

REPORT OF THE

THIRTEENTH SESSION
OF THE AFC/EFC/NEFC COMMITTEE ON
MEDITERRANEAN FORESTRY QUESTIONS
"SILVA MEDITERRANEA"

Zaragoza, Spain
28 September -
2 October 1987

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

LIST OF PREVIOUS SESSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

First session (Chairman: A. Pavari, Italy)	Rome, Italy	13-17 December 1948
Second session (Chairman: A. Pavari, Italy)	Algiers, Algeria	8-13 May 1950
Third session (Chairman: A. Pavari, Italy)	Istanbul, Turkey	13-15 May 1952
Fourth session (Chairman: A. Pavari, Italy)	Athens, Greece	1-5 June 1954
Fifth session (Chairman: A. Pavari, Italy)	Nice, France	27-29 May 1956
Sixth Session (Chairman: A. Pavari, Italy)	Madrid, Spain	17-21 April 1958
Seventh session (Chairman: P.M. Hermosilla, Spain)	Lisbon, Portugal	2-7 May 1960
Eighth session (Chairman: J. de Vaissière, France)	Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia	12-15 May 1962
Ninth session (Chairman: J. de Vaissière, France)	Athens, Greece	23-26 June 1965
Tenth session (Chairman: P. Margaropoulos, Greece)	Rome, Italy	3-9 May 1968
Eleventh session (Chairman: A. de Philippis, Italy)	Ankara, Turkey	1-3 October 1970
Twelfth session (Chairman: S. Bayoglu, Turkey)	La Grande-Motte, Montpellier, France	2-6 December 1985

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AFC: African Forestry Commission
EFC: European Forestry Commission
NEFC: Near East Forestry Commission

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RECOMMENDATIONS
ADDRESSED TO MEMBER COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Committee recommended:

1. That member countries interested in the activities of the research networks designate correspondents specialized in the fields concerned as soon as possible, if they had not already done so (para. 38).
2. That the losses that forest populations might incur as a result of the restrictions usually imposed in agri-silvi-pastoral management projects be taken into account in all such projects (para. 41).
3. That the initiatives taken within the framework of the UNESCO MAB program. to set up a network on agri-silvi-pastoral systems in the humid Mediterranean zones be extended to the arid Mediterranean zones (para. 44).
4. That efforts be made by the countries and international organizations to develop and promote the use of improved stoves, and that experiments be pursued to check the economic feasibility of forest waste fermentation techniques for the production and use of biogas (para. 47).
5. That the countries and international organizations concerned perfect crushing methods and develop extension programmes and measures to promote » re complete utilization of the forest biomass for energy purposes (para. 48).
6. m at countries work out an integrated system of pest management taking into account their own particular situation, especially as regards the skilled staff available for field and laboratory studies (para. 53).
7. m at the countries and international organizations concerned reinforce the study networks set up for the major species through the exchange of information on pests and diseases, the nature and *intensity* of the damage caused, the control methods used and their results (para. 54).

INTRODUCTION

1. At the kind invitation of the Spanish Government, the AFC/EFC/NEFC Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions "Silva Mediterranea" held its Thirteenth Session at the Mediterranean Agronomic Institute in Zaragoza, Spain, from 28 September to 2 October 1987. The session was attended by: 44 delegates from 16 member countries of the Committee (Algeria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia); an observer from the Federal Republic of Germany; representatives of the World Bank, the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco); and observers from the International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (ICAMAS) and the International Union of Forestry Research Organization (IUFRO).

2. The session was chaired by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Y. Birot (France). Mr. A. Chabalou (Algeria), Vice-Chairman, chaired the discussion on plant protection in Mediterranean forests; Mr. R. Morandini (Italy), Vice-Chairman, the meetings on 2 October; and Mr. S. Theophanous (Cyprus), Vice-Chairman, the discussions on silvo-pastoral management and use of the forest biomass for energy, on the morning of 30 September. Mr. J.P. Lanly, Director of FAO's Forest Resources Division, represented the Director-General of the Organization. Mr. B. Ben Salem acted as Secretary.

3. In welcoming the participants Mr. Birot stressed the fact that the rate of attendance and the holding of a new session less than two years after the previous one constituted sure indications of the collective desire to bring Silva Mediterranea back to life. He warmly thanked the Spanish authorities, ICONA and IAMZ for their hospitality and for the organization of Silva Mediterranea's 13th Session. Mr. Birot reminded the participants of Silva Mediterranea's three main objectives:

- to collect and distribute to members information on developments and progress in forestry techniques, so that innovations could be incorporated into management practices;
- to identify forestry research priorities and define and coordinate corresponding projects, for which purpose Silva Mediterranea had set up an ad hoc group on research;
- to ascertain and conduct the technical studies and the surveys necessary for the formulation and implementation of national policies.

Mr. Birot then summarized the contents of the session, stressing two points:

a) discussion of the themes

biomass and energy

the use of wooded areas for silvo-pastoral purposes

plant protection; and

- b) coordination of research, which should constitute one of Silva Mediterranea's strong points.

The Chairman ended by wishing all the participants fruitful discussions and emphasized the need for everyone to make an active contribution if Silva Mediterranea was to operate effectively.

4. On behalf of the Director-General of FAO and the Assistant Director-General, Forestry Department, Mr. J.P. Lanly welcomed the participants and thanked the Spanish Government for its hospitality and the quality of the reception. He ran through the main events that had occurred since the previous session, in particular the International Conference on Trees and Forests (SILVA) held in Paris in February 1986, and the Bellagio Strategy Meeting on Tropical Forests, in July 1987, co-sponsored by FAO, the World Bank, W P and the World Resources Institute. Mr. Lanly emphasized the growing awareness of the importance of forests being shown by governments and the international community. This had resulted in unanimous adoption of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan launched by FAO in 1985, which served as a framework for harmonization and strengthening of international cooperation in forestry. Such an approach was particularly necessary for the Mediterranean region, which received only a very small proportion of public aid to development in the forestry sector. Mr. Lanly highlighted the Committee's importance in supplying the technical elements for reinforcing cooperation between the countries of the Mediterranean region. Finally, he referred to FAO's forestry action under its regular and field programmes and its statutory bodies, conducted in cooperation with other international organizations, including ICAMAS.

5. Mr. A. Barbero, speaking on behalf of the Director-General of ICONA, welcomed the participants, thanked ICAMAS and the Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Zaragoza for their contribution to the organization of the session, and expressed the Spanish Government's interest in the work of Silva Mediterranea.

6. Mr. J. Fernandez, representing Spain's Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, referred to Spanish foresters' traditional interest in Mediterranean regional cooperation. He hoped the participants would have a fruitful meeting and declared the session open.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (Item 1)

7. The provisional agenda was adopted without change (Annex 2). The list of documents submitted to the delegates for consideration is given in Annex 3.

ELECTION OF RAPPORTEUR (Item 2)

8. In conformity with the provisions of Article II.5 of its Rules of Procedure the Committee unanimously elected Mr. M.L. Chakroun (Tunisia) as Rapporteur.

FOLLOW UP TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE'S 12TH SESSION (Item 3)

9. The Committee examined document FO:SCM/87/2 outlining the action undertaken by FAO in response to the recommendations made at its last session, and noted with satisfaction that most of the recommendations had been followed up. It was also informed of certain actions undertaken by member countries, mainly in relation to inventories, training and research.

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORTS (Item 4)

10. The national progress reports were introduced by the delegations of the respective member countries. The reports concentrated mainly on the situation in the fields covered by the agenda for the session, i.e. research, silvo-pastoral management, use of the forest biomass for energy, forest plant protection.

11. The Committee noted with interest the new orientations in forestry research in the countries of the region, mainly in the fields of multiple-use species in arid zones, silvo-pastoralism and genetic improvement of Mediterranean species.

12. The Committee noted that more attention was being directed to forest grazing. In several northern Mediterranean countries research was in progress to define the conditions under which livestock-raising could turn to account the fodder resources available in the forests while helping to reduce fire risks. In the southern Mediterranean countries pastoral improvement actions in and around forests were being intensified.

13. The Committee noted that efforts to make productive use of the forest biomass had been hampered by the difficulty of setting up economic production chains, owing essentially to the fall in the cost of oil fuel. In the southern countries fuelwood and charcoal generally continued to be used to meet a considerable proportion of domestic energy requirements, with the result that the woody resources were over-utilized.

14. The Committee was informed of the main plant health problems affecting forests in the region and of actions undertaken to control pests and diseases. It learned of Algeria's intention to organize a regional seminar on plant protection in 1988.

15. The Committee was also informed of the surveys on withering of forests attributed to atmospheric pollution in the Mediterranean zone of some northern countries, and considered that the situation should continue to be followed attentively.

16. The Committee recognized that fire remained a threat for Mediterranean forests, despite the ever greater resources being deployed and the efforts being made to coordinate the various services involved within countries and between neighboring countries. It noted the increased efforts being made to awaken the public to the problem, and the sometimes negative role played by the media in some countries.

17. The Committee noted the considerable afforestation and reforestation work underway or about to be started in some countries, for the purpose not only of wood production but also of soil and water conservation, control of desertification and the provision of jobs that could help to reduce underemployment and stabilize rural populations in forest areas.

18. The Committee recognized that in some countries considerable efforts still needed to be made to enhance the value of forest products and seek outlets for them.

19. The Committee noted the efforts made in some countries with regard to national forest inventories, and recognized the need to take data organization and utilization into account in planning forest management.

20. The Committee expressed satisfaction at recent innovations in forestry training, particularly the establishment of a training centre for trainers in Algeria and of an ICAMAS Mediterranean Agronomic Institute in Chania (Greece) providing post-graduate forestry training.

21. The Committee noted the adoption in several countries of new forest laws aimed particularly at encouraging local people to take a greater part in forestry development activities. It also noted changes in forest administration and management brought about by decentralization policies. It drew Governments' attention to the need to ensure that forestry services were provided with the conditions essential for successful implementation of their forest policies.

22. The Committee was informed of the forestry projects being financed or due to be financed by loans from the World Bank; the Unesco Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme projects, particularly those relating to the biosphere reserves; the recommendations on forestry made at the meeting on agro-meteorology recently organized by WMO in Madrid; and the activities of ICAMAS and IUFRO working groups connected with certain forestry matters affecting the Mediterranean region.

ACTIVITIES OF THE RESEARCH NETWORKS (Item 5)

23. Mr. R. Morandini, Vice-Chairman, responsible for the ad hoc group on the coordination of forestry research, introduced Secretariat note FO:SCM/87/3 on this subject. He reminded participants of the research actions conducted up to the beginning of the 70s within the framework of the Committee on the Coordination of Mediterranean Forestry Research, and listed the research subjects adopted by the group at the meeting held in Rome on 10 June 1986.

24. The priority subjects selected by the group on the basis of the information received by the Secretariat from member countries were: forest fire management; multiple-purpose species for the control of desertification; silviculture of species (cedars, Pinus pinea); and selection of stands of Mediterranean conifers for the production of seed to be used in reforestation programmes. The last subject had been initiated within the framework of the Committee on the Coordination of Mediterranean Forestry Research.

25. The Committee approved the selection made by the group, and suggested that it consider the possibility of including the following additional subjects: biology and regeneration of alfalfa; social and economic aspects of the management of Mediterranean forests; technology for utilization of the Mediterranean forest biomass; and the role of forests in pollution control. The Secretariat stated that these subjects could be covered either through analyses in Secretariat notes, or on the basis of information supplied in the national reports.

Theme 1 - Forest fire management

26. Mr. P. Delabraze presented the programme of work for this theme, which had three main components: i) increased knowledge on the inflammability of the different species; ii) comparison of techniques for the establishment and upkeep of firebreaks and their effects; iii) socio-economic surveys and research on the causes of forest fires. The programme of work also provided for the organization of a workshop on controlled burning, in Avignon (France), in March 1988, which would afford an opportunity to define precisely the actions to be undertaken within the framework of the network.

27. The Committee approved the programme of work submitted and endorsed the designation of Mr. P. Delabraze as Coordinator of the network.

Theme 2 - selection of multiple-use species for the control of the desertification

28. The Committee was informed that this theme had been the subject of a seminar organized in Zaragoza on 25 and 26 September 1987 by ICAMAS in cooperation with FAO and the EEC. Two reports on species for hot and cool Mediterranean arid zones had been prepared by Mr. M. Ksontini (Tunisia) and Mr. M.E. Correal (Spain) respectively, at the request of the Secretariat.

29. The first phase of the programme recommended by the seminar consisted essentially of an inventory of the genetic resources of natural or artificial origin of the most important multiple-use species. Action would be concentrated on a limited number of species. The inventory should not be restricted to species producing only wood and fodder.

30. The Committee approved the first phase of the programme recommended by the seminar. It was informed that Mr. M.N.H. Le Houerou (France) could serve as coordinator for this network, and that Mr. M.P. Talamucci (Italy) had agreed to ensure liaison with the F~O European Cooperative Network on Pastures and Fodder Crop Production.

Theme 3 - Silviculture of species: cedars

31. Mr. O. M'Hirit (Morocco) outlined a programme of action for this network on the basis of a bibliographic study of the subject. The programme had the following components: i) selection and genetic improvement; ii) silviculture and production; iii) ecophysiology and auto-ecology; iv) protection of cedars and cedar stands.

32. The Committee approved the programme of work proposed and endorsed the nomination of Mr. M'Hirit as coordinator of this network.

Theme 4 - Silviculture of species: *Pinus pinea*

33. Mr. R. Morandini presented the programme of work prepared by Mr. Ciancio (Italy), which proposed to concentrate activities on: i) the production of wood; ii) the production of fruit; iii) mixed production; and iv) protection of the environment and utilization for recreational purposes.

34. The Committee stressed the importance of this species, in particular for the production of fruit. It approved the programme of work proposed, calling attention to the importance of genetic improvement and propagation techniques, particularly grafting. It endorsed the nomination of Mr. Ciancio as Coordinator of the network.

Theme 5 - Selection of seed stands of Mediterranean conifers

35. The studies conducted in this field ever since 1967 had made possible the selection of a large number of seed stands of some 10 species, particularly Aleppo pine, *Pinus brutia* and *Pinus eldarica*. Provenance trials had been set up in several countries in the region and their results were being evaluated.

36. The programme of work presented by Mr. A.V. Tocci (Italy), coordinator of this network, provided for collection and analysis of the data obtained in the various countries, continuation of the trials and their extension to other conifers.

37. The Committee approved the programme of work proposed and asked Mr. Tocci to continue to act as coordinator.

38. The Committee recommended that member countries interested in the activities of these networks designate correspondents specialized in the fields concerned as soon as possible, if they had not already done so.

CONTRIBUTION OF SILVO-PASTORAL MANAGEMENT TO RURAL ECONOMY (Item 6)

39. The Committee had before it document FO:SCM/87/8, which underlined the importance of silvo-pastoral systems in the economy and culture of Mediterranean countries and made an overall review of the ways in which the various tree and shrub formations in the region were used for grazing purposes. The document identified four major problems: imbalance in land use between agriculture, grazing and forestry; individual ownership of flocks and herds; absence of multi-purpose utilization; and climatic constraints which made it necessary to build up fodder reserves. The Committee recognized the importance of pastoral problems, which assumed different forms in different countries.

40. Several countries described their experience in silvo-pastoral management and the corresponding research. However, much work remained to be

done to consolidate what had been achieved and reinforce development actions in this field.

41. The Committee noted the importance of silvo-pastoral management in mountain zones. In view of the interdependence of lowland and mountain areas, particularly with regard to the protection and production role played by woody formations, the Committee recommended that the losses that forest populations might incur as a result of the restrictions usually imposed in agri-silvo-pastoral management projects be taken into account in all such projects.

42. The Committee noted that a number of activities were underway in this field and emphasized the need to exchange information and experience.

43. The Committee noted that there were several possible areas of research, in particular; i) the functioning of ecological systems and the conditions for improving fodder and wood production; ii) improved livestock-raising methods and systems; iii) the socio-economic, institutional and land-tenure constraints hampering rational development of the different resources available.

44. The Committee noted the action taken under the Unesco MAB programme to set up a regional network based on national research, training and demonstration projects concerned with the development of agri-silvi-pastoral systems in Mediterranean zones with relatively high rainfall. It proposed that this network be considered as a contribution by the MAB programme to Silva Mediterranea's activities in the field of agri-silvi-pastoral systems, and recommended that the studies made be extended to the arid Mediterranean zones.

45. The Committee noted that there was some duplication in current and proposed studies and projects, resulting in a wastage of resources. This could be avoided by better coordination and cooperation between the organization and institutes concerned, which the Committee should make every effort to promote.

PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL OF USING THE FOREST BIOMASS AS A SOURCE OF ENERGY (Item 7)

46. The Committee had before it document FO:SCM487/9, which briefly assessed the situation regarding use of the forest biomass for energy in Mediterranean countries and reviewed the approaches to and constraints on wood-based energy production in the region. The constraints consisted mainly of lack of coherent information on the productivity of the Mediterranean forest formations and techniques for extracting and processing the forest biomass, and the small number of field experiments in multiple-purpose forest management including use of the biomass for energy.

47. The Committee noted that the situation with regard to supplies of fuelwood varied considerably within the region, and recognized that shortage of fuelwood constituted a serious problem in some Mediterranean countries. It recommended that efforts be made by the countries and international

organizations concerned to develop and promote the use of improved stoves, and that experiments be pursued to check the economic feasibility of forest waste fermentation techniques for the production and use of biogas.

48. The Committee learned with interest of the study made in Portugal on the use of forest logging waste. It recognized that this, together with certain natural forest formations, could constitute an important source of energy, and recommended that the countries and international organizations concerned perfect crushing methods and develop extension programmes and measures to promote more complete utilization of the forest biomass for energy purposes.

49. The Committee noted the relatively high cost of producing wood fuel from energy plantations, and recognized the advantage of using multiple-purpose species providing other products in addition to fuelwood within the framework of agri-silvi-pastoral systems.

PLANT PROTECTION IN MEDITERRANEAN FORESTS (Item 8)

50. The Committee studied Secretariat notes FO:SCmy87/10(a) and FO:SCM/87~10(b) on pests and diseases respectively. These notes listed, for the most widespread forest species - i.e. pines, eucalypts, cedars, poplars and oaks - the main pests and diseases most frequently encountered, and described the prevention and control measures and techniques that could be used to limit proliferation of the pests and keep populations at tolerable levels. The control measures were divided into preventive measures, of which silvicultural techniques and quarantine regulations seemed to be the most effective, and curative measures, comprising biological control, chemical control and integrated control.

51. The Committee emphasized the present and future importance of plant health problems in the Mediterranean region and the difficulties to be overcome in order to resolve them. It recognized that the situation warranted greater solidarity between all professionals in the region and necessitated permanent reciprocal information.

52. The Committee noted in particular the results of biochemical control of the processionary moth and studied the questions of silvicultural control, chemical control methods and the impact of chemical products on the environment.

53. The Committee stressed the need for a more complete picture of the plant health situation, on which little information was available in many countries. It also recommended that countries work out an integrated system of pest management that took into account their own particular situation, especially as regards the skilled staff available for field and laboratory studies.

54. The Committee recognized the need for more exchange of information and know-how. It recommended that the countries and international organizations concerned reinforce the study networks set up for the major species through the exchange of information on pests and diseases, the nature and intensity of the damage caused, the control methods used and their results.

OTHER BUSINESS - FUTURE PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE COMMITTEE (Item 9)

55. The Committee heard a statement by the Secretariat on the future programme of work, based on the recommendations for action formulated by the Committee during the session. Two types of activities predominated:

- i) coordination of forestry research; ii) technical studies and surveys.

56. As regards coordination of forestry research, the Committee recommended that member countries and international organizations do everything possible to achieve the objectives of the five priority networks, viz.:

- forest fire management
- selection of multiple-use species for the control of desertification
- silviculture of species: cedars
- silviculture of species: pinus pinea
- selection of seed stands of Mediterranean conifers.

57. As regards technical studies and surveys that could be carried out by the Committee in collaboration with member countries, either on the basis of information provided in the national reports, or through analyses in Secretariat notes, the Committee identified the following:

- the way ecological systems function and how fodder and wood production can be improved;
- improvement of livestock-raising practices and systems;
- socio-economic, institutional and land tenure constraints on rational development of the various fodder resources available;
- biology and regeneration of alfalfa;
- social and economic aspects of the management of Mediterranean forests;
- technology for utilization of the Mediterranean forest biomass;
- the role of forests in pollution control.

58. Other theme were also identified by the Committee during discussion of this agenda item:

- influencing and educating the public;
- training farmers and forest owners in forest management;
- case study of integrated development projects;
- Casuarina diseases.

59. Having noted what a low proportion of public aid was allotted to forest development in the region, the Committee considered it would be useful to devote attention at its next session to the financing of forestry activities, and proposed the preparation of a note on international cooperation in the field of forest development with the contribution of financing bodies, in particular the World Bank.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS (Item 10)

60. After expressing its thanks to the outgoing Chairman, Mr. Y. Birot (France), the Committee unanimously elected the following as its new Officers:

Chairman: S. Marraco (Spain)

Vice-Chairmen: L. Chakroun (Tunisia) B. Hoyek (Lebanon) G. Sakkas (Greece)

61. The Committee also expressed its thanks to Mr. R. Morandini (Italy), Coordinator of the ad hoc group on forestry research, and asked him to continue to carry out his function, with the assistance of the Secretariat.

DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION (Item 11)

62. The Committee was informed that the FAO Programme of Work and Budget for 1988-89, to be submitted for approval at the forthcoming Conference (November 1987), provided for the organization of a session of *Silva Mediterranea* in 1989. It noted the declaration of the Greek delegate to the effect that his government was willing to host the next session of the Committee, and expressed its gratitude to the Greek Government for its generous offer. In accordance with Article rv-2 of the Committee's Rules of Procedure, the dates and place of the 14th Session will be decided by the Director-General of FAO in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT (Item 12)

63. The Committee adopted the draft report submitted to it, with some minor changes that have been incorporated into the present version.

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LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS
LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES

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Thirteenth Session of AFC/EFC/NEFC Committee
Mediterranean Forest Questions
"Silva Mediterranea"

Zaragoza, Spain, 28 September - 2 October 1987

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Adoption of agenda
2. Election of rapporteur
3. Follow up to the recommendations of the committee's twelfth session

4. National progress report

5. activities of the research networks
 - forest fire management
 - selection of multi-purpose species
 - silviculture of species: cedars
 - silviculture of species: pinus pinea
 - selection of stands of Mediterranean conifers for the production of seed to be used in reforestation programmes

6. contribution of silvo-pastoral management to rural economy
7. problems and potential of using the forest biomass as a source of energy
8. plant protection in Mediterranean forests
9. other matters : future programme of work of the Committee
10. date and place of next session
11. election of officers
12. adoption of the report

AFC/EFC/NEFC COMMITTEE ON MEDITERRANEAN
FORESTRY QUESTIONS "SILVA MEDITERRANEA"

THIRTEENTH SESSION

Zaragoza, Spain, 28 September - 2 October 1987

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	FO:SCM/87/1	Provisional Agenda
3	FO:SCM/87/2	Follow-up on the Recommendations of the Twelfth Session of the Committee
S	FO:SCM/87/3	The Activities of the Research Networks
5(i)	FO:SCMI87/4 -	Forest Fire Management
5(iii)	FO:SCM/87/5	Silviculture of Species: Cedars
5(iv)	FO:SCM/87/6	Silviculture of Species: Pinus pinea
5(v)	FO:SCM/87/7	Selection of Stands of Mediterranean Conifers for the Production of Seed to be Used in Reforestation Programmes
6	FO:SCM/87/8	Contribution of Silvo-pastoral Management to Rural Economy
7	FO:SCM/87/9	Problems and Potentials of Forest Biomass for Energy in the Mediterranean Region
8	FO:SCM/87/10(a)	Plant Protection in Mediterranean Forests: Pests
8	FO:SCM/87/10(b)	Plant Protection in Mediterranean Forests: Diseases

Information documents

FO:SCM/87/Inf. 1 Information Note
FO:SCM/87/Inf. 2 Provisional Timetable
FO:SCM/87/Inf. 3 List of Documents

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