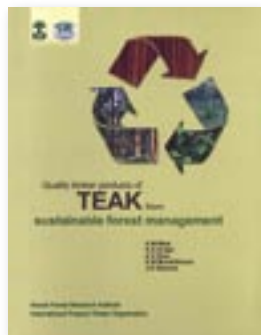


Edited  
by  
Alastair  
Sarre

► **Bhat, K.M., Nair, K., Bhat, K.V., Muralidharan, E. & Sharma, J. 2005. Quality timber products of teak from sustainable forest management. Kerala Forest Research India and ITTO, Kerala, India and Yokohama, Japan. ISBN 81 85041 63 6.**

**Available from:** Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi 680 653, Kerala, India; [www.kfri.org](http://www.kfri.org)



This solid volume contains the edited papers of speakers at an international conference on teak management, wood quality and marketing held in Peechi, Kerala, in December 2003. It includes overviews of teak management in India, Thailand, Indonesia, Myanmar, Ghana and other

countries, discussions on the wood quality of (particularly) plantation-grown teak, genetic improvement, pests and diseases, growth and wood formation, and the economics of teak plantations, among others. It contains a report of the conference on which it is based, including the Kerala Call for Action, a statement issued by conference participants that lays out 13 points participants say should be followed to promote the sustainable development of the plantation teak industry.

► **Waggener, T. 2004. Log supply capacity. Technical report of ITTO project PD 85/01 Rev.2 (I): Strategies for the development of sustainable wood-based industries in Indonesia. Indonesian Ministry of Forestry and ITTO, Bogor, Indonesia and Yokohama, Japan.**

**Available from:** ITTO Information Officer, [ahadome@itto.or.jp](mailto:ahadome@itto.or.jp) (see page 2 for full contact details)



This report analyses the sustainable raw material balance of Indonesia's wood-based sector in the context of the sustainable future structure of the forest industry. It finds that a clear shift in the Indonesian log-supply paradigm is needed, in which timber extraction moves from (largely

logged-over) natural primary forests towards plantations and intensively managed secondary forests; according to the report, most remaining unlogged, economically accessible primary forests will have been harvested within 15–20 years. The report recommends that Indonesia adopt a strategy of decentralised, long-term private management, in which government would lease out secondary forests and

other lands to private forest companies for intensive timber production. Existing national timber concessions would be phased out and production forest administration would be placed under the authority of provincial and local government units. Lease-holders would be granted full responsibility over forest management and bid procedures would ensure adoption of the most economic and technically feasible management and silvicultural systems. Management and harvest plans would be required, and compliance with forest practice standards and environmental policies would be monitored by the appropriate government authority.

► **Xiufang, S., Katsigris, E. & White, A. 2005. Meeting China's demand for forest products: an overview of import trends, ports of entry, and supply countries, with emphasis on the Asia-Pacific region. Forest Trends, Washington, DC, USA.**

**Katsigris, E., Bull, G. White, A. et al. 2005. The China forest products trade: overview of Asia-Pacific supplying countries, impacts, and implications. Forest Trends, Washington, DC, USA.**

**Available from:** Forest Trends, 1050 Potomac St, NW, Washington, DC 20007, USA; [www.forest-trends.org](http://www.forest-trends.org)



This pair of short studies (published simultaneously in Chinese and English) are part of a larger program funded by the UK Department for International Development aimed at developing a clearer picture of the status of and trends in China's timber trade. The latter study concludes that China's timber imports from the Asia-Pacific region are "clearly having a dramatic impact on the forests, economies, and peoples of supplying countries" and that China "may wish to formulate policies to minimize negative ecological and livelihood impacts in these countries" and, presumably, to maximise the trade's contribution to sustainable development there.

► **Alcalde, M. & Kingman, S. 2005. Paz y conservación binacional en la Cordillera del Cóndor, Ecuador-Peru. ITTO, Fundación Natura and Conservation International – Peru, Yokohama, Japan, Quito, Ecuador, Lima, Peru. ISBN 9978 44 209 X.**

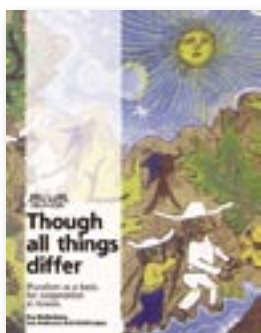
**Available from:** ITTO Information Officer; [ahadome@itto.or.jp](mailto:ahadome@itto.or.jp)



This book is an output of two ITTO projects implemented by Fundación Natura and Conservation International in collaboration with the governments of Ecuador and Peru (see page 7 this edition). Beautifully illustrated, it presents a wealth of information about the natural and cultural features of the Condor Mountain Range and sets out the zoning and management plans for the region's transboundary conservation area, which was established in 1999 as part of a peace agreement between Ecuador and Peru. An English version is in production.

► **Wollenberg, E., Anderson, J. & López, C. 2005. Though all things differ: pluralism as a basis for cooperation in forests. CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia. ISBN 979 3361 71 9.**

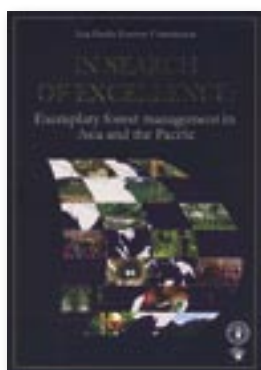
**Available from:** CIFOR, Jl. CIFOR, Situ Gede, Sindang Barang, Bogor Barat 16680, Indonesia; [cifor@cgiar.org](mailto:cifor@cgiar.org); [www.cifor.cgiar.org](http://www.cifor.cgiar.org)



Pluralism is a political belief that acknowledges individuals' rights to pursue their interests but requires society to resolve differences where they infringe upon each other. This book shows how pluralism helps people to value social differences and provides clear principles and rules about how to coordinate those differences. (From the publisher's notes.)

► **Durst, P., Brown, C., Tacio, H. & Ishikawa, M. 2005. In search of excellence: exemplary forest management in Asia and the Pacific. FAO and Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand.**

**Available from:** P. Durst, Senior Forestry Officer, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, 39 Phra Atit Road, Bangkok 10200, Thailand; [Patrick.Durst@fao.org](mailto:Patrick.Durst@fao.org)

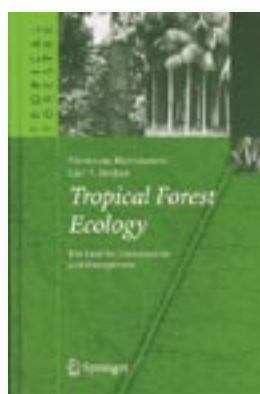


This nicely produced book contains 28 narratives of "instances of exemplary forest management" from around Asia and the Pacific, including 13 from ITTO producer member countries (Cambodia 1, Fiji 1, India 3, Indonesia 2, Malaysia 1,

Philippines 4 and Vanuatu 1). In an overview chapter, Brown, Durst and Enters note several core elements that seem essential to success: well-defined property rights and resource security; attention to the livelihoods of forest-dependent people; and development of appropriate institutional or management structures. They also suggest that "underlying—or perhaps overlaying—all these elements is the development of social and community consensus on how a forest should be managed".

► **Montagnini, F. & Jordan, C. 2005. Tropical forest ecology: the basis for conservation and management. Springer, Berlin, Germany. ISBN 3 540 23797 6.**

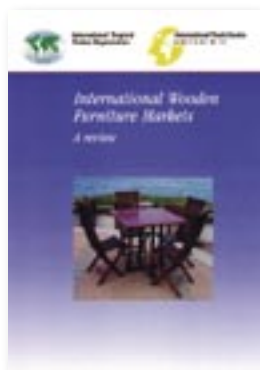
**Available from:** [springeronline.com](http://springeronline.com). €129.95 (hardcover)



The purpose of this book is to bring together evidence that bears on the question of the uniqueness of tropical ecosystems, and to examine what this evidence means for the management of tropical forests in a way that does not diminish the ecosystem's ability to maintain its structure and function. The authors conclude that certain tropical forests are especially fragile and must therefore "be managed with special care" if they are to maintain their productivity in the long term.

► **ITTO and International Trade Center 2005. International wooden furniture markets: a review. ITTO, Yokohama, Japan and ITC, Geneva, Switzerland. ISBN 92 9137 284 6.**

**Available from:** ITC, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland; Tel 41-22-730 0111; Fax 41-22-733 4439; [itcreg@intracen.org](mailto:itcreg@intracen.org); [www.intracen.org](http://www.intracen.org)



This book contains the results of a study commissioned by ITTO and undertaken by the International Trade Centre. It provides a wealth of information on the world's leading furniture markets, including the US, Japan, Germany, the UK, France, Canada and China, as well as others. It also outlines a strategy for developing the wooden-furniture sector in tropical countries and predicts a shift in global furniture-making towards the southern hemisphere, where a 'green wall of wood' is maturing in the plantations of the tropics.

Adapted from the foreword.