



# International Conference European Forests – Our Cultural Heritage

## Organizers:

IUFRO 9.03.01 Economic and Social Forest history and IUFRO 9.03.02 Forest and Culture jointly with the Austrian Forest Association/Working party Forest History and Institute of Ethnology, Czech Academy of Sciences



**International Conference  
European Forests – Our Cultural  
Heritage**

**4<sup>th</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> December 2018**

**St. Georgen am Längsee, Carinthia, Austria**

**Abstracts and information booklet**

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**December 4<sup>th</sup>**

15:00–17:00 Registration  
18:00–20:30 Welcome reception

**December 5<sup>th</sup>**

8:00–9:00 Registration  
9:00–17:30 Presentations  
18:00–22:00 Evening event

**December 6<sup>th</sup>**

8:30–12:00 Presentations  
13:00–18:00 In-congress excursion

**December 7<sup>th</sup>**

8:30–12:30 Presentations, departure

## EUROPEAN FORESTS – OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE

The aim of the European Cultural Heritage Year 2018 is to share our common cultural heritage and its potential for identification, participation and development with each other in the light of a heterogeneous European social structure and against the background of current political, social and economic challenges. It is the best witness to Europe's rich history, which has been strongly influenced by values such as diversity, tolerance and intercultural dialogue. The European Cultural Heritage Year builds in particular upon the fact that our shared cultural heritage is always both local and European. It highlights this dimension and uses it to respond to current challenges. It also builds on new opportunities to preserve and develop cultural heritage while underscoring the need to do so, because our cultural heritage is an essential, unique, irreplaceable part of Europe's social and economic potential which is closely tied to many other areas and is thus the foundation of our shared development in Europe. Europe has always been characterized by an exchange of goods as well as cultural practices or intellectual ideas; this exchange took place within Europe and beyond Europe's borders and still takes place today. Archaeological sites, buildings and many other forms of culture such as tangible and intangible cultural heritage are the witnesses.

All over the world the material and spiritual heritage of societies is tightly connected with forests. In many countries the cultural legacy of forests means tradition and the way of life, and these are connected with values, ethics, moral rights, aesthetics, legitimacy responsibility and religion. In Europe the fundamental role of cultural heritage provided by forests was acknowledged beforehand at the 1<sup>st</sup> Ministerial conference in Strasbourg 1990 where the Signatory States affirmed in Resolution S1 that *"forest in Europe make up an ecological, cultural and economic heritage that is essential to our civilization"*). The cultural heritage and traditional knowledge related to forests have been recognized and promoted also at a global level in a number of international agreements, processes and programmes. According to the definition from the UNFF4 Report 2004 Traditional forest – related knowledge is *"a cumulative body of knowledge, practise and belief, handed down through generations by cultural transmission and evolving by adaptive processes, about their relationship between living beings with one another and with their forest environment"*.

The cultural heritage of the forests and in the forests tackles the multiple interrelationships between forests, forest management and the human society, which have changed in the course of history. It is not only confined to demonstrating historical developments, but contributes also considerably to a better understanding of the present situation of forests and the development of the cultural landscape. Examples of traditional forest utilisation are for instance hunting, bee-keeping, fishing, timber management, lime burning, resin tapping, charcoal burning, litter harvesting, forest pasturage, animal husbandry, and fruit growing. Due to these types of land use first rank cultural objectives comprise fortresses, castles and chapels, monuments, walls, ditches and others. The diversity of forests has been an inspiration of generations of poets, painters, composers and artist craftsmen and there is a wide variety of cultural assets due to the close relation of men to the forest. The EU-Action Plan 2006 acknowledged cultural landscapes, traditional practise and other cultural values of forests as some of the ways of achieving local and regional sustainable development. Landscape values are also included in the new Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and the European Landscape Convention.

These potentials have only partly been investigated till now. However, there is an increasing demand of forest owners related to new markets and additional income beside forestry and an increasing interest of tourists in the utilization of forest areas and beautiful sceneries. Support strategies offered by EU programs concerning the revitalisation of the rural area are not suitable taken into account. Even forests are frequently concerned in case of the development of projects in rural areas forest owners are hardly involved in these projects already in an early stage.

Thus, a new approach for co-operation of forest and woodland history including traditional knowledge and forest and tourist enterprises is aimed and an increasing need to deepen the knowledge related to the forest related cultural heritage should be fulfilled.

*Elisabeth Johann*

*Conference Organizer*

*Coordinator of IUFRO 9.03.02 Working group Forest and Culture*

# **ABSTRACTS**

# Seeing the Nation for the Trees: The Cultural Heritage of Białowieża Forest and the Debate on Polish National Identity

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Białowieża Forest, located at the border of Poland and Belarus, holds an important place in the Polish national imagination. Used as hunting grounds by kings, as a place of refuge for rebels against Russia, and as a hide-out for WWII partisans, the forest has furnished the nation with cultural markers that contribute to its collective sense of self. This rich cultural heritage makes Białowieża a site where competing visions of Polish national identity come together in a complex interplay of symbols, stories, and images, turning the forest into contested grounds that various groups use to negotiate Poland's place and role in the EU and to test their power to shape the country's identity in the aftermath of recent elections. Relying on historical imagery, the supporters of the current conservative government advocate a more independent position vis-à-vis the EU while claiming for Poland a leading role in preserving traditional conservative values. The environmentalists, on the other hand, see Białowieża as an important symbol of shared European heritage. This debate illustrates that at those moments when a nation finds itself at a political crossroads, conflicting cultural visions of national landscapes become strategies that various political actors enlist in their struggle for power at the local and national level.

# Articulation of Spiritual Values in Forest Management Plans

**Catharina de Pater**

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Global forest policies are increasingly recognizing spiritual values as criteria for sustainable forest management (MPFCE 2002; FSC 2015; PEFC 2011; ITTO 2016). However, there is little evidence that spiritual values are operationalized in practice, and if so, in what way and to whose benefit. A first step to investigate such operationalization is to analyze forest management plans (FMPs) as they are an important nexus between policies and practices. FMPs are established in diverse ways, from ‘top-down’ to community-based processes. They contain knowledge, rules and discourse. Spiritual values may be expressed in FMPs in various ways of wording, emphasis, and importance. Plans may also vary in the ways they take spiritual values into account in their action perspectives or prescriptions of on-the-ground interventions. This study investigated how spiritual values are articulated (expressed and operationalized) in FMPs from two regions. First Nations territories in British Columbia (Canada) were selected because spiritual values featured prominently in forest management plans and discourses



initiated and led by First Nations (Wyatt 2013). As a second region, the Netherlands was chosen in view of increasing public interest in nature spirituality as well as in forest management. The analysis departed from a ‘family resemblances’ approach to spirituality (Smart 2002; Taylor 2010) in which seven dimensions of spiritual values were conceptualized. These dimensions occupied the horizontal axis of an analytical framework used for the systematic analysis of texts and phrases in FMPs. On the vertical axis of this framework texts were categorized from (abstract) policies and descriptions to (concrete) prescriptions and action. This way a systematic, qualitative analysis was carried out on 16 Indigenous and appr. 20 Dutch FMPs. The paper will describe results and conclusions and will also discuss how the findings will be validated in complementary field research.

## **Valuation and assessment of Bogota heritage trees**

**Yolima Cortés Cortés**

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The authorities in Bogota, issued administrative decision through which patrimonial trees are exalt; and were catalogued for its conservation as natural heritage of the city. The technical assessment supports the environmental economic valuation for patrimonial trees from ecological economics methods and explores the integration of environmental variables, ensuring the concept of transdisciplinary.

## **Cultural heritage in the Atlantic forests: Biosphere Reserve "*Terras do Miño*" (Lugo, Spain)**

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Cultural heritage includes tangible –movable and immovable– and intangible, which is very rich in Atlantic forests. "*Terras do Miño*" ranges from the northern mountains of Lugo to the south of the walled city "*Lucus Augusti*". "*Lucus*" means "*sacred forest*", something that would not be understood without the "*father Miño River*". Our goal is to show the cultural heritage in natural forests of the reserve –forges, mills, electricity– based on the resource "*water*."

**Keywords:** Resource "*forest*", ethnographic heritage, interaction man-nature

## **Traditional forest management of the natural forests in the northwest of the Iberian Peninsula: best practices and techniques used**

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The conservation of the cultural landscapes and the traditional practises in the forests are key ways of getting a rural sustainable development. Landscape dynamics is the result of the action anthropogenic during several centuries. In this paper, we will analyze the evolution and changes –environmental, socioeconomic and historical changes– that have happened. Our aim is proposing a set of actions for landscape conservation and traditional uses recovery.

**Keywords:** Traditional land-use, cultural landscapes, rural development

## **Cultural and religion influence on protection of unique forests in Georgia**

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In Georgia forests in ownership of church has been traditionally existed since IX century. Historically management of forest was absolutely different compare to other forests. Only thanks to the above mentioned type *Taxus baccata* L., *Acer ibericum* M.Bieb. and *Buxus colchica* Pojark. unique forests were survived. This forest creates enormous wealth for Georgia.

## **Forest activity in prehistoric Hallstatt, Austria**

**Michael Grabner, Elisabeth Wächter, Konrad Mayer, Andrea Weber, Kerstin Kowarik, Hans Reschreiter**

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Due to the big amount of wooden artefacts preserved in the salt mines of Hallstatt, good information on the forest activities of former times can be gained. Silver fir and Norway spruce were the most frequently used tree species. Overgrown stumps were used as well as parts of the crown. So it can be stated, that the usual forest practice was single-tree utilization – a very old proof of sustainable forest management.

## **Forests and Culture in Austria – a short Overview**

### **Alfred Grieshofer and Leopold Ziehaus**

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Austria has become an active trailblazer in the development and business-oriented utilization of cultural values and potentials in the forest and in the environment for forest managers in Europe. An active and far-sighted contribution, including special features about Austria, was made towards designing the topic-specific international work processes. Austrian forest experts were actively involved in particular in the development of Resolution 3 by the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE - now FOREST EUROPE) in Vienna (2003), in which “cultural and spiritual aspects” of sustainable forest management were defined more precisely for the first time. These aspects must be contributed to and implemented in practical forestry.

The Austrian initiatives in the area of forest and culture are based on the principle of voluntary participation. They are characterized by a high level of commitment, motivation and cross-sectoral networking of the actors.

For training and education - especially for cultural aspects in Austria - a specific training course has been developed: „Certified Training

Course for Forestry + Culture in Austria“. The main objectives are teaching + presenting the basics + ongoing projects, to encourage forest experts for diversification by new projects in their enterprises/region, to create stronger links between the partner in and outside of forest + cultural institutions and last but not least: the participants will be well-informed about the suitable subsidization programmes.

The topic, which, as "maintenance of rural cultural heritage", has already been firmly anchored in the EU-wide funding initiative "VOLE - Rural Development", has to be promoted and pushed ahead in a targeted manner. Forest and culture have also become a topic for discussion in the Austrian Forest Dialogue and are reflected accordingly in the Austrian Forest Strategy 2020.



## **Urban parks protection and management challenges in developing counties – The case of Pine Park in Podujevo, Kosovo**

**Arlinda Hajzeri**

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Local decision makers are increasingly becoming aware of the benefits and values of urban parks. Trees as a significant component of urban parks are our greatest heritage. The values provided by urban parks goes beyond aesthetic, researchers have stated that trees can live 115 times longer than the average human lifetime. The benefits and values provided by urban trees are well elaborated and recognized. However, developing countries are facing much more challenges in protecting and managing large urban parks as a valuable heritage. In this paper, we assess the main challenges faced by local authorities in protecting urban parks, in particular from illegal tree cutting.

**Key words:** Trees, environment, heritage, urban parks, management.

## Common Forest Ownership in Austria

### Peter Herbst

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Common ownership in nowadays Austrian forests can be traced back for more than 2000 years, and has been one of the prevalent tenurial regimes in Central and Eastern European forests for more than 160 years now - structures, which survived practically untouched everywhere on the territory of the former Austrian-Hungarian Empire.

In the mountainous parts of Austria, commonly owned forests are a major factor in land use planning and policy. Administration of these joint ownership structures has been institutionalised in 1853 already, and since 1950 their legal status has been that of corporations under public law ("*Agrargemeinschaften*").

The paper shows how rural common property in Austria has been established and how it has been successfully managed under the same regulatory and institutional regime for the last 150 years.

**The forgotten heritage:  
Sustainable forest management and the safeguarding of  
the forestry-related tangible and intangible cultural  
heritage in Austria**

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The study analyses the interrelation of sustainable forest management and the safeguarding of the forest-related cultural heritage in Austria. It tackles social conflicts and agreements and investigates what kind and to what extent traditional forest related knowledge and practices concerning nature and traditional craftsmanship are still relevant. Thus, also options are discussed in which way the revitalization of this knowledge could contribute to the strengthening of rural areas.

## **Dendroprovenancing - New insights for wooden cultural heritage**

**Sandra Karanitsch-Ackerl, Elisabeth Wächter, Konrad Mayer,  
Sebastian Nemestothy, Florian Linkeseder, Michael Grabner**

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Timber is an important part of material cultural heritage – for example in roof constructions. Dendroprovenancing – which is work in progress in Austria – gives insights into the provenance of the wood and therefore to timber-trade networks from medieval time onwards. First results for Vienna show, that short distance as well as long distance transportation along the river Danube took place.

## **The Relationship with the Forest in Finland as Cultural Heritage**

**Reetta Karhunkorva**

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Finland is known for its forests and has a long history in interaction with them. Today, Finland is a land of many relationships with forest – relationships that are partially in conflict with each other.

This paper examines how relationships with the forest appear in forestry discussions in Finland and what does Lusto – The Finnish Forest Museum – has to do with forest relationships. I will show, for example, how Finnish forestry professionals have participated Lusto's workshops and discussed on their relationship with the forest and how this relationship influences their professional identity. I will also enlighten the process administrated by Lusto, which resulted in inclusion of the relationship with the forest in the Finnish National Inventory of Living Heritage.

The Finnish Forest Museum Lusto is a national specialized museum focusing on Finnish forest culture, but also strengthening relationships with the forest in Finland. Our aim is to increase understanding and knowledge of different relationships with the forest in Finland – how these relationships are built and formed. In our view, contributing the cultural sustainability of forestry requires functioning dialog in the society and defining values associated with forests.

## **Historical Charcoal Production and Its Cultural Heritage in Austrian's Forests – The Archaeological and Historical Evidence**

**Susanne Klemm**

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Charcoal was the main energy source for metal production throughout the Mediaeval and the Modern Period in Europe. In Austria, charcoal production was carried out on a large scale until around 1900 A.D. and continued in some areas during the 20th century until today, though on a much-reduced scale. Parallel to the growing economy and the need of metal – especially iron – goods the need of wood and charcoal increased, so notably in the late 15th/16th century and in the 18th century A.D. The immense impact on the forests can be recorded even today by the archaeological evidence of the transport systems of wood in the forests, on the banks of rivers and in the rivers themselves, and by the evidence of the sites of former charcoal hearths. Three methods of wood charcoal production were known, charcoal production in large pits, in circular and in rectangular hearths, this last method being a technological import from Scandinavia in the late 18th century.

## **Traditional knowledge and the national legal framework – case studies from Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic and Poland**

**Teodora Konach**

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The paper will discuss the legal aspects of safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in forest areas and the new role of local communities. It will present four case studies that are relevant to the safeguarding of traditional knowledge in the protected areas of selected European countries (Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Poland), taking into consideration the national legal framework.

## **The Radi's Forest: a socio-ecological system throughout time**

**Dimitra Koumparou**

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Through the history of Radi's forest organization and management, inspired and applied by the local population, a "spontaneous" management plan with a sustainable orientation is emerging, developing a socio- ecological landscape. In the interdependence of social and ecological systems 2 basic dimensions are involved: time and space. The place is the island of Icaria, Greece, and the communities that live in and/or next to the forest, and the time extends from antiquity to the 21th century.



## Mapping of Cultural Heritage Located in Estonian Landscapes

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The poster provides an overview of the GIS instruments created by the Estonian Land Board for highlighting the cultural values on landscapes, protected by law or just database for inform the landowner. The GIS format of the data enables to integrate them to the map applications used in smart devices ([https://xgis.maaamet.ee/xGIS/XGis?app\\_id=MA22](https://xgis.maaamet.ee/xGIS/XGis?app_id=MA22)).

**Keywords:** Cultural heritage, GIS, Estonian National Heritage Board, Estonian Land Board, Estonian Literary Museum, landscape analysis, National Parks

## **Preserving of Cultural Heritage During Forest Management in Estonian Forestland**

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The presentation and article introduces non-protective cultural heritage objects in forestland, their description in databases and good practices to preserve objects of cultural heritage. The presentation shows that it is possible to manage forest and at the same time keep human signs in the forest landscape to next generations.

**Keywords:** Cultural heritage, Forest Management, GIS database, Preservation methods, Estonian State Forest Management Centre

## **Presenting and Interpreting Cultural Heritage in the Visitor Management of Estonian State Forest**

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The presentation introduces implementing non-protective cultural heritage objects in the landscape to the visitor management of Estonian State Forest Management Centre, introducing forest-related cultural heritage and the history of forestry in the visitor management and nature education programmes.

**Keywords:** Cultural heritage, Visitor Management, Nature Education, Estonian State Forest Management Centre

## Human-forest relationship

### **Jaana Laine**

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The Forest relationship was in 2017 included in the Finnish National Inventory of Living Heritage. The Human-forest relationship, combining historical and modern aspects, reflects both global, national, communal and individual attitudes and values towards forests. However, instead a one-way relationship, the Human-forest relationship is often described and understood as a mutual interaction with forests.

This paper, firstly, examines what definitions different fields of science have given to the concept Human-forest relationship, and with what methodologies the research of this relationship has been conducted. Secondly, how the widely utilized concept Ecosystem services is intertwined in the research of the aforementioned relationship. The four categories of Ecosystem services - supporting, provisioning, regulating and cultural services - in many aspects echo with the idea of Human-forest relationship.

## **Transforming Nomadic Traditions to Biodiversity-Friendly Livelihoods from the Perspective of Traditional Forest-related Knowledge—A Successful Life story of H Village of Yunnan Province in China**

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Can we achieve dual goals of biodiversity conservation and better off in the indigenous communities? H village of Yunnan province is one of the successful cases. This paper took this case as an example and intended to understand how it can happen from the perspective of traditional forest-related knowledge through documenting periodic land and forest tenure reform between 1950 to now and major development interventions from Chinese governments and foreign donors. Cultures and religions of Lisu people, and the ways Lisu people living with natural resources and village regulation, invented through long-term practical experiences living with the nature and inherited generations by generations. Under the modern technologies and culture, the traditional forest-related knowledge and culture have been facing great challenges. In livelihoods recently, Lisu People reduced the dependence on forest products. “Slash-and-burn” farming plus nomadic lifestyle has been transformed to agroforestry practices for commercial crops and off-farm jobs. The case of H village proves that with proper

interventions, human can achieve dual goals, to improve livelihood of local residents and to preserve biodiversity in the era of modernism, globalization and marketization. The story of H village tells us that the relationship between human and nature should be interactive and interdependent, and thus biodiversity conservation should be based on social-ecological system as a whole, but should not separate human from natural ecosystem. We should fully consider traditional forest-related knowledge (TFRK) as an asset of local minority and activate it in an era of globalization, marketization and privatization towards to the sustainable development

**Key words:** traditional forest culture; Lisu; culture change; forest polices

## **Ancient forest mapping and recognition: case study from Latvia**

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Ancient forest is a concept addressed to forested areas, which is shown on maps already in the middle of the 19th century. In European countries, the interest in ancient forests is linked to the nature status of the diversity of nature attributed to them and the habitat of rare species, as well as to the cultural phenomenon and the oppression of agriculture. Although relatively easy to identify on rough scale maps, on a detailed scale, in particular with regard to the nature of historical land-use changes several research issues arisen. Basically, only fragmentary information is available, and the changing patterns of management, techniques and their intensity over time, the localization and description of ancient forests are topical research issues. Studying these issues we choose area located in the central part of Latvia, in the characteristic area mosaic landscape, where small forest contours can be found on the maps since the late 17th century. However nowadays, the majority of study area is covered with forests. In the study area, the database containing various maps, estate plans, aerial photos was created to follow the land use and land-use intensity change over time. The GIS database was supported by supplementary field observations and

records. As a result, several questions related to the content, accuracy and availability of data, and diversity of present forests were identified during the study. We also concluded that the ancient forest as a concept is difficult to be use on a small spatial scale, without taking into account the detailed historical and current events, and often hidden, driving forces.



## **Put yourself in the picture - Art Interpretations as a Tool for Deeper Connection to the Forest**

**Nina Luostarinen<sup>1</sup>, Minna Hautio, Humak<sup>2</sup>**

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The aim of the project Mätäsmetäs was to explore new ways to find new friend and visitors of few hiking areas by an art based participatory actions can make participants attach to these places and make them willing to promote these sites by sharing the taken photographs.

The aim of this game was to invite visitors to create and share their own impressions and feelings connected to the forest environment and based on art in different form. Forest appears in various form in Finnish art. For Finns, forest is a very important part of nature, it has given us folklore, strength in form of beliefs, protection and subsistence but also appeared as something ominous and frightening. And it has appealede to people's imagination, both commonalty and artists.

The idea of this game was, that in order to participate, the player had to create his/her own photographic interpretation of the given forest themed piece of art, literature or folklore. The participants were encouraged to play with the theme. The idea was to find an interpretation that has its core in the original artwork and that reflects the player's own approach to forest, nature and to the theme this specific piece of art is dealing with."

## **The great potential of formerly used wood species in Austria**

**Konrad Mayer, Andrea Weber, Elisabeth Wächter, Michael Grabner**

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Due to wood species identification in museums in Austria, it is known that at least 48 different species were in use. Analyses of historical literature as well as modern testing of these species showed interesting results, highlighting the outstanding properties of shrubs and small trees. Knowing about the properties of formerly used wood species forms the basis of their sustainable and modern use.

## **Historical wood craft techniques – documentary film: A way to safeguard knowledge!**

**Sebastian Nemestothy, Rosa von Suess, Hisham Momen, Klaus Seelos, Felix Blasinger, Johannes Winkler, Clemens Baumann, Corinna Stiefelbauer, Michael Grabner**

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The knowledge and skills of wooden handicraft techniques, which were gathered for thousands of years, were transferred orally from one generation to the next. Written textbooks describing the knowledge and skills are rare. To safeguard techniques, which are still existing, or have been re-discovered, a pioneering project of documentary films was set up. The idea is to document each step and to give all information necessary on a production process.

## **A chorographic source of 18th century reveals how agro-forestry systems of the past have legacies with current landscape**

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Knowledge about past landscapes can be helpful to better understand how present land-use came into being. Outstanding examples of the earliest formal documentations about landscape are historical-geographical (chorographic) descriptions. In this study we provided a spatialized picture of agro-forestry systems in the late eighteenth century for the Bologna Apennine (Italy) to reconstruct their main geographic-demographic land-use drivers and to detect existing legacies between past agricultural and silvicultural productivity and today's landscape. To this purpose we extracted, spatialized, and compiled demographic and agro-forestry (i.e., product richness and productivity index) data at the administrative unit level from the chorographic work by Serafino Calindri (1733-1811). Data were analyzed through multivariate techniques

(including Geographic Weighted Regression). We obtained a matrix of 240 units per 18 products. Products and productivity mostly depended on local environmental constraints (e.g., elevation, geology). Forests and semi-natural areas, including related products (wood, nuts, hay, meadow) mainly dominated the mountainside; agricultural areas and related products (wheat, cereals, grapes, fruit, hemp, silk) were mostly spread as mixed cropping on the hillside. Such former clustering of the land-use types in mountain and hillside is still recognizable in the present landscape: the hillside is now highly linked to artificial cover, whereas the mountainside displays a higher resistance to change, with significant forest cover which has further increased since the last post-war period.

Our case study is an outstanding example on how chorographic works may represent a highly valuable source of knowledge about historical landscapes, particularly for of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In particular, knowledge derived from historical records may reveal legacies with the current landscape. Our approach can be extended to other territories and landscapes, as historical-geographical descriptions are increasingly available as online sources and can be coupled with other coeval information.

## **Close-To-Nature Forest Structure in the Vicinity of the Žiče Charterhouse as an Indispensable Pattern Criterion of a Heritage Landscape**

**Janez Pirnat, Milan Kobal**

University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Forestry, Ljubljana, Slovenia

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The Žiče Charterhouse is famed for being one of the most significant examples of cultural heritage dotting the Slovene forested landscape. Consequently, it is necessary to ensure the indispensable pattern of the pristine landscape structure by protecting the neighbouring close-to-nature structured forests, which were determined with a visibility analysis. In reference to the information gathered from laser scans of Slovenia, a digital elevation model (DEM) with 1 × 1 m cells was developed and applied as the basic spatial layer. Among the stands surrounding the monastery, the ones with the highest visibility are the most critical in maintaining its legacy and appearance. In the coming years, the focus should be on raising the portion of deciduous trees in the stands with the most notable presence of the spruce.

## **Cultural heritage: The evolution of forestry policy in Britain in response to changing resource needs**

**Susanne Raum**

Imperial College London - Centre for Environmental Policy, UK

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Forestry policy in Britain has been subject to a series of paradigm changes since the early 1990s. With origins in a largely ad hoc attitude towards forest expansion and management which dominated up to World War I, a productivity stance based on intensive mono-culture plantations in order to reduce dependency on timber imports then held sway until the early 1970s. This has since been overlain with ideas about multi-functionality and sustainable forest management that continue to be important until today. However, although British forestry policy is increasingly influenced by international obligations, it continues to be influenced by its low forest cover inherited from colonial times.

**Keywords:** forestry policy; paradigms; sustainable forest management; plantations; colonialism

## **Forest and Wood and Historic Archives of People, Place and Past**

**Ian D. Rotherham**

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Forests and woods are eco-cultural landscapes where human activities over centuries interact with nature to shape the countryside. This process is dynamic and on-going as vegetation cover ebbs and flows with the fluxes of people and climate. The footprint of human activities on these lands provides evidence of the people and of nature through time. Furthermore, this imprint is often long-lasting because of the longevity of woodland or forest landscape, and the generally limited large-scale disruption, at least historically. However, with cultural severance and the twin changes of a) abandonment and b) industrialization of forestry, the evidence and the archives are at best blurred and at worst erased. A further legacy of the now lost activities and traditions of both woodland management and of early 'forestry' are the cultural knowledge embedded in local communities.



## **The relation with the forest in Transylvania reflected in local fairytales and legends**

**Dorin Rus**

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The present study has three sections: in the first one, the author presents the material relation with the forest founding his assertions on a number of selected documents. The second section approaches the immaterial relation, where the forest is considered as a place of intersection with The Other World; while the third section underlines that, the wood is neither a source of energy nor a form of "the other". The analyzed fairy-tales reflect mainly the material relation with the forest, the Transylvanian populations sustaining their existence by practicing the lumbering, agriculture and animal husbandry. Most of the fairy-tales related with the wood are appearing in the Székely Land, an area where people have worked exclusively in the forestry economy, more than the other Transylvanian populations: Romanians, Germans or Hungarians. Then, the forest is an encounter place with the souls from The Other World where the Hero is meeting some special characters and magic forces of the wood. In these forests the heroes have to getting over some attempts, some initiations; for this reason the wood is considered also a space where the hero discovers his own self. The main difference reported to the Western fairy-tales is the presence

of superstitions, a common characteristic of all the people that lived in the Balkans area. Another differentiation element resides in the interpretation of fairytale elements, their origins from the Transylvanian social and economic relations which had a different evolution, related to the development of Western society. Another feature is the presence of a streak of humor and pathos at the Székelys' fairytales, compared to the Romanian and Saxon ones. However, there is a reciprocal influence of the forest's fairytales, a large number of subjects and themes being common from all the people from Transylvania. The present study is just a standpoint in the multidisciplinary research of the history of the Transylvanian ecosystem. In our opinion, beside the classic historical approach, the analyzing of people's unwritten discourse is very important in the research of the Transylvanian area.

## **Forest in Austria (1930-1947) – from the crisis until the reestablishment of the Federal Department of Forest. Visual correspondences between the regimes, forestry institutions and cultural phenomenon**

**Marianne Schreck**

Bundesforschungszentrums für Wald, BFW, Vienna, Austria

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Wald nutzen, um Existenz zu sichern. Dieser Satz wird u.a. als Narrativ herangezogen, um das Bildmaterial der Forstlichen Versuchsanstalt Mariabrunn auf seine Semantik hin zu analysieren. Es umfasst Fotografien und 16mm-Filme, die zur Visualisierung der Wissenschaft produziert wurden und im Lehrbetrieb zum Einsatz kamen. Naturwissenschaftlich ist die Relevanz in den Hintergrund gerückt, hervor treten Sozial- und Kulturgeschichte.

## **Mediterranean Forest as a resource (11<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries): mapping the Medieval Catalan Forest**

**Maria Soler, Marta Sancho, Rosa Lluch**

IRCUM -Departament d'Història i Arqueologia, Universitat de  
Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

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In the Middle Ages, the forests were an important resource for the rural economies. There people could find since the essential fuel to the medicinal plants. Forests were like a pantry, where people could obtain many products for their own self-supply. We will do an approach thanks to the dialogue of all kind of historical sources: written documents, archaeology, iconography and ethnography. Then we will map the information with a GIS.

## **Non-timber forest uses in preindustrial Central Europe**

**Péter Szabó**

Institute of Botany, Czech Academy of Sciences, Brno, Czech Republic

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Non-timber management types (such as forest grazing, hay cutting and litter raking) were once important parts of forest management and played a major role in ecosystem development through biomass removal. In this presentation I will introduce comprehensive data on non-timber uses from 3500 settlements in the Czech Republic to show the extent to which these uses were present in preindustrial forests and how the contemporaries viewed them from the Middle Ages to the Industrial revolution.

## Enchanted Forests

**Judith Vanderelst**

Netherlands

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Emerging spatial technologies allow us to monitor changes at Earth's surface from space; dwindling ice cover and disappearing forests can all be observed in real-time. Many of current management practices are based on such remote and objective metrics, but often bypass important local knowledge that is embedded in long histories of human land relationships. This paper addresses this shortcoming.

## **The inventory of memorable trees in the Czech Republic: A potential tool for identification and safeguarding of traditional knowledge and heritage related to trees and forest management**

**Jiří Woitsch**

Institute of Ethnology, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic

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Czech Agency for Nature Conservation currently registers more than 3000 memorable trees. An extraordinary detailed evidence dates back to the 1908 and consists of data related to natural features of single trees, alleys, groups of trees and small forests. Secondly it includes information on previous traditional management of trees, local knowledge and practices (folklore and narratives, religious and ritual practices etc.) The inventory is based on national legislation, freely on-line accessible and provides a fundamental expert knowledge base for nature and landscape protection. However it has never been used as a tool for identification and possible safeguarding of traditional knowledge and management related to trees and forests. It has also no importance in preparing current Czech forest policies. The presentation aims to show, how the inventory could be used for improving our knowledge concerning the cultural heritage of central-European forests.

**INTRODUCTION OF  
FOREST ENTERPRISE  
“GUT POITSCHACH”**





The private forest enterprise „Gut Poitschach“ covers about 945 ha. Forestry is one branch in a mixed enterprise of woods, farming, hunting, fishery, energy production, rent and lease, timber transport and technical bureau for forestry consulting.

### Branches of enterprise:

- Forestry:
  - 845 ha productive forest in an elevation between 600 and 1200 m above s.l.
  - 5 ha protection forest
  - ca. 4.900 m<sup>3</sup> annual harvest.
- Agriculture: 45-50 ha farmland, seed production; pastures mainly under lease.
- Fishing: 10 ha „Goggausee“, fishing licenses (50 annual, daily).
- Hunting: 1100 ha hunting area, local hunters, district system (70-150 ha portions).
- Timber transport: 1 Truck for timber transportation, 12.000 m<sup>3</sup> annual capacity.
- Rent and lease: 3 industrial objects; over 20 apartments.
- Hydro Power Plants: 2 certified small hydro power plants (apr. 170 kW, 1.600.000 kWh/year).
- Forest consulting: planning and consulting for forest enterprises, natural conservation, biology, roads.

## History

The forest area was generated through step by step acquisitions of forest and farmland areas (1885-1989) of the former iron processing industries and is in one family's hands just since about 100 years (5 generations).

The history of enterprise and forest utilization and the changing framework had a strong influence at the forest development and structure. About 100 years ago new afforestation of former farmland occurred and in consequence large area clear cuts for supply of the pulp and papermills. Till 1975 also a sawmill of the own enterprise was running.

Today forestry is the most important branch: on the forest area of 840 ha an annual harvest of 4.000 to 5.500 cbm is cut. These fellings are thinnings and small-scale ore single cuttings of mature trees. Forest regeneration is done by natural germination.



### **Integration of nature conservation and biodiversity:**

- Network of old aged trees (broadleaf, fir /abies) as habitat for birds and insects;
- Creation of biotops - ponds, wetland;
- Integration of edges to agriculture land (tree rows, marshland, swamp);
- Protected swamp areas – BIOSA (12 ha) (Köttern) => agric. nature conservation program.

### **Overall resume – summary**

6 key factors for successful implementation of nature-based forestry:

- Know how – competence – quality awareness;
- Personal resources & technical equipment;
- Integration of all branches („can a tree grow without branches?“);
- Knowledge of growth potential & site development;
- References, benchmarking & multiplication – public relations;
- History as source of inspiration & orientation.

### **Future development strategies:**

- Continuous migration of forest system – value enhancement – improvement with broadleaf trees;
- Increase of harvesting in selective cutting - higher annual yield ( $\sim 5.000 \Rightarrow 7.000-8.000 \text{ m}^3/\text{y}$ ; +30-45%);
- Offering general forest service (consulting, measurements) - stronger integration;
- Selling electric energy as local dealer directly to the home;
- Heat supply – micronet - woodchip-heating, solar energy production.

# **PROGRAMME**

## 4<sup>th</sup> December

**15:00 – 17:30** Arrival, registration

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**18:00 – 20:30** Welcome reception, afterwards dinner and get together

## 5<sup>th</sup> December

**8:00 – 9:00** Registration

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**9:00 – 9:15** Welcome

*Elisabeth Johann (Austria), Jiri Woitsch (Czech Republic), Jürgen Kusmin (Estonia) (Organizers)*

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**9:15 – 10:15** Introduction

*L. Ziehaus*

Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism, Austria

**Forests + Culture in Austria – a Short Overview**

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*I.D. Rotherham*

Sheffield Hallam University, UK, Coordinator of IUFRO Research Unit 9.03 Forest History and Traditional Knowledge

**Forest and Wood and Historic Archives of People, Place and Past**

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**10:15 – 10:45** Coffee break

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**10:45 – 12:45** Session 1

**Cultural heritage of the forest**

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*L. Jinlong*

Centre of Forestry, Environmental and Resources Policy Study, Renmin University of China

**Transforming Nomadic Traditions to Biodiversity-Friendly Livelihoods from the Perspective of Traditional Forest-related Knowledge – A Successful Life story of H Village of Yunnan Province in China**

*P. Szabó*

Institute of Botany, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic,  
Department of Vegetation Ecology, European Society for  
Environmental History President 2017-2019

**Non-timber Forest Uses in Preindustrial Central Europe**

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*M. Grabner*

University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences – BOKU, Vienna,  
Austria

**Forest Activity in Prehistoric Hallstatt**

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*M. Soler Sala and M. Sancho i Planas*

IRCUM -Departament d'Història i Arqueologia, Universitat de  
Barcelona, Spain

**Mediterranean Forest as a Resource (11th-14th centuries):  
mapping the Medieval Catalan Forest**

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**12:45 – 14:00**

Lunch

**14:00 – 15:30**

Session 2

**Investigations aiming to increase the  
knowledge – documentation – safeguarding**

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*G. Pezzi*

Department of Biological, Geological and Environmental Sciences,  
University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy

**A Chorographic Source of 18th Century Reveals how Agro-forestry  
Systems of the Past have Legacies with Current Landscape**

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*J. Woitsch*

Institute of Ethnology, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech  
Republic

**The inventory of memorable trees in the Czech Republic: A  
potential tool for identification and safeguarding of traditional  
knowledge and heritage related to trees and forest management**

*M. Lukins*

Forest state research institute "Silava", Latvia

**Ancient forest mapping and recognition: case study from Latvia**

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*J. Kusmin*

Estonian State Forest Management Centre

Poster: **Mapping of Cultural Heritage Located in Estonian Landscapes**

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**15:30 – 16:00** Coffee break

**16:00 – 17:30** Session 3

**Sharing and improving knowledge concerning the cultural heritage**

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*J. Laine*

Department of Political and Economic Studies / Faculty of Social Sciences University of Helsinki, Finland

**Forest relationship**

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*C.C.-H. Lee*

International Wood Culture society

**World Wood Day**

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*E. Johann*

Austrian Forest Association/Expert committee Forest History

**The forgotten heritage: Sustainable Forest Management and the Safeguarding of the Forestry-related Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage in Austria**

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*T. Kusmin*

Estonian State Forest Management Centre, Estonia

**Presenting and Interpreting Cultural Heritage in the Visitor Management of Estonian State Forest**

**18:00 – 22:00** Departure for the evening event: Wood-sculpture exhibition, concert and conference dinner at Castle Albeck (bus shuttle)

**6<sup>th</sup> December**

**8:30 – 10:00** Session 4  
**Best practices for including traditional knowledge into forest management**

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*T. Konach*

Jagiellonian University Krakow, Poland and the Polnische Akademie der Wissenschaften - Wissenschaftliches Zentrum in Wien

**Traditional Knowledge and the National Legal Framework – Case Studies from Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic and Poland**

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*P. Herbst*

Expert at 'Forestry and Lawyer, Austria

**Common Forest Ownership in Austria**

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*J. Kusmin*

Estonian State Forest Management Centre, Estonia

**Preserving of Cultural Heritage during Forest Management in Estonian Forestland**

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*J. Pirnat*

University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Forestry, Slovenia

**Close-To-Nature Forest Structure in the Vicinity of the Žiče Charterhouse as an Indispensable Pattern Criterion of a Heritage Landscape**

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**10:00 – 10:30** Coffee break



**10:30 – 12:00**

Session 5

**Best practices for including traditional knowledge into forest management**

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*R. Karhunkorva*

Exhibition Manager (M.A.), LUSTO – The Finnish Forest Museum, Finland

**The Relationship with the Forest in Finland as Cultural Heritage**

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*D. Koumparou*

Laboratory of Technology and Policy of Energy and Environment, Hellenic Open University, Patra, Greece,

**The Radi's Forest: a socio-ecological system throughout time**

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*S. Raum*

Imperial College London - Centre for Environmental Policy, UK

**The evolution of forestry policy in Britain in response to changing resource needs**

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*K. Mayer*

University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences – BOKU, Vienna, Austria

**The great potential of formerly used wood species in Austria**

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**12:00 – 12:45**

Lunch

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**13:00 – 18:00**

In-Congress-tour departure for excursion (bus transfer) to private forest enterprise Poitschach: Sustainable forest management in context of ProSilva and forest culture.

7<sup>th</sup> December

8:30 – 10:00

Session 6

**Studies concerning the historic elements as physical and intangible part of cultural heritage**

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*C. de Pater*

Forest and Nature Conservation Policy Group Wageningen University and Research

**Articulation of Spiritual Values in Forest Management Plans**

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*S. Klemm*

Archaeology & Communication, Vienna, Austria

**Historical Charcoal Production and Its Cultural Heritage in Austrian's Forests – The Archaeological and Historical Evidence**

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*S. Karanitsch-Ackerl*

University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences – BOKU, Vienna, Austria

**Dendroprovenancing - New insights for wooden cultural heritage**

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*S. Nemestothy*

University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences – BOKU, Vienna, Austria

**Historical wood craft techniques – documentary film: A way to safeguard knowledge**

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10:00 – 10:30

Coffee break

**10:30 – 12:00**

Session 7

**Studies concerning the historic elements as physical and intangible part of cultural heritage**

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*T. Bakhmetyeva*

Susan B. Anthony Institute for Gender, Sexuality, and Women's Studies, University of Rochester, USA

**Seeing the Nation for the Trees: The Cultural Heritage of Białowieża Forest and the Debate on Polish National Identity**

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*D. Rus*

Researcher, Romania

**The relation with the forest in Transylvania reflected in local fairytales and legends**

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*M. Schreck*

Bundesforschungszentrum für Wald, Vienna, Austria

**Forest in Austria (1930-1947) – from the crisis until the reestablishment of the Federal Department of forest. Visual correspondences between the regimes, forestry institutions and cultural phenomenons**

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*N. Luostarinen*

University of Lapland, Finland

**Put yourself in the picture – Art interpretations as a Tool for Deeper Connection to the Forest**

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**12:00 – 12:30**

Summary, Future perspectives

# **LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

Bakhmetyeva Tanyana	Susan B. Anthony Institute for Gender, Sexuality, and Women's Studies University of Rochester, USA
De Pater Catharina H.	Forest and Nature Conservation Policy Group, Wageningen University and Research, Netherlands
Gogela Elisabeth	Association FoKuS (Service Forest and Culture), Austria
Grabner Michael	University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna, Institute of Wood Technology and Renewable Resources, Austria
Hajzeri Arlinda	Department of Architecture and Urban Studies, Politecnico di Milano, Italy
Herbst Peter	Expert at Forestry and Lawyer, Villach, Austria
Johann Elisabeth	Austrian Forest Association, Group of Experts Forest History, Austria
Karanitsch-Ackerl Sandra	University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna, Austria
Karhunkorva Reetta	LUSTO – The Finnish Forest Museum, Finland
Klemm Susanne	Archaeology & Communication, Vienna, Austria

Konach Teodora	Polnische Akademie der Wissenschaften - Wissenschaftliches Zentrum Wien
Koumparou Dimitra	Ministry of Environment and Energy, Special Service “Executive Authority of the Partnership Agreement, Environmental sector”, Athens, Greece
Koller Elke	Association FoKuS (Service Forest and Culture), Austria
Kusmin Jürgen	Estonian State Forest Management Centre, Tallin, Estonia
Kusmin Triin	Estonian State Forest Management Centre, Tallin, Estonia
Laine Jaana	Economic and social history, Department of Political and Economic Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Helsinki, Finland
Lee Charlotte Chia-Hua	International Wood Culture Society
Litschauer Walburga	Association FoKuS (Service Forest and Culture), Austria
Liu Jinlong	Centre of Forestry, Environmental and Resources Policy Study, Renmin University of China, China
Lukins Martin	Forest state research institute “Silava”, Latvia

Luostarinen Nina	University of Lapland, Finland
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Nemestothy Sebastian	University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna, Austria
Pezzi Giovanna	Department of Biological, Geological and Environmental Sciences, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy
Pirnat Janez	University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Forestry, Slovenia
Pirtscher Harald	AMT DER KÄRNTNER LANDESREGIERUNG, Abteilung 10 – Land und Forstwirtschaft, Ländlicher Raum, Austria
Raum Susanne	Research Associate Centre for Environmental Policy, Imperial College London, UK
Rotherham Ian	Hallam University Sheffield, UK
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Sancho i Planas Marta	IRCUM -Departament d'Història i Arqueologia, Universitat de Barcelona, Spain
Schreck Marianne	BFW, Redaktion & Wissensvermittlung, Vienna, Austria

Soler Sala Maria	IRCUM -Departament d'Història i Arqueologia, Universitat de Barcelona, Spain
Szabó Péter	Institute of Botany, Czech Academy of Sciences, Brno, Czech Republic
Wächter Elisabeth	University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna, Austria
Weaver Stewart	University of Rochester, USA
Woitsch Jiří	Institute of Ethnology, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic
Ziehaus Leopold	Bundesministerium für Nachhaltigkeit und Tourismus, Vienna, Austria





# NOTES























