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HELP TO ADDRESS SUSTAINABLY THE GAP BETWEEN WOOD DEMAND AND SUPPLY?

availability of wood products relatively to alternative materials, and regulations and policies. We measured the long run demand elasticities the major regions

firewood are sourced from poorly managed non-permanent and permanent forest. The rate of deforestation at the national level remains low (0.2 % per year),

repeated timber harvesting or wildfire. In such forest in Sabah, in the north of Borneo burned during the El Nino droughts in 1983-84, the Swedish company

agro-plantations. Tree cover in permanent forest lands dropped from 113.1 million ha to 87.4 million ha, or by 23% in 34 years, from 1982 to 2016. In

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Philippe Guizol/1·

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Can a tropical rainforest destroyed by wildfire and logging recover by rehabilitation with enrichment planting and assisted natural regeneration?

In a carbon emission and biodiversity perspective there is a great demand for rehabilitation of extensive parts of the tropical rainforest (TRF), degraded by repeated timber harvesting or wildfire. In such forest in Sabah, in the north of Borneo burned during the El Nino droughts in 1983-84, the Swedish company IKEA and Yayasan Sabah in 1998 started investing in a rehabilitation planting under mostly pioneer canopies, dominated by Macaranga species. Twenty years later an area of 10,600 ha has been planted with 90 tree species, mainly of the Dipterocarpaceae family and some wild fruit species. The more well-stocked land has got the treatment of Assisted Natural Regeneration (locally called “Liberation”). The planted area has been improved by “line planting” or “gap- cluster planting” with a density of between 200 and 400 seedlings per ha depending on land suitability for planting. Maintenance period for the planted seedlings has been up to 10 years. During the last 10 years several experiments and permanent plots has been established. The average survival after 10 years is between 20 and 50%, but remnant seed trees, have added new seedlings to most plots. Several of the planted species have already started producing seeds. The largest tree, sathorea leprosula, planted 1998, had a diameter of 64 cm at age of 20 years. The survival and growth rates vary because of temporal variations, in rainfall and wildlife predation and variations in light at the forest floor, soil conditions and genetics.