



Environmental Concerns in implementation of Chinese IMPF

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About WWF CPO

- 1980, first international conservation organization was invited to work in China on Giant Panda Conservation
- 1996, WWF opened its Beijing office working on four programs: Forest Program, Giant Panda Conservation, Energy Efficiency, and Environmental Education.
- Today, WWF CPO (China Program Office) has 70 staff focusing on 8 areas, with 6 offices around China: Beijing, Chengdu, Xi'an, Wuhan, Lhasa, Kunming.
Another two offices which are based in Harbin and Shanghai respectively will be opened soon





Contradiction between the supply and demand of forest products in China

• 2005

oDemand: 240 million m³

oSupply: 170 million m³

oShortage: 70 million m³

•2015

oDemand: 330 million m³

oSupply: 195 million m³

oShortage: 140 million m³

Short-term: Increase timber importation

Long-term: Determined by its basic national conditions

Solution: “Program for Fast-growing and High-yielding Forest”



Fast-Growing and High-Yielding Timber Base Construction Program in Key Areas

- To meet the demand on timber and wood products in China, and reduce the pressure of timber demand on forest resource.
- In 2001 – 2015, about 13.33 million ha fast-growing and high-yielding plantations will be established, offering 130 million M³ of timber, about 40% of commercial timber consumption of that time.
- The program area mainly located in the area which the precipitation above 600 mm
- The program covers 886 counties and 114 forestry administration (farms) in 18 province





Size and location of plantations must correspond to the structure of natural vegetation which is typical for a given landscape.



Based on the scope of forest management activities, plantation positioning must allow for :

- "green corridors" for migration of species
- riverside forest belts
- mosaic structure of forest stands of different ages and rotation periods





Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management



- Identifying and assessing High Conservation Value Forests (HCVFs)
- The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and enhancement of the forest values
- The plan of logging has been agreed with the arrangements for maintenance of HCVF.





Indigenous species must have priority over introduced species



- Introduced species must be strictly controlled:
 - to avoid abnormal levels of death-rate and diseases, outbreak of insects and other negative ecological effects.
 - To maintain biodiversity

No species must be introduced which can threaten indigenous species.





Biological methods of control of Forest diseases/pests



Sex attracting hormone to control and monitor pine-worm of Chinese Pine (*Pinus Tablayformis*)

WHO: Type 1A and 1B are prohibited



Monitoring of plantations must be regulated

生物多样性调查
Biodiversity
inventory



水土流失调查

Soil and Water erosion
survey



病虫害调查

Pest and disease
survey





Monitoring of plantations must be regulated



土壤调查 **Soil sampling**



动物调查
Animal investigation





Following activities should be avoided:



Soil erosion



road construction



Water pollution/waste materials



Chemicals management



Let's leave our children a living planet
留给孩子一个生机勃勃的地球

