AS VIEWED BY PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS

Original Title Eigentümerziele und Ansprüche der Gesellschaft - Konflikte und Lösungen aus der Sicht des Privatwaldes.

Source Forst und Holz. 2001. 56: 18, 584-587.

Publisher Verlag M. & H. Schaper

Location of Publisher Alfeld (Leine)

Country of Publication Germany

Abstract A private forest owner's right to do with his property as he sees fit is, however, a prerequisite to the owner being able to provide social-oriented forest functions within the scope of legal and commercial regulations. The steady increase in legal social obligations discourages property owners to continue with the responsibility for their forests. Society and politicians are apparently unaware that this encroaching socialization of forest property leads to a loss of performance in forestry aimed at public welfare. What society needs is to attain a new awareness of private property ownership. Only then will forest owners be able to manage their woodlands according to their own objectives, while simultaneously fulfilling the forest functions society wishes.

Language German.

Summary Language English

Publication Type Journal article.

ISSN 0932-9315

Year of Publication 2001

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Title 1.78 THE PROFITABILITY OF DEFORESTATION OF PRIVATE FORESTS IN UGANDA

Source International Forestry Review. 2001. 3: 4, 299-306, 333, 335. 10 ref.

Publisher Commonwealth Forestry Association

Location of Publisher Oxford

Country of Publication UK

Abstract The profitability of deforestation was studied in three private forests (Namungo, Bugegane and Mugalu), in Uganda. The objective was to carry out a comparative assessment of the alternative land use options. Three options were considered, namely agricultural production, plantation forestry (*Eucalyptus*) and sustainable natural forestry. Both socio-economic and physical data collected through formal questionnaires, informal discussions and forest inventory were used for the analysis. The results show that it is more profitable to clear natural forested land for either agricultural production or plantation forestry. In conclusion, there is an economic incentive to deforest, and therefore, deforestation is an optimal land allocation decision for some private forest owners.

Geographic Location Uganda.

Language English.

Summary Language Spanish
French

Publication Type Journal article.

ISSN 1465-5489

**Year of
Publication** 2001

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Title 1.79 ANALYSIS OF CURRENT AND POTENTIAL COMMITMENT OF PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS IN NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA BASED ON THE MIXED RASCH MODEL

Original Title Forstliches Engagement und forstliches Engagementpotenzial von Privatwaldbesitzern in Nordrhein-Westfalen - Analyse auf der Basis des Mixed-Rasch-Modells.

Source Forstwissenschaftliches Centralblatt. 2002. 121: 1, 35-48. 31 ref.

Publisher Blackwell Wissenschafts-Verlag GmbH

Location of Publisher Berlin

Country of Publication Germany

Abstract A survey was conducted to determine the current and potential commitment of private forest owners in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. Questionnaires were sent to 3231 private forest owners. The survey revealed three types of forest owners, each facing different situational difficulties. With regards to utilization motives, similar types of forest owners were observed. The commitment potential (the proportion of forest owners who would do more for their forests if the opportunities were available) was high for the economically oriented forest owners and low for the other types. Results indicate that the degree of commitment of a forest owner and the utilization type could be correlated via objective features such as forest size.

Geographic Location Germany. North Rhine-Westphalia.

Language German.

Summary Language English

Publication Type Journal article.

ISSN 0015-8003

**Year of
Publication** 2002

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Title 1.80 PROFILES OF PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS AND THE IMPORTANCE OF LANDSCAPE-SCALE MANAGEMENT IN THE TIMBER TRADE PROCESS OF FINNISH WOOD PROCUREMENT

Source Forestry (Oxford). 2009. 82: 2, 227-239. 27 ref.

Publisher Oxford University Press

Location of Publisher Oxford

Country of Publication UK

Abstract The objective was to investigate whether it would be useful to develop a landscape visualization tool that would help forest owners understand the consequences of harvesting so they could make a more informed decision on whether to sell their timber. 545 forest owners who responded to the survey also evaluated the value of computer visualizations and a set of computer-generated images of the landscape. Our analysis concentrated on whether visualizing the landscape would affect sales decisions and - since women are increasingly becoming forest owners - how gender affected perceptions of the landscape and decision making. Visualization proved to be a popular tool for all forest owners. However, male and female forest owners had different perspectives on the forest landscape.

Geographic Location Finland.

Language English.

Publication Type Journal article.

URL <http://forestry.oxfordjournals.org/>

ISSN 0015-752X

**Year of
Publication** 2009

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Title 1.81 DETERMINANTS OF PRIVATE FOREST MANAGEMENT DECISIONS: A STUDY ON WEST VIRGINIA NIPF LANDOWNERS

Source Forest Policy and Economics. 2009. 11: 2, 118-125. 49 ref.

Publisher Elsevier

Location of Publisher Oxford

Country of Publication UK

Abstract A survey was carried out in 2005 to the nonindustrial private forest landowners of West Virginia to examine the factors affecting their forest management decisions. The results showed that landowner, ownership, and management characteristics of NIPF landowners are associated with their forest management decisions. Specifically, age, education, profession, income, ownership size, period of forestland acquisition, distance of the forestland to the place of residence, whether the forestland was purchased or acquired through inheritance or as a gift, primary objective of forestland ownership, and presence of a written forest management plan were found to be significant determinants for at least one of the categories of forest management activities.

Geographic Location USA. West Virginia.

Language English.

Publication Type Journal article.

URL <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/13899341>

ISSN 1389-9341

**Year of
Publication** 2009

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Title 1.82 MEMBERSHIP MATTERS: COMPARING MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS OF NIPF OWNER ORGANIZATIONS IN SOUTHWEST WISCONSIN, USA

Source Forest Policy and Economics. 2006. 8: 1, 93-103. 35 ref.

Publisher Elsevier

Location of Publisher Oxford

Country of Publication UK

Abstract We surveyed members of two nonindustrial private forest (NIPF) owner organizations and non-members in southwest Wisconsin to learn their views and experiences on a range of forest ownership and management issues. The two organizations were the Sustainable Woods Cooperative (SWC) and the Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association (WWOA). Our survey yielded 503 completed questionnaires. Members and non-members differed little in terms of perceived benefits of forest ownership, concerns over potential barriers to management, recent timber harvest activities and confidence in their management skills. Members were more likely than non-members to have engaged in a variety of management activities during the last 3 years and more willing to consider future cross-boundary arrangements.

Geographic Location USA. Wisconsin.

Language English.

Publication Type Journal article.

URL <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/13899341>

ISSN 1389-9341

**Year of
Publication** 2006

Author	Krol, A.
Institution	Regionalna Dyrekcja Lasow Panstwowych w Krakowie, ul. Sowackiego 17a, 31-159 Krakow, Poland.
Editor	Sierota, Z.
Meeting	Quo vadis, forestry? Sekocin Stary, Poland, 29-30 June 2006.
Title	1.83 PRIVATE FORESTS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE MAOPOLSKA REGION AS SEEN BY THE CRACOW REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF THE STATE FORESTS
Original Title	Lasy prywatnej wlasnosci w srodowiskowym i gospodarczym rozwoju Maopolski z punktu widzenia Regionalnej Dyrekcji Lasow Panstwowych w Krakowie.
Source	Quo vadis, forestry? Materiay Miedzynarodowej Konferencji Sekocin Stary, Polska, 29-30 czerwca 2006 r.. 2007. 141-148. 11 ref.
Publisher	Instytut Badawczy Lesnictwa
Location of Publisher	Sekocin Stary
Country of Publication	Poland
Abstract	Private forests account for 46%, and their greatest share - 83%, occurs in the Podhale Region. Forest management carried out by private forest owners does not comply with the sustainable forest management principles, though their cooperation with the State Forests is very close. Recommendations regarding forest tending and protection, particularly in small-scale forest holdings are not met in full. The lack of interest of private owners to carry out management in their forests results from the high fragmentation of forest holdings and minor proportion of forests in the total area of a family forest holding.
Geographic Location	Poland.
Language	Polish.
Summary Language	English

Publication Type	Book chapter Conference paper.
ISBN	978-83-87647-58-6
Year of Publication	2007

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Title 1.84 FROM FRAMEWORK TO FOREST ACTIVITIES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT OWNERSHIP TYPES IN TWO ADJACENT REGIONS

Source Small-scale Forestry. 2007. 6: 3, 309-328.

Publisher Springer SBM

Location of Publisher Dordrecht

Country of Publication Netherlands

Abstract A survey was carried out among owners of communal forests, private forest landholders owning more than 200 ha of forest land and small-scale forest enterprises with up to 200 ha of forest land. There are relevant distinctions between the two countries. In BW the financial function is the dominant motivation for the majority of the private owners. The communities emphasize both timber and non-timber functions of their forests. Except for the protection function (avalanches, rockslides) the utilisation and importance of the forest in CH is lower than in BW. Profitability of forests continues to be a key-driver of intensity of forest management activities, but there is less influence on the choice of basic silvicultural strategies.

Geographic Location Baden-Wurttemberg. Germany. Switzerland.

Language English.

Publication Type Journal article.

URL <http://www.springerlink.com/content/n3h321005v32hw20/?p=9209cc483a2844a582b24ce0c86b3fd9&pi=5>

ISSN 1873-7617

**Year of
Publication** 2007

Author	Campos Palacin, P.; Oviedo Pro, J. L.; Ovando Pol, P.
Institution	Instituto de Economía y Geografía, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid, Spain.
Title	1.85 CORK CHAIN PRIVATE COMMERCIAL ECONOMY. ANALYSIS OF MONTES DE PROPIOS OF JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA
Original Title	Economía comercial privada del corcho. Analisis de los Montes de Propios de Jerez de la Frontera.
Source	Revista Espanola de Estudios Agrosociales y Pesqueros. 2005. 208, 83-113. 17 ref.
Publisher	Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentacion
Location of Publisher	Madrid
Country of Publication	Spain
Abstract	<p>This study presents the total commercial income and profitability rate accrued from each link of the vertical integrated cork chain, for cork that is annually stripped and boiled at the Montes Propios de Jerez. The agroforestry account system methodology is used to classify the different productions and costs generated in each link of the vertical integrated cork chain. The criteria followed by the managers of the Montes Propios de Jerez de la Frontera reflect a social economy with high levels of employed labour force. This could explain why the preparation of the cork bark in the cork oak [<i>Quercus suber</i>] woodland estates has practically disappeared in the Alcornocales Natural Park, and the private owners prefers to sell the cork standing or at farm gate.</p>
Geographic Location	Spain.
Language	Spanish.
Summary Language	English
Publication Type	Journal article.
ISSN	1575-1198
Year of Publication	2005

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Institution School of Environment, University of Brighton, Brighton, UK.

Title 1.86 WOODLAND OWNERS' ATTITUDES TO PUBLIC ACCESS PROVISION IN SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND

Source Information Note - Forestry Commission. 2005. 74, 8 pp.

Publisher Forestry Commission

Location of Publisher Edinburgh

Country of Publication UK

Abstract Overall there was a benign attitude towards public access to woodlands with only a few private owners reluctant to allow any access. Woodlands were mainly seen as non-commercial propositions requiring continuous investment to maintain their value, and many owners were attracted to grant aid to help them fulfil wider aims for woodland management. Owners felt that larger woodlands located in the urban fringe should be the strategic focus of access initiatives. In no case outside the public/non-profit sectors was recreational access a leading priority of the owner, and the blanket availability of proportional grants solely related to the provision of access seems unlikely to attract much new provision.

Geographic Location England. UK.

Language English.

Publication Type Bulletin.

ISSN 1460-3802

ISBN 0-85538-666-5

Year of 2005

Publication

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Editor Wall, S.

Meeting Small-scale forestry and rural development: the intersection of ecosystems, economics and society. Proceedings of IUFRO 3.08 Conference, hosted by Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology, Galway, Ireland, 18-23 June 2006.

Title

1.87 NEIGHBOURS BEYOND COMPARISON?! CONTRIBUTIONS ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE DEMANDS OF SOCIETY, RESTRICTIONS AND ECONOMIC SITUATION ON APPRAISAL OF FORESTS AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN PRIVATE AND COMMUNAL FOREST ENTERPRISES IN ADJACENT REGIONS

Source

Small-scale forestry and rural development: the intersection of ecosystems, economics and society. Proceedings of IUFRO 3.08 Conference, hosted by Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology, Galway, Ireland, 18-23 June 2006. 2006. 145-157. 16 ref.

Publisher National Council for Forest Research and Development (COFORD)

Location of Publisher Dublin

Country of Publication Irish Republic

Abstract

Germany's state in the very southwest, Baden-Wurtemberg (BW), is situated at the border to Switzerland (CH). In both countries community forests (BW 39% of the total forest area, CH 66%) and private forests (BW 39%; CH 27%) enterprises play a substantial role in the forest sector. A survey was carried out among owners of community forests, mixed farm-forest enterprises with up to 200 ha forest in both countries. The survey focused on the restrictions, present situation, attitudes and behaviour in the individual ownership classes. It became obvious that forestry in both regions is almost beyond comparison. Both, the differences between the private forest enterprises and the communities, as well as regional distinctions are

statistically significant.

Geographic Location	Baden-Wurttemberg. Germany. Switzerland.
Language	English.
Publication Type	Book chapter Conference paper.
ISBN	1-902696-50-6
Year of Publication	2006

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Editor Niskanen, A.; Vayrynen, J.

Meeting Economic sustainability of small-scale forestry. Proceedings of an international symposium and Working Group meeting of IUFRO 3.08.00 'Small-scale Forestry', 20-26 March 2001, Joensuu, Finland.

Title 1.88 PREPAREDNESS OF PRIVATE OWNERS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Source EFI Proceedings. 2001. 36, 53-59. 3 ref.

Publisher European Forest Institute (EFI)

Location of Publisher Joensuu

Country of Publication Finland

Abstract This paper discusses the process of restitution of non-state forests, development of ownership structure, results of an opinion survey on preparedness of private forest owners to manage their forests and identification of the main problems and constraints in the private forestry sector. The share of non-state forests is 57% of the whole forest area. Private forest owners partake by 15% and community forests by 25%. Most private forest owners own very small forest holdings (on average less than 2.8 ha). Problems with the settlement of ownership's relations testifying ownership and identification of holdings in the field are the main problems in the process of restitution. Another constraint is that private owners are insufficiently prepared for the management of forests.

Geographic Location Slovakia.

Language English.

Publication Type Bulletin article
Conference paper.

ISSN 1237-8801

Year of Publication 2001

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Editor Niskanen, A.; Vayrynen, J.
Meeting Economic sustainability of small-scale forestry. Proceedings of an international symposium and Working Group meeting of IUFRO 3.08.00 'Small-scale Forestry' , 20-26 March 2001, Joensuu, Finland.

Title 1.89 SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT: WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATELY OWNED FORESTS? A ROMANIAN CASE SURVEY

Source EFI Proceedings. 2001. 36, 143-159. 25 ref.

Publisher European Forest Institute (EFI)

Location of Publisher Joensuu

Country of Publication Finland

Abstract At the beginning of the year 2000, the land-base of private estates in Romania was 374 400 ha, (5% of national forest land), while the average of private woodlands reached ~0.56 ha. Through the Law on land ownership promoted on 10 January 2000, another 700 000 ha will be transferred to the former owners. In spite of legal provisions aiming to enhance sustainable management of private forests, 10 000 to 30 000 ha were deforested in private estates, while another 47 000 ha were seriously damaged by irregular tree extraction. Obviously, the main preoccupation of new private owners was to defend the woodland against timber robbery, rather than to comply with the forest management plan or the formal rules for forest management.

Geographic Location Romania.

Language English.

Publication Type Bulletin article
 Conference paper.

ISSN 1237-8801

Year of Publication 2001

Author	Bieling, C.; Schraml, U.
Institution	Institut für Forst und Umweltpolitik, Albert-Ludwig-Universität Freiburg, Germany.
Title	1.90 WHAT IS CLOSER TO NATURE THAN THE FOREST? ABOUT PRIVATE OWNERS' PERCEPTION OF THEIR FORESTS
Original Title	Was ist der Natur näher als der Wald? Zur Wahrnehmung des Waldzustandes durch private Eigentümer.
Source	Allgemeine Forst- und Jagdzeitung. 2004. 175: 3, 41-48. 48 ref.
Publisher	J.D. Sauerlander's Verlag
Location of Publisher	Frankfurt am Main
Country of Publication	Germany
Abstract	This paper develops hypotheses regarding the perceptions and assessments of non-industrial private forest owners. The analysis of two surveys among approximately 1500 non-industrial private forest (NIPF) owners in Baden-Württemberg, Germany, is used to review these assumptions. The perceptions of forest owners regarding the condition of their forests, their forest management, the state of their own forest, their preferences and the assessment of own possibilities to influence forest condition parameters are discussed. It becomes evident that NIPF owners extensively internalize the discourse of ecologically sound management and close-to-nature forestry.
Geographic Location	Germany.
Language	German.
Summary Language	English French
Publication Type	Journal article.
ISSN	0002-5852
Year of Publication	2004

