



LPN  
LIGA PARA A PROTECÇÃO  
DA NATUREZA  
IMACFORD MEETING  
Óbidos, 7-8 April 2003



Presenting LPN



LPN is a Portuguese non-profit organization which aims to contribute to the conservation of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems



LPN was created in 1948 and has three main areas of activity

- Environmental education and information
- Intervention to expose situations of aggression to the environment
- Research and conservation projects



LPN received several honors and awards and is part of

- IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of nature)
- EEB (European Environmental Bureau)
- MIO-ECSDE (Mediterranean Information Office for Environmental Culture and Sustainable Development)
- SAR (Seas at risk)
- EUCC (European Union for Coastal Conservation)
- Naturopa Center of the European Council

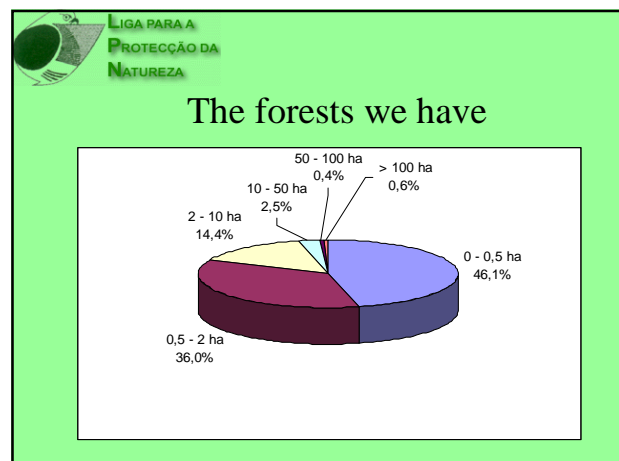
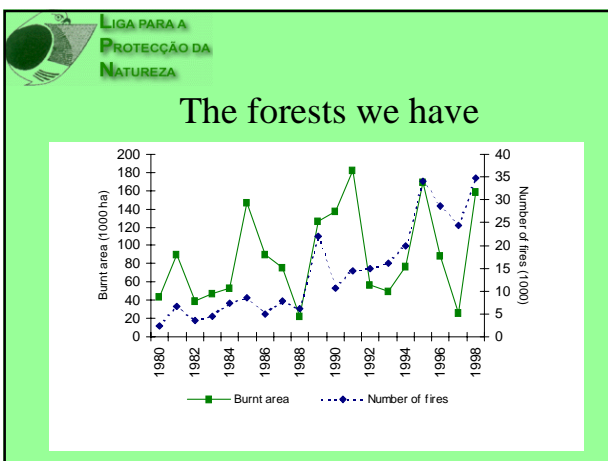
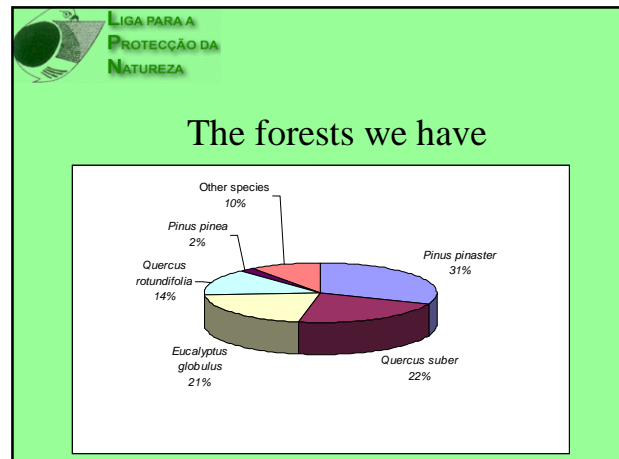


What do we think about  
cultivated-forest research needs

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## What do we think about cultivated-forest research needs

- The forests we have
- The forests we would like to have
- The constraints
- What we think research can do
- What we think research should not be



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## Forests that we would like to have less...

Industrial plantations

Poorly managed

Burned

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## Forests that we would like to have more!

Well managed

Ecologically balanced

With local species



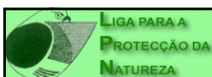
## The constraints

- Economical
- Social
- Cultural
- Estate structure



## Goals to be attained

- Reduce the area of *Eucalyptus* plantations
- Increase knowledge in terms of silvicultural practices to prevent forest fires
- Implement more environmentally-friendly silvicultural practices in cultivated forests
- Develop silvicultural and economical models for slow-growing tall timber stands



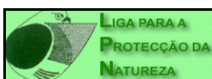
## Reduce the area of *Eucalyptus* plantations

- Develop models of conversion of less-suitable areas for *Eucalyptus*
- Find economically and ecologically attractive land use alternatives to *Eucalyptus* (e.g. resin production with pine)
- Study the invasive nature of *Eucalyptus*



## Silvicultural practices to prevent forest fires

- Fuel breaks
- Thinning and pruning
- Harvesting
- Fuel reduction practices - prescribed burning
- The influence of species and stands in terms of fire characteristics and fire effects



## Environmentally-friendly silviculture

- Soil conservation - erosion control
- To promote biodiversity and ecological balance
- To promote the multiple use of forests
- Landscape impacts
- Study the applicability of larger revolutions, namely for *Pinus pinaster*
- Future certification of forest products will be a driving force directing research to these aspects



## Slow-growing tall timber stands

- Slow-growing local species can be productive
- There is a need for new silvicultural models adapted to Portuguese conditions
- There is a need to study the economical applicability of these models



### **What research should not be**

- It should not be conditioned by the support given by pulp companies
- Research on fast-growing species should be preferentially done by pulp companies and not by public institutions
- Public institutions should focus on more ecologically sustainable silvicultural models and problems of critical importance (e.g. forest fires)
- This would certainly serve better the needs of the future generations.