

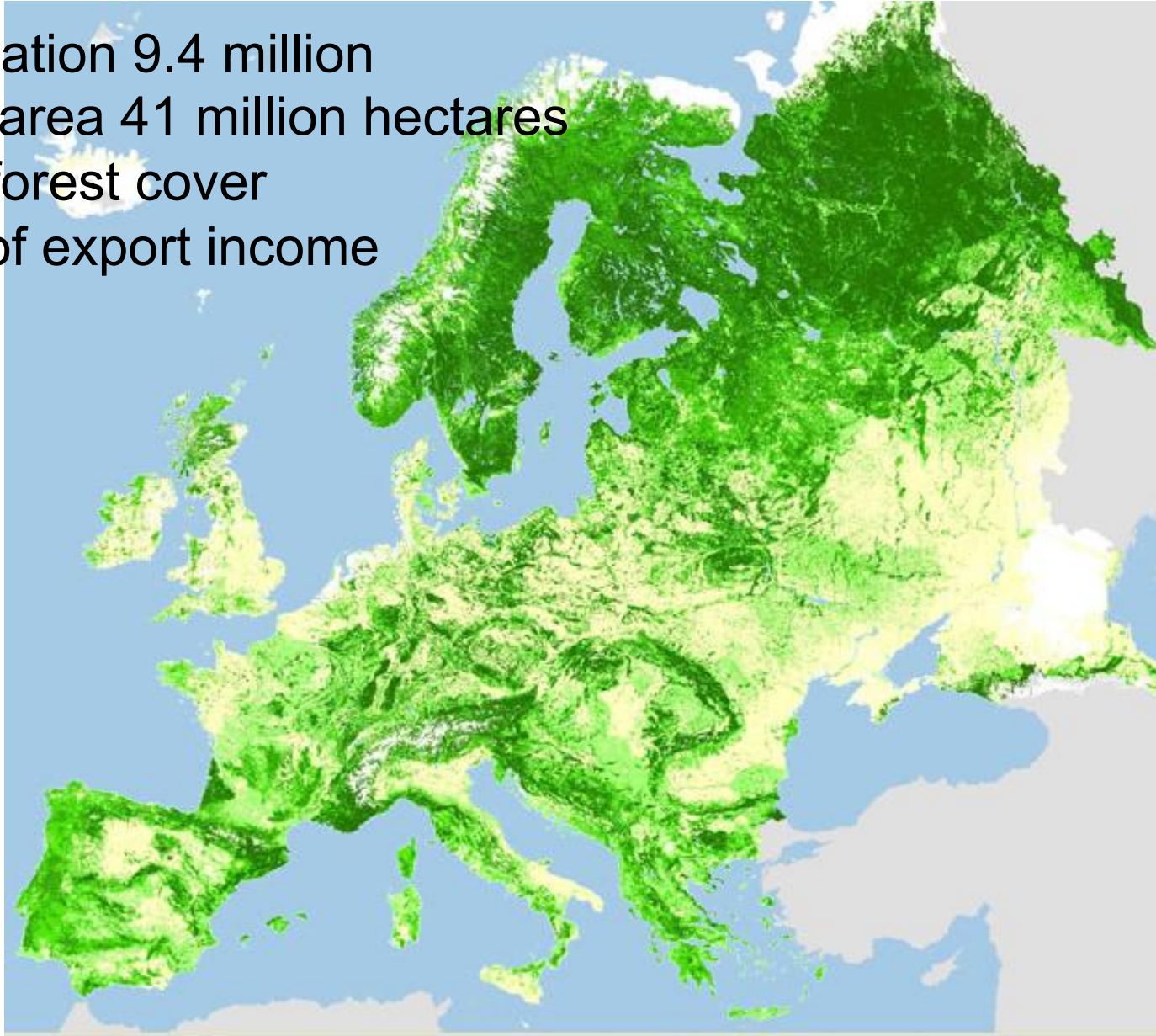
Forests and Forestry in Sweden

Population 9.4 million

Land area 41 million hectares

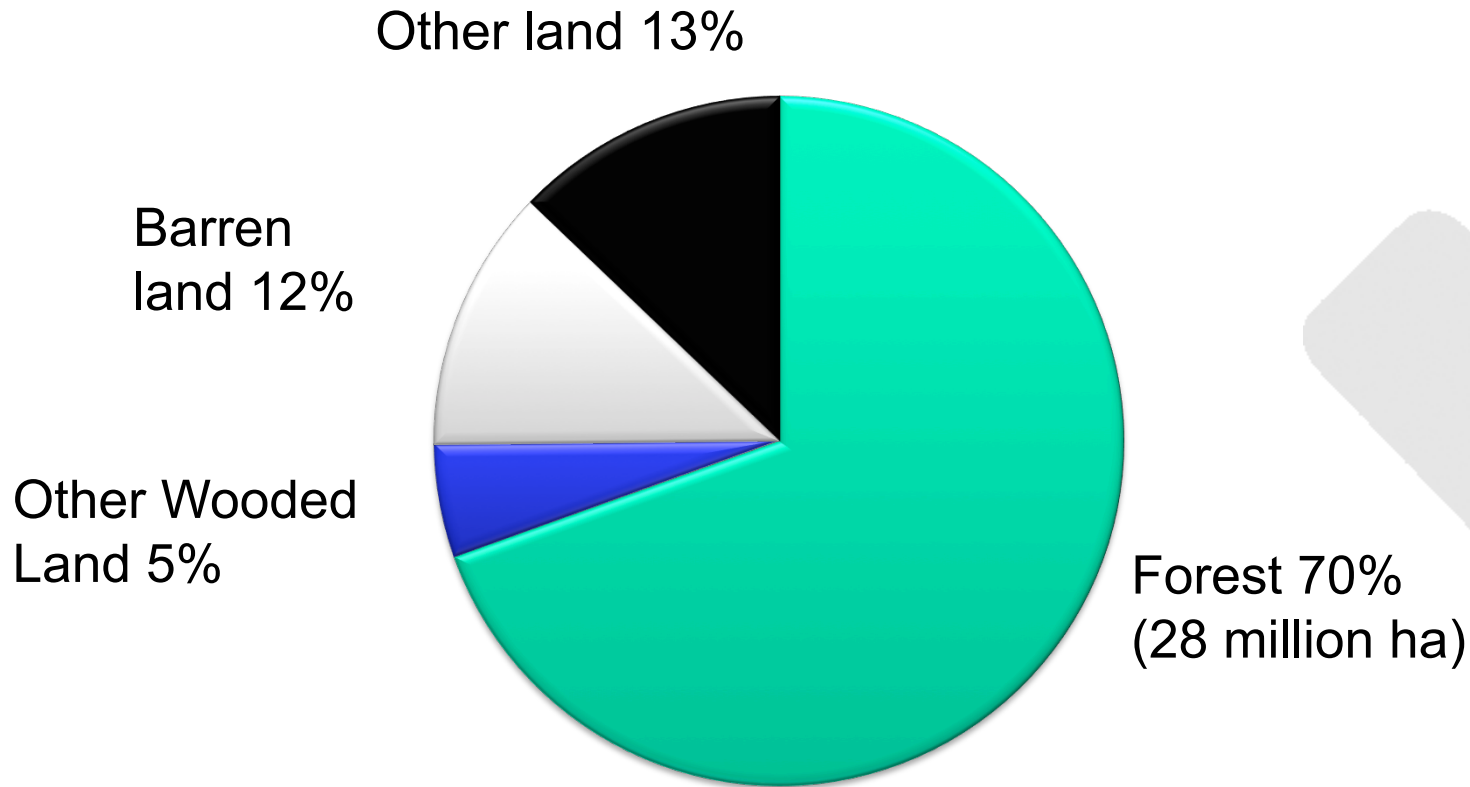
70% forest cover

11% of export income



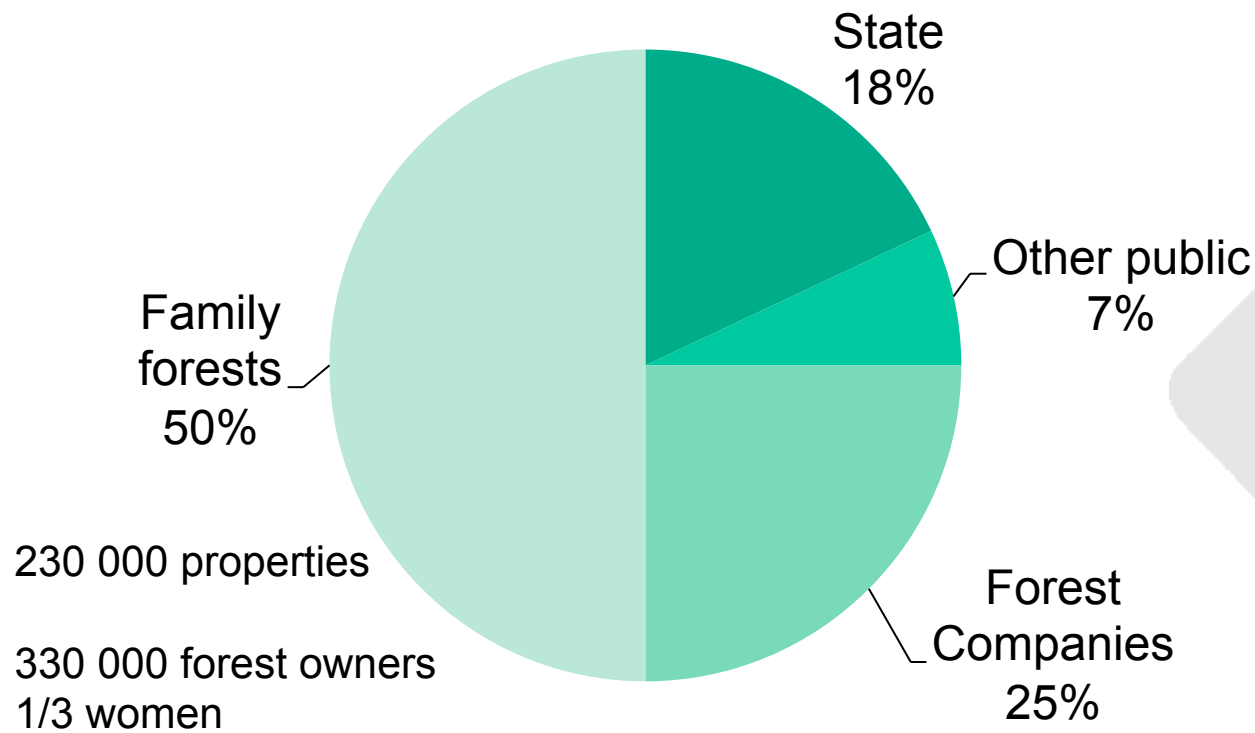
Forests and Forestry in Sweden

Land distribution (41 mill. ha)



Forests and Forestry in Sweden

Forest Ownership



Forests and Forestry in Sweden

History Southern Sweden

Before 19th century

Forests commonly owned

Grazing, firewood, construction wood, berries, mushrooms

Beginning 19th century

Land reform to improve agriculture

Privatization – tenure rights

Forests and Forestry in Sweden

History Northern Sweden

Before 19th century

Forests "no man's land"

Same use as for Southern Sweden

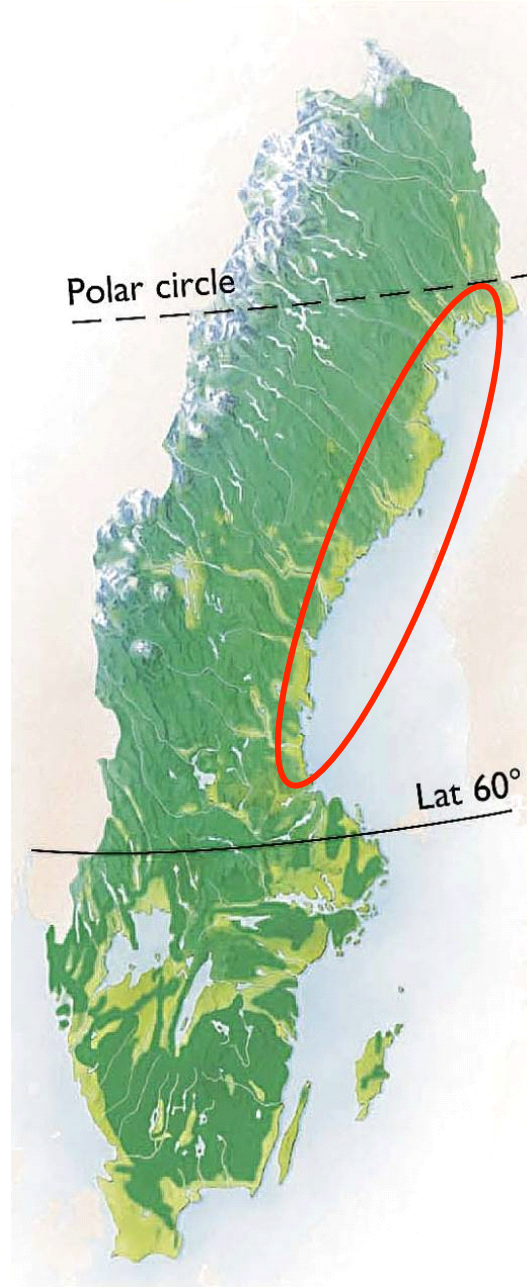
Large forest – low population

Mid 19th century

Political will to enhance agriculture

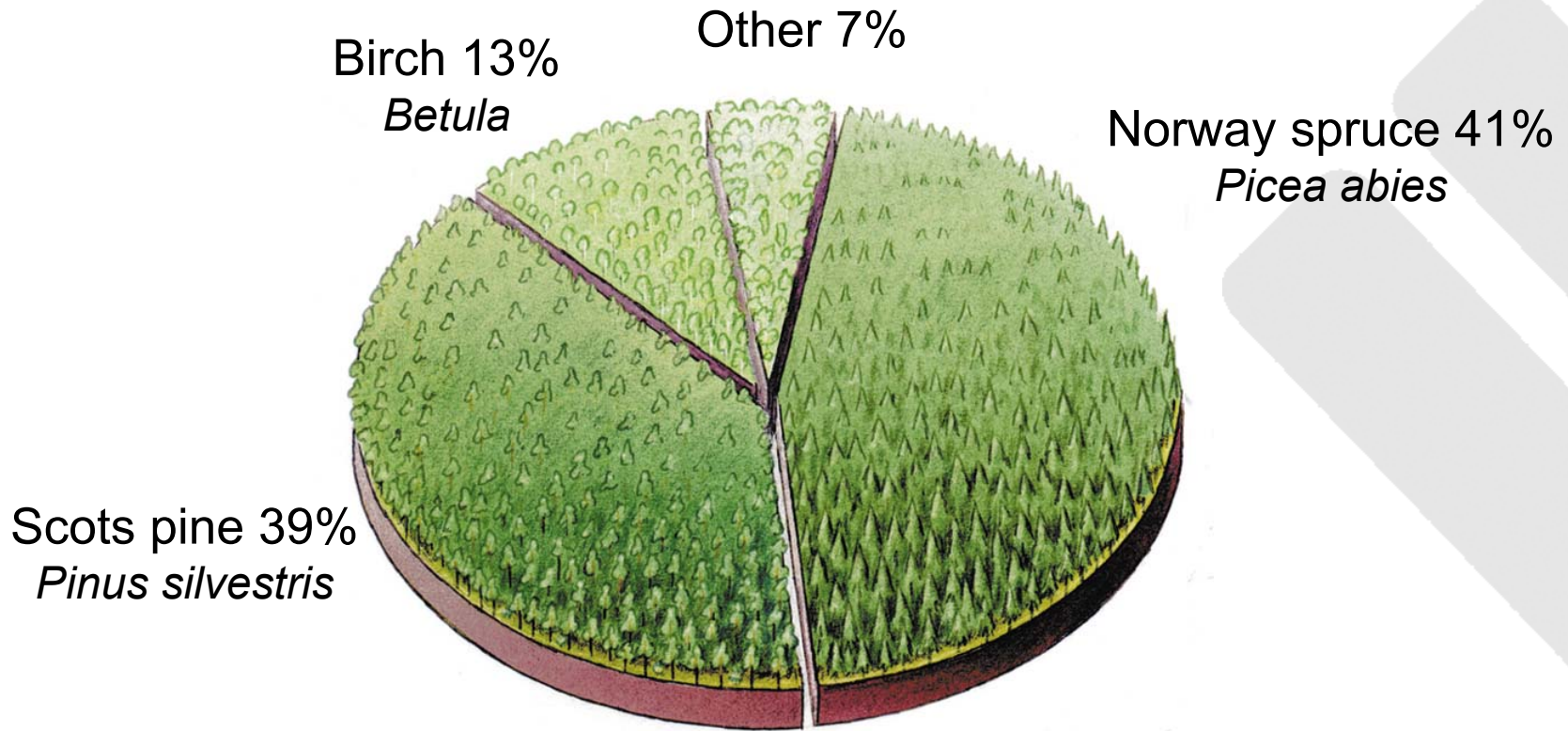
State gave forest land to farmers

Saw milling boom - coast



Forests and Forestry in Sweden

Species distribution



Forests and Forestry in Sweden

Standard silvicultural model

- Soil scarification
- Planting / natural regeneration
- 5-15 years – Non commercial thinning
- 30-50 years – Thinning
- 60-110 years – Final felling
- Consideration to nature values in all operations

Forest and Forestry in Sweden

Round wood market

Price:

- Price list – harvesting costs
- Agreed sum/ cubic meter (independent of quality)

Buyers:

- Forest owners' association
- Forest company (1-2)
- Independent saw mill (several)

National policy shaped by context and stakeholders

- Forestry Act (1903): Deforestation, Exploitation and Degradation => Restoration, Reforestation...
- Forestry Act (1948): Economic management (hushållning). Forestry integrated with farming
- Forestry Act (1979): Detailed regulations, Wood shortage for the industry (threat).
- Forestry Act (1993): Deregulation. “Production” and “Environment” equally important objectives. (influenced by UNCED 1992)
=> Regional & Global influence on National Policies