



# Bulletin

## International Association for Landscape Ecology

### WELCOME ADDRESS OF THE IALE PRESIDENT (2007-2011)

By K. Bruce Jones, [kbjones@usgs.gov](mailto:kbjones@usgs.gov)

It is a great pleasure and honor to be able to serve as the new President of IALE. Now more than ever our world needs the kind of science results, information, and solutions provided by the field of landscape ecology. Moreover, because of its emphasis on and explicit recognition of spatial pattern and processes, scale, and humans as part of the environment, landscape ecology holds great potential to inform environmental managers, decision makers, and the public on ways to restore, protect, and sustain many of the important ecological services upon which societies depend. The challenges we face are large and complex ... but our collective view can make a difference. We look forward to your participation in IALE to help make that difference! I am very proud to represent this great science discipline, IALE, and the group of forward-thinking scientists, practitioners, and managers who apply the principles of landscape ecology.

I wanted to take this opportunity to thank outgoing President, Bob Bunce, and the entire Executive Committee for their great work over the last four years. Their great work was culminated by the IALE Congress in Wageningen this past July. The Congress was the largest of its type in the history of IALE and had a great diversity of special sessions workshops, and presentations. The Congress was a testament to the expanding influence of landscape ecology in science and environmental management. For example, it hosted the first IALE session on Landscape Genetics. Many thanks to Bob Bunce, Rob Jongman, and others who organized and pulled off this great conference.

Over the next four years I hope to strengthen communication among members of our Society and to help grow our membership across the world. I especially want to strengthen membership and IALE's impact in areas of the world that are currently under-represented and where landscape ecology offers great potential to inform science and management. One major activity toward this end is to hold the first African IALE conference sometime within the next four years. I also want to tap into those IALE chapters that have grown over the past few years ... to learn about the variety of approaches that we might use in other regions of the world to grow our Society. Finally, I will work with the leaders of other ecological societies to explore possibilities for joint ventures, workshops, conferences, training, and to spread the influence of our Society.

I look forward to working with the new Executive Committee in addressing critical issues and in developing new and exciting ideas for the Society. I also welcome your input and involvement in IALE, including suggestions to improve any aspect of the Society, and to serve on committees and working groups.

I hope the next four years will bring us all closer together and witness a continued expansion of the positive influence of landscape ecology on global environmental issues.

Ciao !!!

K. Bruce Jones

## REPORT OF PAST PRESIDENT

By Bob Bunce, [bob.bunce@wur.nl](mailto:bob.bunce@wur.nl)

In the short report below I have included comments from the Plenary Speakers and the contributors to the Round Table discussion, as well as from some individuals.

All continents were represented, showing the continued expansion of the discipline, and several new chapters were proposed during the Congress. The high proportion of young people present was highly encouraging and promises well for the future. Their enthusiasm and the standard of their presentations and posters were exceptional.

Stakeholder involvement and the production of scientific work relevant to the needs of society was a common thread. However, many speakers recognised that still more needs to be done in this respect, especially in large scale projects. In this respect collaboration with landscape architects could be an important link to the urban environment. The latter is likely to become increasingly important as a research topic and it was impressive to see the range of original work in this area.

Another recurrent theme was the potential effects of climate change, with study areas varying from hydrology to patterns of land use and fire hazard. It seems likely that climate change will increase unpredictability and emphasises the need for adequate monitoring. However, it is important not to exaggerate impacts, and stringent evaluation of results is essential.

Many participants were committed to benefiting society and, whilst recognising the role of man in many environmental problems, there was a general understanding that human management could also be beneficial in maintaining biodiversity. Cultural differences between regions are important in this respect, and may exert stronger influences on landscape structure and habitats than is often recognised. Landscape ecologists should seek to exert more influence on how landscapes are managed, and should take a strong lead on multiple objectives, rather than single issues. They should also do more to frame policy, and they should especially aim to narrow the knowledge gap between disciplines, although there are institutional problems in this respect.

Population growth and technological advances present a major challenge to landscape ecologists throughout the world. Biofuel expansion is likely to become a major issue in Europe as well as globally. Urgent research is needed to examine the implications of this process at the landscape level, rather than concentrating on individual crops at the

field scale. Similarly, there is an urgent need to assess the relationships between production and maintenance of biodiversity. Evaluation of these functions in isolation should not be an option, and the interdependence of protected areas and the surrounding landscape needs to be emphasised.

Understanding patterns and processes remains of major importance, perhaps more so than presentations of some spatial models and GIS. Estimates of uncertainty are also essential.

There is no doubt that policy can have major and rapid impacts on the constitution of the landscape and can lead to abandonment. In this respect, extensification and lack of management in the countryside, resulting from depopulation, can be just as damaging as intensification elsewhere. It was recognised that it is essential to think over relatively long time periods; e.g., over 20 years; and that strategic monitoring at a large scale is an important subject which requires further consideration.

Finally, Ladislav Miko has drawn up an excellent set of draft recommendations from the Congress which the Scientific Committee will consider for publication in due course.



*Bob Bunce and Bruce Jones, former and present IALE Presidents*

## IALE AWARDS PRESENTED AT THE DINNER OF THE WORLD CONGRESS

### Awards for scientific achievement

#### Joan Nassauer

Joan Nassauer is Professor of Landscape Architecture in the School of Natural resources at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, USA. She became interested in landscape ecology in 1985 and has since made major contributions to both teaching and research in the subject. In particular she carried out much interdisciplinary work. She has contributed to many national and international IALE meetings and has a distinguished publication record.

#### Jacques Baudry

Jacques Baudry is currently Director of Research for SAD-Paysage, a research unit of INRA and is based in Rennes, Brittany, France. He completed his post doctoral thesis with Richard Forman and then started his work in landscape ecology by working on hedgerow networks. Since 1993 he has worked mainly on Bocage landscapes and also has a distinguished publication record.

#### Andrej Richling

Andrej Richling has been Professor of landscape ecology in Warsaw, Poland for many years, although he has now retired. He has been an inspiration to many young landscape ecologists, not only in Poland but also in central Europe. He has contributed to many IALE meetings and has published extensively.

### Distinguished service awards

#### Rob Jongman

Rob Jongman is a senior scientist in Alterra, Wageningen, The Netherlands. He has been treasurer of IALE for many years and has been instrumental in getting the IALE finances onto a sound basis. He finally called it a day at the World Congress but will continue to help the new treasurer. He has also made many other contributions to the organization of IALE as well as to many meetings.

#### Teresa Pinto-Correia

Teresa Pinto-Correia is a Professor in the University of Evora, Portugal. For many years she has been a key figure in APEP, the Portuguese chapter of IALE, which has been one of the most active groups in IALE. She has also made many other contributions to IALE meetings both in organizational and scientific terms.

#### László Miklós

László Miklós is a Professor in Landscape Ecology at the

Technical University in Zvolen, Slovakia, and member of the Slovak Parliament in Bratislava. In the past he has been Minister of the Environment and has shown how landscape ecology can be built into national and international policy, e.g. in the Agenda 21 from Rio that he influenced. He has also been an inspiration to landscape ecology in Slovakia which has one of the most distinguished records of any national chapters.



*Ad-hoc Band at the Banquet*

### Speech by Zev Naveh

The conference was attended by several founding members and promoters of IALE. One of them - Zeh Naveh - delivered speech to attendees in which he presented his view of landscape ecology. Here are selected paragraphs from his speech:

*"I am pleased that this event takes place in the Netherlands, where I was born 87 years ago in Amsterdam. However, I have to disappoint you: My knowledge of the Dutch language was interrupted at a very early stage, because my parents decided to return to Germany to join their family in 1920.*

*After Hitler came to power, he declared in 1934 a general boycott against the Jews, and in front of our shop stood two uniformed SA men, preventing our customers to enter, and when all the books of Jewish writers and scientists, including Einstein and Freud and also non-Jewish opponents of the Hitler regime, like Thomas Mann, were burned, we left Germany and Europe for good and immigrated to Palestine to help building our own homeland.*

*When I returned more than forty years later, to the Netherlands and got acquainted with Dutch landscape ecology and some of its outstanding leaders, I was very impressed by their success to integrate bio-ecological and hydrological approaches together with dynamic nature conservation*

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management and planning. Thanks to their active involvement Dutch landscape ecologists gained real impact on the national decision-making process in land-use planning. This problem-solving oriented holistic landscape ecology had a great influence on my further work and I followed its progress closely."

Later Naveh elaborated on future tasks of Landscape Ecology: *"We live presently in a world that is undergoing a chaotic transformation from the industrial to the global information age. It is marked by a severe ecological, cultural and socio-economic crisis. This can only be overcome by an all-embracing **"sustainability revolution"**. It demands a shift from the "fossil age" to the "solar age" of a new world economy, and has to be coupled with more sustainable lifestyles and consumption patterns, caring for nature and even investing in nature. To ensure the sustainable future of nature and human life on Earth, **a post-industrial symbiosis between human society and nature**, is urgently needed. Healthier, more livable and attractive urban technosphere landscapes, viable and diverse sun-energy powered biosphere land and seascapes and productive and sustainable agricultural landscapes will serve as the tangible matrix of our Total Human Ecosystem. This can be achieved with the help of a **transdisciplinary science of landscape sustainability**, in which we, as committed actors have to take the lead. And last but not least, one of the major prerequisites is the education of a new generation of open-minded and creative scientific and professional landscape scientists, able to utilize their special disciplinary expertise in close collaborative team work, **and combining ecological knowledge, with ecological wisdom and ethics for the common purpose of a sustainable future of life on Earth and the welfare of all its inhabitants.**"*



Zev Naveh at his speech

## AN INDIAN EXPERIENCE OF THE IALE 2007 WORLD CONGRESS

By K. Ramesh, [ramesh@wii.gov.in](mailto:ramesh@wii.gov.in)

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I was introduced to IALE way back in 2002 during the 17th Annual Symposium of US-IALE, thanks to the Distinguished Foreign Scholar Award, and NASA-MSU Professional Enhancement Award. Overawed by the concept, scientific rigor, tools and practical relevance, I soon plunged into landscape ecology as my major area of professional discipline. Though I knew that as compared to the American approach, the landscape ecology is more human oriented in Europe, IALE 2007 World Congress (8-12 July) at Wageningen, the Netherlands was my first opportunity to personally explore and interact with many European colleagues. I was, indeed, unsure of my participation in the congress earlier as I was busy involved in field data collection in the remote Himalaya. The moment I realized that there was a possibility with the support coming from WWF-International and World Pheasant Association, I held on to it. I am glad that I made it to the conference, for so many new things to learn particularly on the way how landscape ecology could be used to influence policy and practical utility of the science.

The congress was appreciably structured into various components accommodating the interest of novices, experts and eminent landscape ecologists. While the large number of papers (over 1000) revealed that every effort had been made to bring together as many as aspirants, the contents reflected the rapid progress being made by landscape ecologists addressing scientific enquiry, policy development, practical implementation and political interest. The plenary speakers artfully interlinked the relevance and importance of landscape ecology with other areas of scientific and public interests. I benefited particularly from the talks by Dr. Peter Bridgewater (Secretary General Ramsar Convention, Switzerland) on wetlands, Dr. Joan Nassauer (University of Michigan, USA) on urban development, and Dr. John Wiens (The Nature Conservancy, USA) on biodiversity. Linking the landscape ecology and conservation biology, Dr. Wiens interestingly illustrated how these two are intertwined to address the issues related to organisms and places, similar to species-habitat relationship concepts. The key point that he stressed was "conservation means protecting places with people"; a view that has been taken forward by pragmatic conservationists for "tiger conserva-

...continued from page 4 (*Congress Experience*)

tion in human dominated landscapes". These perspectives are only a reflection of conservation paradigm inclined to inclusive strategy, deviating from the traditional rigid and exclusionary standpoint.

The research papers were largely of findings from ongoing research projects, and the theme "ecological networks, fragmentation and connectivity" dominated the sessions. My paper was included under this theme, and there was a significant opportunity to learn from similar studies elsewhere. There were new tools and concepts to assess landscape change, study patch resistance and permeability, establishment of habitat connectivity, identify socio-economic drivers of land change and the way forward to urban environment management. There were also interesting papers on effects of road and traffic on wildlife populations, thermal landscapes, modeling and impacts of climate change, and landscape matrices. Since several of the open session papers were restricted to captive audiences within a limited time schedule, much could not be grasped and also due to concurrent sessions, some of the important papers had to be missed. However, poster papers were on display throughout the conference duration, which offered enhanced opportunity to interact in details and learn from the contemporary landscape ecologists. Clearly, these were lot more informative and productive. I also felt that poster sessions deserved more attention. There could have been a mechanism to evaluate the papers, especially of students and others in the early stage of their career, as this would have served as a peer review on their paper. There were a few papers by leading landscape ecologists explaining new concepts and which contained many jargons, which, in my view, could have been resisted for a while, particularly if we have to expand and percolate down to the policy makers. Landscape ecology as a discipline took long time to establish credibility in some countries including India largely because it is more jargonized keeping away people and it is still a struggle to communicate effectively.

The mid-conference excursion was very useful. I chose to participate in the excursion to Biesbosch: Room for the River Project. This is the site that became a wetland as a result of the St. Elisabeth's Flood of 1421 (it takes its name from the feast day of Saint Elisabeth of Hungary which was formerly November 19, as this flood occurred on the night of November 18 to November 19, 1421). The problem here is a substantial increase in river discharge as a consequence of climate change, and efforts are being made to provide room for such increase, and also land is also being skillfully converted from agriculture into nature and river/water

storage. It was a thrilling experience how dedicated efforts applied with scientific principles could modify a system providing life security to the human and natural world.

On 9th evening, we were taken to Wageningen City Center where cultural events were organized. There were demonstrations of 'shoe making' and 'cheese making' that are typical to the culture of the Netherlands. A social dinner was arranged on 10th night at the Forum Building of Wageningen University and I used this opportunity to interact with other landscape ecologists and held discussions with office bearers of IALE for a possible extension of IALE activities in India. The excursion and social evenings were welcome exposures to the scientific and cultural landscapes of the Netherlands.



*Dutch culture: Klompenmaker*

Overall, the conference provided an insight on how landscape ecology can actually bring in change on the ground. I also felt that European model of landscape ecology is user driven despite relatively less scientific rigor, while the American model was more quantitative and species centric. This distinction came up very clearly in the analysis presented by a speaker during the conclusion session. What I realize is that if we are to make lasting success in India and other South Asian countries, it is necessary to blend both the models. In India, though the concept of landscape ecology has been in use for a decade for large mammal conservation requiring large contiguous habitats and corridors, it was only implicit in nature and has not taken adequate shape. Even today, there is no educational institution here that offers a dedicated course on landscape ecology. However, it is heartening to know that effort is underway to establish the Indian Chapter of IALE, and I sincerely hope that this and other future efforts would enable the larger section of the society here towards explicit integration of landscape ecology for credible benefits and sustainable future.

## A YOUNG SCIENTIST'S PERSPECTIVE OF THE IALE WORLD CONGRESS

By Bella Davies IALE (UK), [bella\\_davies@hotmail.com](mailto:bella_davies@hotmail.com)

On arriving in Wageningen for the 2007 IALE World Congress I was somewhat surprised and impressed to be immediately thrown into discussions about landscape ecology with the taxi driver. I continued to be surprised and impressed throughout the conference: at its sheer scale, the number of delegates, the range of topics presented, not to mention the size of the (cinema) screens on which the presentations were projected and the weight of the conference proceedings! On reflection, if I had to sum up the 2007 IALE World Congress in one word, it would most certainly be 'diversity'.

I attended one of the pre-conference courses on Landscape Ecology for Impact Assessment and was very pleased to be part of such an international group in which more than 15 countries were represented. The course provided an excellent opportunity to be taught by leaders in the field, work through real-life problems, share perspectives between different nationalities and to try out various computer programs. The Congress itself was based at the 'Cinemec' multifunctional cinema complex with parallel talks being held in the eight cinema screens as well as three additional rooms. The scale of the event and number of delegates (around 800) was quite overwhelming but thankfully this was allayed by the friendliness of everyone present. At every IALE conference I have attended I have been struck by the approachability and friendliness of delegates, regardless of their standing, and I was glad to see this pattern repeated at the global scale.



*The setting of the World Congress*

The conference was organised into ten themes of parallel symposia and open sessions. Delegates were periodically brought together for the plenary sessions, each of which gave an overview of a key domain in landscape ecology

(including biodiversity, urban development, wetlands, agriculture and forestry) and underlined pertinent issues. One such issue was raised by Peter Bridgewater, Secretary General of the Ramsar Commission, who highlighted the undervalued nature of environmental security. He pointed out that with increasing pressures on environmental resources this type of security is likely to become of key importance within a relatively short timescale, which will surely demand the expertise of landscape ecologists

The open sessions, symposia talks and posters covered a great diversity of topics with a huge variety of approaches being presented, inducing many people to ask that age old question 'what exactly is landscape ecology?' I heard many an opinion being expressed as to whether a topic/talk/theme/approach was actually landscape ecology, with the natural conclusion being that the discipline means different things to different people, linked by a common spatial theme. This diversity is one of the aspects that makes landscape ecology such an exciting and important area to work in and, as at the last World Congress in 2003, there were frequent calls for those from different disciplines to work together.

There was also a great diversity of topics and destinations offered for the field trips. These were held in the middle of the conference and so were well placed for combating 'conference fatigue', although the timing was perhaps more to do with the release date of the new Harry Potter film, which was being shown in all 8 cinema screens that day! I attended the field trip to the Delta works, which hold back the sea from the low-lying Netherlands, and Tiengemeten, an agricultural island being turned into a 'wilderness' area. This was an excellent opportunity to see some of the Dutch landscape as well as the sluice gates that are integral to maintaining the current state of this landscape.



*Excursion to Tiengemeten*

...continued from page 6 (Congress Experience)

The conference ended with the final plenary and summing up sessions which looked forward to the future of landscape ecology and landscape ecological research. They highlighted the importance of landscape ecology for coping with the inevitable environmental changes that will occur in the coming years and the urgency with which scientific research must be translated into government policies. Since 2001, when I first became involved with IALE, I have repeatedly heard these calls for scientists to be less 'stuffy' and get their ideas across to planners and politicians but as Shelly Hinsley eloquently observed in her summary of the conference, the structure of academia is not conducive to this, with scientists' careers being penalised if they step out of the academic system. It strikes me as time to recognise this more openly and either work towards a system which supports academics in translating their findings into practice or to acknowledge this interface as a separate role into which trained specialists need to be recruited. This seems to be key in ensuring that landscape ecological ideas are carried out in practice.

Finally, I would like to mention the well-organised social programme, which was also diverse, from cheese and clog-making demonstrations to the nail-biting dance-aerobatics at the conference dinner. Trying the many local beers in the 'Vlaamsche Reus' bar of Wageningen market square was also a popular activity. This was a great opportunity to catch up with people I had met at previous IALE conferences and to make new friends who I hope I will see at future IALE events, not least the next IALE World Congress in Beijing.



*Dancing on wooden shoes at the Conference Dinner*

The IALE Bulletin is distributed six times a year to the members of the IALE. The IALE - International Association for LandscapeEcology- was founded in 1982 to promote communication between scientists, planners and interdisciplinary scientific research. IALE Executive Committee: **President:** K. Bruce Jones 2007-2011, US Geological Survey, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Virginia, USA, [kbjones@usgs.gov](mailto:kbjones@usgs.gov); **Secretary General:** Marion Potschin 2003-2011, School of Geography, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD, UK, [Marion.Potschin@nottingham.ac.uk](mailto:Marion.Potschin@nottingham.ac.uk); **Treasurer:** Ralf-Uwe Syrbe 2007-2011, Saxon Academy of Sciences, Neustädter Markt 19, D-01239 Dresden, Germany, [syrbe@iale.de](mailto:syrbe@iale.de); **Past President:** Bob Bunce 2007-2011; ALTERRA Green World Research, Wageningen UR, Postbox 47, 6700 AA Wageningen, The Netherlands, [bob.bunce@wur.nl](mailto:bob.bunce@wur.nl); **Vice Presidents:** Paul Opdam 2007-2011, Wageningen UR, Landscape Ct., Land Use Planning Group, PO Box 47, 6700 AA Wageningen, The Netherlands, [Paul.Opdam@wur.nl](mailto:Paul.Opdam@wur.nl); Diane Pearson 2007-2011, Tropical Spatial Science Group, School of Science & Primary Industries, Faculty of Education, Health & Science, Charles Darwin University, Darwin 0909 Australia, [diane.pearson@cdu.edu.au](mailto:diane.pearson@cdu.edu.au); Maria Kozova 2005-2009, Comenius University in Bratislava, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Ml. dol. B-2, 842 15 Bratislava 4, Slovakia, [kozova@fns.uniba.sk](mailto:kozova@fns.uniba.sk); Sandra Luque 2005-2009, Cemagref - Institute for Agricultural and environmental engineering research, 2, rue de la papeterie, BP 76, F-38402 St-Martin-d'Hères, cedex, France, [sandra.luque@cemagref.fr](mailto:sandra.luque@cemagref.fr); **Bulletin Editor and Deputy Secretary General:** Felix Kienast 1999-2011, Swiss Federal Institute of Forest, Snow and Landscape Research WSL, Division of Land Use Dynamics, Landscape Modelling, 8903 Birmensdorf, Switzerland, [felix.kienast@wsl.ch](mailto:felix.kienast@wsl.ch); **Chairman of Council:** Jesper Brandt 1995-2011, Roskilde University, P.O. Box 260, DK 4000 Roskilde, Denmark, [brandt@ruc.dk](mailto:brandt@ruc.dk).

IALE on the Internet: IALE International: [www.landscape-ecology.org](http://www.landscape-ecology.org)

## MEETINGS

October 24-27, 2007

**IALE Germany 2007: Landscape Ecology and Environmental Politics.** Munich, Germany

<http://www.lrz-muenchen.de/~iale-tagung-2007/>

November 5-7, 2007

**ForestSat'07 International Conference on Remote Sensing, GIS, and Forestry.** Montpellier, France

<http://forestsat.teledetection.fr>

November 20-23, 2007

**IALE France 2007: Le paysage à l'interface des activités agricoles et forestières.** Toulouse, France

<http://www2.toulouse.inra.fr/iale-france-2007/>

March 24-26, 2008

**Southern Forestry and Natural Resource Management GIS Conference: SOFOR GIS 2008.** Orlando, Florida, USA

The 6th SOFOR GIS Conference will encompass topics related to the use of GIS and other geospatial technologies in forestry and natural resource management. We welcome contributions in the following areas:

Digital image processing / Environmental planning / Forestry inventory/management / Geodatabase management / Geospatial technologies / GPS / Habitat analysis / Landscape change / Landscape ecology / Recreation management / Socioeconomic analysis / Soils/soil management / Water resources management / Wildlife/ Fishery management / Urban forestry

Deadline: submission of abstracts due September 15, 2007.

<http://soforgis.net/2008/>

April 6-10, 2008

**Landscape Patterns and Ecosystem Processes. US-IALE 23rd Annual Symposium.** Madison, Wisconsin, USA

Contemporary landscape ecology continues to explore the causes and consequences of landscape heterogeneity across a range of scales, and demand for the scientific underpinnings of landscape planning and management remains high. The 23rd annual symposium will focus on one of the current frontiers in landscape ecology: understanding the patterns, causes, and consequences of spatial heterogeneity for ecosystem function. Spatial fluxes of matter, energy and information influence the functioning of individual ecosystems and heterogeneous landscapes, but progress at the interface of ecosystem and landscape ecology has been relatively slow compared to other areas. Integrating the understanding gained from ecosystem and landscape ecology will enhance progress in both disciplines while generating new insights into how landscapes function.

<http://www.usiale.org>

June 16-18, 2008

**Geo-Environment & Landscape Evolution 2008: Third International Conference on Evaluation, Monitoring, Simulation, Management and Remediation of the Geological Environment and Landscape.** The New Forest, UK

This Conference aims to study the role of geosciences in environmental management. The geosciences understanding of natural systems and their process is of fundamental relevance for proper use of the land.

The study of the Earth's materials and dynamic processes is essential for different fields of application, and to increase our knowledge of varying environmental problems, such as air, soil and water pollution, soil erosion, waste disposal, water quality, building materials and foundations, and many others. Understanding geologic processes is also essential to other fields of study, such as engineering, environmental management, land preservation and restoration, urban environment, land and ecosystem inventories and scenery assessments and landscaping.

The objective of the Meeting is to provide a forum for discussion of these topics among researchers, engineers, planners, decision-makers, consultants and other professionals interested in the contribution of geosciences and geo-information to environmental management, land preservation, remediation and sustainable development.

<http://www.wessex.ac.uk/conferences/2008/geoenv08/>

September 16-18, 2008

**Landscape Ecology and Forest Management. Challenges and Solutions. IUFRO International Conference.** Chengdu, Sichuan, P.R. China

The science of landscape ecology is a rapidly evolving academic field with an emphasis on studying large-scale spatial heterogeneity created by natural influences and human activities. These advances have important implications for managing and conserving natural resources. You are invited to join us to explore the nexus between science and application in a landscape that has been actively managed for human welfare for millennia. This conference in Chengdu, Sichuan, P.R. China is aimed at highlighting both the challenges and solutions to managing forested landscapes for a variety of values and benefits. Contributions are encouraged in one or more of the following topics:

1. Conservation and Landscape Restoration
2. Landscape Health and Ecological Process-based Management
3. Multi-purpose Management and Landscape Sustainability
4. Technologies and Techniques Supporting Landscape Management
5. Urban Forestry and Planning: A Frontier, and more ....

<http://research.eeescience.utoledo.edu/lees/IUFRO/2008MTG/>

### Bulletin Deadlines

Vol. 25 no.5: Oct 31, 2007

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