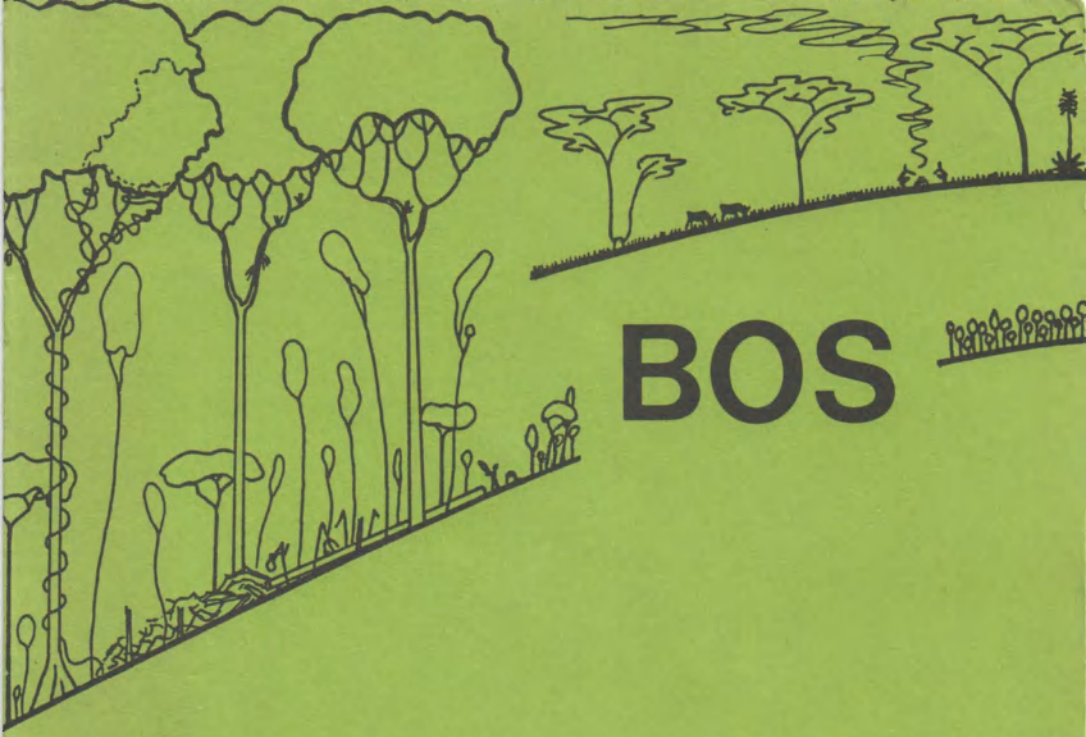

BOS

NIEUWSLETTER

Stichting voor Nederlandse
Bosbouw **O**ntwikkelings **S**amenwerking

vol. 3 (4)
1984

The BOS Nieuwsletter is a bulletin of the Foundation for Dutch Forestry Development Cooperation - Stichting voor Nederlandse Bosbouw Ontwikkelings Samenwerking.
c/o Dorschkamp Research Institute for Forestry and Landscape Planning De Dorschkamp (Rijksinstituut voor onderzoek in de bos- en landschapsbouw "De Dorschkamp").

Objectives of BOS

- to promote and improve the quality of the work and cooperation of Dutch tropical foresters in developing countries,
- to exchange information between tropical foresters and between tropical foresters and Dutch institutes on forestry development in the tropics,
- to increase awareness of the importance of tropical forests and forestry to society in the tropics.

Activities of BOS

- to compile and to publish this newsletter in which all types of information on tropical forestry will be incorporated: practical experiences, short descriptions of present and future projects, library surveys, new publications, vacancies, etc.
- to establish and to maintain a register of tropical foresters who may be available to advise agencies or companies involved in forestry development cooperation,
- to maintain contacts with all types of organizations, national and international, in order to avoid duplication and to carry out joint activities whenever possible.

BOS secretariat

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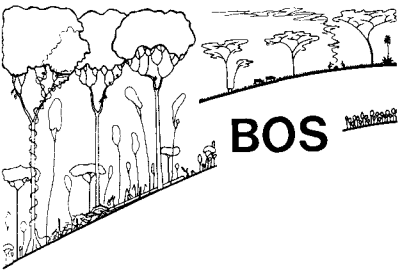

EDITORIAL

This Newsletter gives different subjects of your interest (as we hope).
The article written by Paul Laumans is a reaction like we are after with "Wanted". An important problem is put in his words: "However, planting is one thing but keeping track of the plantation another.....usually after establishment no maintenance whatsoever is carried out in a stand, apart from harvesting". To solve this problem means the care of an experienced and motivated organization, a good policy together with a positive attitude of the whole population. Giving ideas for realizing this care of forests and trees is one of the goals of the part of The Global Possible Conference, concerning tropical forests.

In the Netherlands more funds are being allocated to forestry development programmes as you can read in the list of forestry development projects.
However the high dollarrate of exchange reduces the possibilities of bringing for example assistant-experts in action.

Also you can find, as usually, the fixed rubrics. Please pay attention to the encountered vacancy announcements.
You find vacancies fitting in with the expanding activities in our field in the Netherlands. The Velp College of Forestry and Rural Engineering (Bosbouw en Cultuurtechnische School te Velp) is seriously realizing her own tropical forestry

section. This is an encouraging fact.
At last we wish you all the best and hope for your reactions and contributions.

NEWS FROM THE SECRETARIAT

The BOS Foundation becomes more and more known. This means more work. The two co-operators of the secretariat, Arie Klop and Wiebe Kloppenburg are assisted by the so-called "Steungroep BOS", formed by the students Edu Boer, Wim van de Donk, Peter Mol, Rob Peters and Simon Rietbergen. This group helps with all kind of things. Very worthwile mentioning is her design of an info-system by country-experience of the donors and an information system of the questions which are answered by Agromisa up to now. So, when you have a problem to solve and decide to propound it to us, we first consult the system to know which questions have been answered. These two systems are very useful to perform the function of BOS.

Regretfully Rob Busink left the secretariat but we hope and wish that he will have a good future in his new job. Arie Klop, just finished with his study, succeeds him.
Of course it is a good thing that persons better their position in another job. A pity is that the organization looses knowledge and experience.
Wim Kriek left the Board. He changed for two years his room at "The Dorschkamp" for a room at the University in Heribia, Costa Rica. Thanks to him the secretariat had an important support and we will do our utmost to build up a similar relation with his successor, Freerk Wiersum.

A matter of concern is the financial situation of BOS. More work means also more expenditure. It is now the responsibility of all, the donors and the "hometeam", to solve that problem. Therefore we also need your donations which form an important part of our budget. Please check, wether you remitted your donation for 1984 and preceeding years.

SURVEYING FOREST PLANTATIONS OF SRI LANKA'S CENTRAL MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS

by Paul Laumans*)

Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka has the same population size as the Netherlands (15 million), but its people enjoy an area twice as large (6.6 million ha).
On a map the island looks like a tear dropping from the Indian subcontinent into the vast Indian ocean. Thus situated between ocean and continent, roughtly at 6-10 degrees North latitude, it experiences a tropical climate dominated by two main "rainy" periods, the SW monsoon (May to September) and the drier NE monsoon (December to February) respectively. Besides, inter-monsoonal rains occur. A mountainous area, reaching up to 2524 m elevation (Mt. Pedro), around the teardrop's centre of gravity seems to act like an umbrella, confining the SW monsoonal rains to the SW section of the country only. The result is a dinstinct pattern of average annual precipitation, with the so called "Wet Zone" (>2500 mm, up to 6000 mm; less than 3 consecutive dry months) receiving both monsoonal rains occupying the SW third and the "Dry Zone" (<1900 mm, down to 900 mm) receiving only the NE monsoon occupying the N and E two thirds of the island with a narrow "Intermediate Zone" (1900-2500 mm) in between.

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*) associate-expert UNDP/FAO
project: "Inventory for management planning"

With help of Landsat 2 satellite imagery the remaining cover of dense natural woodlands was recently estimated to be some 1.6 million ha (1980), a mere 25% of the total land area. Whereas the last national forest inventory, based on 1956 aerial photographs, still came forward with a total forest area of 44%. Unfortunately, the present forest cover is not evenly distributed throughout the island, with the more productive Wet Zone forests having been depleted to 9% of the Wet Zone area. However, adding the open forest types, the extensive rubber and coconut plantations, shade trees in tea-estates and the widespread homegarden-trees, the total area under tree crops is more likely to be in the order of 45%. The island looks green!

The different types of natural forest vegetation - with confusing names -, apart from minor mangrove-areas, characterize the main climatic regions:

(a) a shrubby "thorn forest" (Manilkara-Chloroxylon series) occupying only the driest parts of the Dry Zone (<1300 mm) plus the taller "mixed-evergreen forest" (Chloroxylon-Berrya-Vitex-Schleichera series) in the rest of the Dry Zone (the Dry Zone forests are "mainly evergreen", i.e. the canopy is never without green foliage, and classified by Whitmore (1975) as "Monsoon Forest"),

(b) the transitional "lowland semi-evergreen forest" (Filicium-Euphorbia-Artocarpus-Myristica series), between 18 and 24 m tall, in the Intermediate Zone and

(c) "lowland evergreen forest" (Doona-Dipterocarpus-Mesua series), up to 900 m elevation, 24-27 m tall with emergents of Dipterocarpaceae extending up to 40 m; the quite similar but less tall "highland evergreen forest" (Doona-Calophyllum-Syzygium series) between 900 and 1500 m above sea level; and the "montane forest" (Syzygium-Gordonia-Michelia-Elaeocarpus series) with gnarled trees 9-15 m in height at elevations of over 1500 m in the Wet Zone. Average annual temperatures at the respective elevations are approximately

as follows: 27°C at sea level, 21°C at 900 m, 18°C at 1500 m and 11°C on top of Mt. Pedro.

The central mountains: the Nuwara Eliya and Badulla districts

The central mountain area over 900 m elevation is generally referred to as the "Upcountry". Due to a long geological history, with base rocks dating from the Precambrian era, the landforms are quite rounded, as it were rather similar to the Ardennes mountains compared to the sharp peaks of the Alps. Average annual rainfall gradually decreases from west to east over the mountains as the SW monsoonal winds shed their moisture. Visualizing the highest mountain ranges, over 1500 m elevation, as an anchor pointed southwards, the Nuwara Eliya district - famous for its tea - consists of the high ridges and plateaux plus the intramountainous depression of the western arc, which comes mainly under the Wet Zone. The neighbouring Badulla district, the second major tea producing Upcountry district, comprises the Uva-basin depression which is contained within the eastern arc of the anchor, and which comes under the Intermediate Zone as a result of its rainshadow position.

Quite interesting, apart from forests also grasslands do occur naturally in the Upcountry. Either as the limited so called "wet patanas" of the Nuwara Eliya district, which occupy waterlogged valleys within the montane forest and which may act as occasional frost-hollows at these altitudes (>1800 m). Or as "dry patanas" which once formed the typical vegetation of the Uva basin, mainly at 900-1500 m elevation. Robert Knox, the British sailor who under the Dutch occupation of Ceylon was captured by the independent King of Kandy from 1660 to 1679 wrote about the natural history of the island: "The land is generally covered with woods, excepting the Kingdom of Ouvah ..., which are naturally somewhat clear of them".
The landscape of both the Nuwara Eliya district and the Uva

basin has changed drastically after the middle of the 19th century, when under British rule tea-estates opened up large tracts of virgin land and likewise when agricultural land (rice; tobacco; vegetables like pulses and - higher up - potatoes, cabbage, carrots etc.) expanded with the increase in population. At the turn of the century Ceylon still counted some 3 million inhabitants.

In the year 1887 the Forest Department originated. After 1925 new plantations of exotic tree species were established on a major scale bringing about a second change in scenery. In the Nuwara Eliya district at first natural forests, shrublands and patanas gave way to forest plantations, mainly to provide fuelwood to the tea-estated plus railway-sleepers and transmission poles. The main plantation species now to be encountered here are Eucalyptus grandis, E. robusta, E. microcorys, Cupressus macrocarpa, Pinus patula, Acacia melanoxylon and A. decurrens. Recent survey results portray the principal forms of land use in the Nuwara Eliya district as follows:

Agriculture:	homesteads	: 7%
	tea	: 37
	rice	: 3
	neglected croplands	: 5
	tobacco, vegetables	: 6
Forest:	dense natural forest	: 18
	open natural forest	: 6
	forest plantations	: 4
Rangeland:	scrubland	: 6
	grassland	: 4
Water reservoirs		: 2
others		: 2
		100% (170, 340 ha)

In the Uva basin, somewhat later, aforestation of the dry patanas also served a protective purpose, providing shelter in the open spaces swept by föhn-type winds. The area has now - apart from tea - become covered with trees, also because of their enthusiastically being used by the villagers around their homes. Here the main plantation species are Eucalyptus grandis (some specimens up to 60 m tall), E. citriodora, E. robusta, E. microcorys and Pinus caribaea.
Of lately only secondary waste-grasslands, scrubland and abandoned tea-lands are being aforested in the Upcountry.

Plantation survey

According to official figures of the Forest Department, 1980 saw the culmination of an increased planting programme during the seventies with a record 12,600 ha planted, bringing the total of forest plantations throughout the island at 138,000 ha. The Upcountry's share of Pinus, Eucalyptus and Cupressus spp. stood at 10200, 9700 and 800 hectares respectively. However, planting is one thing but keeping track of the plantation another. These data can be taken as indicative only. Usually after establishment no maintenance whatsoever is carried out in a stand, apart from harvesting. Accordingly, damages through fire, illegal cutting, encroachments, grazing, planting failures a.o. are not accounted for, nor are accurate and up to date location maps always maintained. Therefore the need for a new islandwide forest inventory is urgently felt. From May 1982 most parts of the major and older Upcountry forest reserves (including both plantation and natural forest) totalling some 16,000 ha have been surveyed to draw up management plans (with maps scale 1:10,000) for these areas. Field sampling had to take place prior to aerial photointerpretation of the areas, so sampling was done after a systematic design, along parallel lines starting from forest roads or - boundaries, with a sampling intensity of up to 5% for the bigger stems (dbh>30 cm).

After March 1984 a beginning was made with an inventory of those Upcountry forest plantations which had not been covered hitherto. Other areas of the island are surveyed in a similar way. With this particular inventory the aim is one of speedy stock-taking rather than to provide detailed data as a basis for concrete management plans. The process of this inventory can be divided into several sequential stages:

- aerial photointerpretation,
- field checking of the former,
- field sampling and
- mapping and calculating.

For identification of the forest plantations use is made of black and white panchromatic aerial photographs, flown in 1981 and 1982, with a scale of about 1:42.000 depending on the elevation of the terrain. Although not ideal for interpretation purposes there are practical reasons for using this small scale:

- available photographs of a larger scale are older,
- less prints needed so cheaper,
- works quicker and
- fewer problems connected with subsequent mapping as area distortions due to relief displacement are less.

A forest plantation (called block) is thus stratified into homogenous stands (called subblocks) according to criteria of species composition, stand height, felling cycle (coppice) and stand density. Minimum size for a subblock and a block is 1 and 5 hectares respectively, thereby avoiding going into too much detail and avoiding confusion with the ubiquitous homestead-trees of the same species which will be inventoried separately. A field check is then necessary to correct difficult cases like coppiced stands, tea land with dense shade trees, recently planted grasslands etc.

Depending on the size of the subblock a number of circular sample plots is then laid out in such a way as to be thought representative ("randomly" selected). Plot size increases

with the average dbh, from 100 m^2 to 1000 m^2. In this way the sampling intensity for an average stand of 12 ha with an average dbh of 15-25 cm would be 0.5%, with a theoretical maximum of 20% (1 ha stand, trees >35 cm dbh) and a minimum of 0.05% (100 ha stand, trees <15 cm dbh). Translated, the basic sampling design may be described as one where the population (=forest plantation) is stratified into different subpopulations (= stands) consisting of elements (= trees) which are sampled in circular sampling units (= plots); where each sampling unit is "randomly" selected with equal probability; where the number of sampling units is proportional to the size of the stratum; and where the size of the sampling unit may differ between strata.

Within each plot the number of trees is counted and of each 4th tree are recorded the dbh (tape) and total height (eye estimate; sometimes clinometer). The centre of the plot also serves for a basal area sweep with an angle gauge of factor 2. In this way, per subblock the averages of number of stems per ha, total height, basal area and diameter are combined with data on location, tenure, size, terrain, tree species, age, condition of the plantation and proposed plantation maintenance to form the so called "plantation register unit card".
The actual size of each subblock is determined using a dot grid on the ultimate map of scale 1:25,000, which is drawn. This is an art in itself. The reason is that no ground control is available and access to stereoplotting equipment in the Survey Department is virtually impossible due to a variety of reasons. Therefore the procedure is to use as a basemap enlargements made from microfilm of available 1 mile to an inch (1:63,360) maps showing contours at 30 m intervals. And then to "fit" the accordingly enlarged photointerpretation onto this 1:25,000 basemap using a sketchmaster, which procedure is theoretically impossible due to the sometimes huge variations in scale within a single photograph. E.G. imagine a not uncommon drop in the terrain of 1680 m to 1070 m elevation,

implying scales of 1:40,000 to 1:44,000.

Of each "plantation register unit card" the data are later encoded, fed into a computer, volumes calculated and the resulting neat paper printouts per subblock distributed to the various responsible levels. It is envisaged that these data will form the basis of a Permanent Plantation Register which will be updated continuously when new plantations are established or when operations are carried out in existing ones. A major drawback when trying to transform the collected data into sets of practical prescriptions is the lack of basic information on growth and yield, site variation and consequently on possible thinning regimes. Volume tables for Sri Lankan conditions exist for only a few species and are based on inadequate measurements. Therefore, besides the actual inventory a beginning is made to construct new volume tables, yield tables, to revive data from forgotten "permanent" sample plots and to establish new PSP's in order to fill up this gap.

THE GLOBAL POSSIBLE CONFERENCE :

RESOURCES, DEVELOPMENT, AND THE NEW CENTURY, MAY 2-5, 1984.

In early May of 1984, seventy-five leaders of science, government, industry, and citizens' groups from 20 countries met near Washington, D.C., to participate in an international conference on "The Global Possible: Resources, Development and the New Century". The conference was convened to address a fundamental question:

> Can the world reverse current resource and environmental deterioration while at the same time promoting a better quality of life for all and achieving a marked improvement in the living standards of the world's disadvantaged?

The conference produced a Statement of great importance and urgency. It reached a hopeful conclusion:

> Grave as our resource and environmental challenges are, they can be met, met with means that are within our reach and in ways that further other critical goals, including economic growth and sustained progress toward a poverty-free society.

The conference's work points to several transitions essential to a world at once sustainable and renewed:

- a demographic transition to a stable world population;

- an energy transition to an era in which energy is produced and used at high efficiency without aggravating other global problems;

- a resource transition to reliance on nature's "income" and not depletion of its "capital";

- an economic transition to sustainable growth and a broader sharing of its benefits; and

- a political transition to a global bargain grounded in complementary objectives between North and South.

The conference's working groups developed an agenda for action. It calls for adoption of important initiatives and for an intensification of already successful efforts. The tropical forest section of this agenda is copied below. However it should be kept in mind that it cannot profitably be considered in isolation from the issues of biological diversity, energy and fuelwood, and the management of agricultural lands and watersheds.

TROPICAL FORESTS

In contrast to the relatively stable forests in the developed world, the area of forests in the developing countries has declined by half during this century and is shrinking by about 11 million hectares per year, due primarily to agricultural settlement. The accelerating loss of tropical forest cover is an extremely serious problem with immediate and long-range socioeconomic and ecological consequences:

- Some 150 million hectares of tropical watersheds are threatened by overgrazing and soil erosion, causing flooding, sedimentation of dams and reservoirs, disruption of downstream irrigation systems, and losses of crops, land, even human life.

- By the year 2000, a significant proportion of the unique genetic resources harbored by tropical forests - the most biologically diverse ecosystems on earth - will become extinct through the anticipated losses of a further 100 million hectares of forests.

- Already fuelwood is acutely scarce in some 57 developing countries containing more than 1 billion people, making it necessary for rural households to burn about 400 million tons of animal dung per year - enough to raise grain production by 20 million tons if used as manure.

- As a result of past overcutting and inadequate investment, 23 developing countries with climates and lands well suited to tree-growing now import forest products costing more than $50 million per year, and another 14 countries will soon exhaust exportable hardwood species.

The principal underlying causes of tropical deforestation include rural poverty and low agricultural productivity, inequalities in land tenure, population pressure, underinvestment in forestry and the general ineffectiveness of forestry agencies, and the lack of integrated planning of forestry, agriculture, energy, and other sectors.

Many of the socioeconomic measures to reduce tropical deforestation are already known. What is needed is a concerted international action plan directed toward five priority goals through which it should be possible to contain deforestation in the most critically affected developing countries by the turn of the century. These goals are as follows: to rehabilitate 150 million hectares of seriously degraded tropical watersheds; to preserve 100 million hectares of threatened forest ecosystems*; to increase fuelwood planting rates fivefold by the year 2000; to improve and expand industrial forestry; and to strengthen forestry research, education, and training. To meet these goals, governments, international organizations, and others should take the following actions:

(1) Provide farmers in degraded watersheds with the necessary materials, credit, and technical support they need to improve farm productivity, control grazing and logging, and check

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* This goal, and its implementing actions, complement and overlap those presented in IV. Biological Diversity.

runoff and erosion. These programs must recognize the watershed as the planning unit and involve the local community and private voluntary organizations.

(2) Provide international assistance for ecological surveys to select conservation sites and for purchase and maintenance of conservancy areas. Conservation objectives should also be incorporated into project and country planning.

(3) Create a new international fund to subsidize the establishment of protected forests through the leadership of the industrial countries, which will reap many of the benefits.

(4) Channel land settlement projects into unforested lands and create buffer zones along the forest fringe by intensifying agricultural development, introducing land reform and employment programs, and helping forest-dwelling families to adopt proven agroforestry systems.

(5) Lay the groundwork for large-scale fuelwood planting in the 1990s by greatly expanding the establishment of tree nurseries, credit and extension programs, and demonstration woodlots.

(6) Encourage private-sector participation in tree farming through fiscal measures, including long-term leases of government forest land to cooperatives, village associations, and private companies.

(7) Strengthen legislative, fiscal, and administrative policies aimed at encouraging private industrial forestry and at making more effective use of existing forests through less wasteful logging, greater use of secondary species, more effective control of logging company activities, and increased domestic processing.

(8) Shift the emphasis in tropical forestry research toward the sociological aspects of forestry, increased biological productivity of trees and agroforestry systems, efficient use of fuelwood in rural areas, and forest management for the conservation of genetic diversity.

(9) Use restructured education and training programs to reorient forest services from a "policing" mission to providing technical extension support to small farmers, village cooperatives, private companies, and others who use the forests.

The total cost of this action plan is estimated at $5.3 billion per year over the balance of the century.

Source: The Statement and Action Agenda of an International Conference on Resources, Development, and the New Century; "The Global Possible", sponsored by the World Resources Institute. If you are interested in the complete Statement, please order in the following way: The document is available for $3.50 postpaid per single copy or $2.50 per copy for 10-50 copies. (Bulk orders negotiable). Please send check or money order to WRI Publications, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20006, USA.

LIST OF FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
ASSISTED BY THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT
compiled by K.F. Wiersum.

During recent years the importance of tropical forestry in connection with rural development efforts is increasingly being recognized by policy makers and development planners, and gradually more funds are being allocated to forestry development programmes. Also within the official Netherlands programme for development co-operation the number of forestry projects has been expanding recently. In the 1984 project list of all bilateral development co-operation projects of the Netherlands government over 20 forestry projects are included.

Within the Dutch programme for financial and technical co-operation with developing countries several programme categories are distinguished. Although in 1985 a new system of programme categories will be established, in this review of current forestry projects the former categories still wil be used.

The first category of programmes consist of bilateral co-operation projects in specific countries on which the official Dutch development assistance is concentrated. Within this programme a special sub-programme for assistance to the Sahel region has been instituted.

Another category of programmes is directed at providing direct assistance to specific underprivileged groups. Within this programme a special fund for energy projects has been created.

Further programme categories include the Netherlands volun-

teer programme, the assistant expert programme, a research programme and the programmes of international education and university development co-operation.

The following forestry projects are being carried out under these various programmes (between brackets starting date and details on possible co-financing):

BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Village forestry project Upper Volta (1981) (also partly funded from energy and volunteer programmes)

School for environmental conservation, Ciawi, Indonesia (1978)

Upper Brantas (Kali Konto) watershed management project, Indonesia (1978)

Agroforestry research project CONIF, Colombia (1981)

Revival Mokram, natural regeneration of grass and shrubs, Sudan (1982)

Tree planting in Kassala area, Sudan (1983)

Wood bamboo utilization project, Tanzania (1980)

SAHEL PROGRAMME

Village afforestation project, Benin (1982) (co-financing of UNSO project) also partly funded by volunteer programme)

Forestry project Santo Antao, Cape Verde (1975)

Village forestry project Ségou, Mali (1983) (also partly funded by energy programme)

Tahua village fuelwood plantations, Niger (1982) (co-financing UNSO project, also partly funded by volunteer programme)

Tera reforestation to control desertification, Niger (1982) (also partly funded by volunteer programme)

Restocking of the gumbelt, Sudan (1981) (co-financing UNSO project)

Refugee reforestation project, Sudan (1983) (co-financing of CARE project)

Village reforestation project Podor, Senegal (1983)

ENERGY PROGRAMME

Fuel and fodder project Baringo, Kenya (1982)

Woodfuel development programme Kakamega, Kenya (1983) (co-financing project Beyer Institute, Sweden)

Agroforestry plots Mazingira Institute, Kenya (1981)

Reforestation and fuelwood project Dioila, Mali (1983) (also partly funded by volunteer programme)

Fuelwood project Bor, Sudan (1983)

Reforestation for energy supply, Sudan (1983) (trust fund FAO)

Forest plantation for energy and rural development in the Sierra, Peru (1982) (trust fund FAO)

OTHER PROGRAMMES INCLUDING RESEARCH PROGRAMME AND PROGRAMME FOR UNIVERSITY PROJECTS

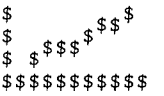
Sponsoring of agroforestry research ICRAF, Kenya

Forestry and nature conservation project, Gadjah Mada university, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Environmental and rural development in Botswana

In addition to these projects, in some other projects forestry may form a more or less important component, e.g. in the Energy Accounting Project, Zimbabwe or the Energy Assessment project West Java, Indonesia. And since the publication of the 1984 DGIS project list, funds for several new forestry projects have been committed.

HOGE DOLLARKOERS MAAKT UITZENDING NAAR FAO STEEDS DUURDER



De Landbouwhogeschool heeft onlangs in een gesprek met vertegenwoordigers van het Directoraat Generaal Internationale Samenwerking (DGIS) in Den Haag gesuggereerd om geld bestemd voor het zogenaamde assistent-deskundigen programma te besteden aan minder kostbare uitzending van deskundigen in het kader van bilaterale projecten en universitaire PUO-projecten. De aanleiding voor het gesprek was de geconstateerde daling van de beschikbare plaatsen voor assistent-deskundigen bij de Organisatie voor Voedsel en Landbouw van de Verenigde Naties (FAO). In 1980 was er nog geld op de begroting van ontwikkelingssamenwerking voor 150 assistent-deskundigen, nu is dat inmiddels gedaald tot 110. De assistent-deskundigen - meestal pas afgestudeerden - krijgen met door Nederland betaalde salarissen een opstapje voor een carrière bij de FAO.

Volgens het DGIS is de daling van het maximaal uit te zenden aantal assistent-deskundigen te wijten aan de stijging van de koers van de dollar waardoor de kosten per deskundige aanzienlijk zijn gestegen. Vandaar dat de Landbouwhogeschool suggereerde om mensen in andere verbanden uit te zenden, waar de kosten veel lager zijn.

Daling

Behalve een daling van het maximale aantal uit te zenden assistent-deskundigen was ook jaren het feitelijk aantal uitgezonden assistent-deskundigen beneden het nagestreefde maximum. De laatste cijfers daarover konden echter niet worden achterhaald. Feit is dat vanuit het Internationaal Agrarisch Centrum (IAC), dat zich ook met werving van assistent-deskundigen heeft beziggehouden, al jaren worden geklaagd over de lange wachttijden tussen voordracht en feitelijke uitzending.

In een recente inventarisatie is bovendien onlangs het aandeel nagegaan van LH-afgestudeerden in de groep van 33 die in 1983 werd uitgezonden als assisten-deskundige naar de FAO: dat zouden er 30 zijn geweest. "Dat valt dus erg mee", constateert mr. R.W. Kijlstra, hoofd van het bureau buitenland van de LH. "Maar als de actuele veldsterkte blijft afnemen, kunnen we in de problemen komen, vooral als straks de eerste fasers en de tweede fasers tegelijk afstuderen.

De geconstateerde achteruitgang is toch een vervelende zaak voor veel tropische afgestudeerden. Dat zijn er per jaar zo'n 40 tot 50. Voor velen van hen is het hun eerste baan en een mogelijkheid om ervaring op te doen. Het is niet eenvoudig om aan de slag te komen als je die niet hebt."
Het DGIS heeft beloofd iets aan voorlichting voor studenten met tropische studierichting in Wageningen te zullen gaan doen. (F.H.)
(bron: Wagenings Hogeschoolblad 9-11-'84)

WANTED !

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BOS NEWSLETTER

short news

This column of the BOS Newsletter is compiled to give short information of your interest. You are kindly invited to sent such information like short newspaper articles on tropical forestry, notes about new books, meetings or symposia, courses, encountered vacancy announcements etc. etc. to the BOS secretariat. You can also sent questions or announcements on which you ask response from other readers of this newsletter.
Please use for personalia and address changes the PERSONAL MUTATION FORM on the last page of this issue.

PUBLICATIONS

STATE OF THE WORLD 1984. A worldwatch institute report on progress towards a sustainable society (1984). By Brown, L.R., W. Chandler, C. Flavin, S. Postel, L. Starke and E. Wolf. Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachussetts Ave., Washington DC 20036, USA 252 pp.
This is an attempt to provide a report on the condition of the earth as regards its sustainability for human welfare, needs and development. The book attempts to describe how things are at present and indicate whether things are getting better or worse. The primary focus of the book is on the interplay between the changing resource base and present economic system. It bridges the gap of understanding between scientists, economists and policy makers.
The book is the natural take-off from earlier works such as the The Limits to Growth and The Global 2000 Report to the President. The authors also draw heavily on various UN reports such as World Economic Outlook, World Development Report,

State of the World's children, State of Food and Agriculture, and State of the Environment as well as on specific country reports such as The State of India's Environment.
The topics reviewed are essential components of a sustainable development strategy and related energy and economic issues. The book attempts to provide policy makers with a sense of direction and make available a set of useful guidelines for evaluating policy options and budgetary priorities. It is an enlightening book to policy maker and layman alike, and is good reading for students and practitioners of ecology, geography, economics, conservation and environmental studies. (B.H. Kiew, University of Malaya). (Source: Wallaceana, March 1984).

THE FOLLOWING TWO IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS can be obtained from Pudoc, P.B. 4, 6700 AA Wageningen, The Netherlands.
GUIDE DE TERRAIN DES LIGNEUX SAHÉLIENS ET SOUDANO-GUINÉENS par Chris Geerling (1982, 338 pages (17x24,5) 92 pages d'illustrations. Prix: Florins 30.00).
Table de matières: Introduction/Glossaire/Clé des groupes et des espèces/Groupements selon des caractères particuliers/ Familles, genres et espèces/Table alphabétique des familles, genres et espèces.
L'étude concerne un guide de terrain pour les espèces ligneuses des savanes et steppes de l'Afrique tropicale septentrionale du Sénégal jusqu'au Tchad.
371 espèces d'arbres, d'arbustes et de lianes ligneuses appartenant à 62 familles sont incluses.
Le guide comprend une clé de détermination, basée sur des caractéristiques végétatives, un glossaire illustré, une description des espèces, et des illustrations de toutes les espèces.
81 espèces sont pourvues de notes, la plupart taxonomiques, comprenant 10 nouveaux synonymes dans les genres Boswellia, Combretum, Euphorbia, Lippia, Maerua, Pachystela et Salix.

LA PRODUCTIVITE DES PATURAGES SAHELIENS. Une étude des sols, des végétations et de l'exploitation de cette ressource naturelle par F.W.T. Penning de Vries & M.A. Djiteye (Editeurs). Pudoc, Wageningen. 1982, 547 pages cartonné, (17x24), ISBN 90-220-0806-9, Prix: Florins 100,00.
C'est le rapport final du projet de recherche "Production Primaire au Sahel" (P.P.S.). Le P.P.S. était un projet dans lequel les Pays-Bas et le Mali ont coopéré, et qui a duré de 1976 à 1980. Les buts de la recherche sur la productivité végétale des pâturages sahéliens se résument comme suit: améliorer la connaissance du rendement végétal des pâturages sahéliens sous différentes intensités d'exploitation, et étudier les possibilités pour augmenter ce rendement avec des légumineuses, des engrais ou par changement de la pression animale.

THE (UN)MAGIC OF STOVES, abstract of the article "Sahel-ovens geen oplossing voor brandhout-probleem" door Elly van der Klauw, published in Aspecten, April 1984.
Woodsaving stoves are not a magical solution to firewood problems as it is put in the booklet "Stoves and Trees" published by "Earthscan", an international institute dealing with environment and development. Many of the stoves don't meet their expectations and thus don't save firewood.
Many SNV-volunteers in the Sahelian zone, however, claim that stoves can save half of the firewood needed for the traditional way of cooking. One of the authors of the booklet, on the other hand, says that the efficiency of stoves soon declines due to less supervision and deterioration of the stoves. Besides the efficiency of a traditional fire can rise when more attention is given.
Positive effects of stoves are the smoke being discharges and the safety for especially children. Smoke, however, is used in some cases for preservation of food. Open fires have the advantage of giving warmth and light in the house.

In "The other energy crisis" (1975) Erick Eckholm wrote already that firewood gathering is not the main cause of deforestation: Expansion of agriculture is responsible for this. Plantations, expansion of agricultural fields of small farmers with increasing families and cash crop production are the main apsects of agricultural expansion. (Edu Boer)

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR TECHNISCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT (GTZ) publiceert de "Schriftenreihe".
Deze serie heeft als doel de ontwikkelingssamenwerking te verbeteren in brede zin door:

- nationale en internationale bekendheid te geven aan ervaringen en resultaten die in het kader van de technische ontwikkelingsamenwerking zijn verkregen;
- aan projectbegeleidende voorlichting mee te werken;
- uitwisseling van vakkennis tussen de Duitse deskundigen en deskundigen van de ontwikkelingslanden zelf die werken in ontwikkelingsprojecten.

In juni is de meest recente catalogus verschenen van de uitgebrachte publikaties (momenteel 155).
Het betreft twee handzame boekjes genaamd:
GTZ: Schriftenreihe Gesamt-übersicht.
GTZ-series: Catalogue of publications in languages other than German.
Van de meeste publikaties wordt een beknopte doch informatieve samenvatting gegeven.
De twee boekjes kunnen besteld worden bij TZ-Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H., Bruchwiesenweg 19, 6101 Rossdorf 1, BR Deutschland.

BOS EN HOUTBERICHTEN, 1984, nr. 1 van de Stichting Bos en Hout is gewijd aan de Grondstoffenovereenkomst Tropisch Hout:

In het kader van de United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) te Genève is in de afgelopen vijf jaren

een tiental vergaderingen gehouden over de grondstof tropisch hout. Dit ter uitvoering van de in Nairobi (1976) gesloten overeenkomst artikel 93 III en artikel 124 V.
Overigens, niet alleen hout is in dit verband ter sprake geweest, maar in afzonderlijke conferenties ook andere produkten zoals jute, koper, tin, mangaan en koffie, in totaal 18 grondstoffen. Het doel van deze conferentie was om te geraken tot een stabilisatie van produktie en afzet van tropisch hout tegen een reële prijs. Op 18 november 1983 is men te Genève tot een conceptovereenkomst voor een Internationale Organisatie Tropisch Hout (ITTO) gekomen, die thans aan de diverse regeringen ter ondertekening wordt aangeboden. De geplande organisatie voorziet in drie werkgebieden namelijk:

1. Economische informatie en marktinformatie (market intelligence).
2. Herbebossing en bosbeheer.
3. Houtverwerkende industrie (Forest industry).

De auteur, ir. J.T. Wassink, die als onafhankelijk adviseur aan de conferentie deelnam eindigt met de uitspraak "Men zou kunnen stellen dat een overeenkomst als deze en de daartoe gevoerde conferenties primair om de werkgelegenheid draaien en pas secundair zich op een grondstof als hout richten" waaraan hij overigens toevoegt dat concluderend gesteld kan worden dat de overeenkomst een zeer gerichte vorm van ontwikkelingswerk is, waarbij de keuze der projecten in principe door vaktechnici wordt bepaald:

SAMEN DE BAAS WORDEN; NAAR EEN MODEL VAN EEN PARTICIPATIEF ONTWIKKELINGSPROJECT door H.Y. Buijs.
Proefschrift, verschenen als nummer 5 in de serie Leiden Development Studies van het Instituut voor Culturele Antropologie (I.C.A.). Te bestellen voor ƒ 15,= bij het I.C.A., vakgroep-secretariaat SNWV, Stationsplein 10, 2312 AK Leiden.
Bron: IMWOO-Bulletin september 1983.
Dit boek handelt over een bepaalde vorm van participatie:

die van rurale armen, dus kleine boeren en landloze arbeiders, in ontwikkelingsprojecten. Reeds lang is duidelijk dat de economische ontwikkeling in de landen van de derde wereld ongelijk verloopt. Sommige groeperingen profiteren van deze ontwikkeling, terwijl het levenspeil van andere groepen, de lagere sociale strata, er relatief of absoluut op achteruit gaat.

Een van de mogelijkheden die er lijken te zijn om dit ongewenste gevolg van economische ontwikkeling te bestrijden, is de keuze voor een ontwikkelingsbenadering, die zich speciaal richt op deze kansarme groepen. Het kan hierbij gaan om programma's en projecten die samenwerking van armen in zogenoemde participatieve organisaties beogen. Middels deze organisaties zouden armen hun economische, sociale en politieke ontwikkeling zelf ter hand kunnen nemen. Het bijvoeglijk naamwoord participatief doelt op de opwaartse invloed die leden op de besluitvorming in hun organisatie uitoefenen.

Naar het proces van organisatie en participatie van juist deze doelcategorie is tot nu toe weinig systematisch onderzoek gedaan. Dit boek wil een bijdrage leveren door van het proces van organisatie en het op gang komen van institutionaliseren van participatie van de leden in de organisatie een ideaaltypisch beeld te schetsen. Dat wil zeggen dat door middel van een analyse van concrete gevallen die aspecten worden geabstraheerd, waarvan blijkt dat ze esentieel zijn voor een succesvol verloop van het proces van participatie. Het onderzoek werd voornamelijk gebaseerd op een analyse van beschrijvingen van participatieve projecten en daarmee in verband staande onderwerpen. Deze analyse werd aangevuld met enkele veldstudies van participatieprocessen in projecten in Kameroen, Opper-Volta, India, Bangladesh en Nepal.

FERNÁNDEZ TOMÁS, J.G. 1983. FORESTRY PROJECTS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT, 4 critical elements:
goal definition, vertical integration, financing, institutional approach. (Unasylva 35(142) 1983).

ABSTRACT: In forestry project planning there are four elements - goal definition, vertical integration, financing and institutional approach - that are often treated as mere details of secondary importance within the overal planning and organizational strategy. Consequently, they do not receive adequate attention. However, once a project is started, they frequently prove to be critical to its success or failure. Public administration agencies must take full responsibility for the identification, assessment and resolution of these critical elements.
Goal definition: The rural community benefiting from the project, should understand the evolutionary nature of the contribution of forestry activities and not have false expectations in the short term. It is best to treat forestry as a secondary activity and, basically, complementary to other short- and medium-term production activities such as agriculture and grazing.
Vertical integration can eliminate the risk of monopsony and the added value obtained is much higher.
Financing: The investments required to create growing stock, for sustained yield harvest, should be spread out over a period equivalent to the rotation of the forest species used. The normal trend of financial institutions, or governments, is to restrict the whole investment to a four-to six-year period. An intermediate solution is prolonging investment till the project begins to finance itself, and use of faster growing trees and intermediate cuts with market for small-sized wood.
Institutional approach: Plan projects around a common property scheme, the annual rent of the land is a project cost.

(R. Peters)

— MEETINGS

April 4- Mai 3, 1985 Texas- Texas A&I University, Kingsville. "Establishment and Productivity of Tree Plantings in Semi-Arid Regions". Ref: S. Robertson, Caesar Kelberg, Wildlife Researsch Institute, College of Agriculture, Campus Bar 218 Kingsville 78363 Texas.

June 9-14, 1985 Brussels, Belgium, 5th International Congress on the Environment and Resources.
Contact: CICB, M.B. Gillis, Parc des Expositions, B-1020 Brussels, Belgium.

June 24-28, 1985 Turrialba, Costa Rica. "Village level energy plantations." IUFRO S1.07.09. Ref: R. Salazar, Catie, Turrialba, Costa Rica.

June-July 1985 The 9-th World Forestry Congress. Further information has now been received from Mexico on the World Congress, including a provisional agenda for the general sessions and technical committee meetings, to be held in July 1-12 1985, in Mexico City. The Congress theme is "Forestry Recources in the Integral Developmentof Society". The Congress Will be preceded and followed by field trips in the United States, Cuba and Central America, from June 24- July 1 and July 12-20. For futher information contact: L.J. Castanos Martinez, IX Congreso Forestal Mundial, Netzahualcotyl No. 198 I-er Piso, Mexico DF/CP 06080

August 1-2, 1985 Denver, Colorado: IUFRO Working Group S5.06 Management of Forestry Research and S6.06.01 Applying Results of Foretry Research. Ref.: Dr Denver P. Burns, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, 370 Reed Road, Broomall PA 19008 USA

August 4-9, 1985 USA, Montgomery Alabama. International Symposium on "Nursery Management Practices for the Southern Pines", including species of tropical interest, Pinus taedo, echinata, palustris, elliottii, caribea, occidentalis and cubensis- from seed collection to outplanting success- to be held in co-operation

with Auburn University, Southern Forest Nursery Management and MacMillan bloedel Inc. Ref.: R.E. Mitchell, Department of Forestry, Auburn University, AL 36849-4201.

September 3-5, 1985 Japan Tsukuba. IUFRO Working Group S1.04-00 Prevention and control of Torrent Erosion. Flood and Mud Flows, Snow Damage and Avanlanches "Erosion Prevention". Ref. S. Kobashi Department of Forestry, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606 Japan.

September 23-27, 1985 Singapore. World Trade Centre. The 2nd S-E Asian International Woodworking, Timber Processing and Sawmilling Equipment Show. Ref.: Overseas Exhibition Services Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London W1M 5AB United Kingdom.

November 27-30, 1985 Kuala Lumpur. Malaysia. "Wood Malaysia '85" (Trade Fair.) Ref.: E. Heng, ITF PTE Ltd., 1 Maritime Square No. 12-03, World Trade Centre, Singapore 0409.

September 7-25, 1986 Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. "Forest Research Serving Society". XVIIIth-IUFRO World Congress. Ref.: IUFRO President, Krekov trg.1. YU-61000 Ljublijana, Yugoslavia.

April 3-8, 1988 Australia, Albury NSW. Australian Bi-Centenary International Conference on Private Forests: "Eucalypts, Casuarinas and Acacias- Their contribution to Australia and the World". Ref: R.L. Newman, PO Box 515 Launceston, Tasmania 7250

COURSES

De Werkgroep Ontwikkelingstechnieken (WOT) van de Technische Hogeschool in Twente organiseert een 'Technische week voor Ontwikkelingswerkers'. Een kursusweek om niet-technische geschoolde ontwikkelingswerkers(sters) een aantal elementaire technieken als: metselen, lassen-solderen, metaalbewerken, houtbewerken, autotechniek te leren. De laatste twee dagen van de week wordt aandacht geschonken aan aangepaste technieken. De cursus wordt gehouden van 16 t/m 22 juni 1985. Kosten fl 250,- (cursusgeld fl 150,-, logies, ontbijt,

lunch fl 100,-)
Meer info. bij de WOT, TH Twente, Vrijhof 152,
postbus 217, 7500 AE Enschede tel: 053-893870

—*ENCOUNTERED VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENTS*

Euroconsult zoekt voor het in multidisciplinair verband verrichten van studies, het opstellen van plannen en het maken van ontwerpen voor irrigatie- en drainageprojecten, alsmede voor het begeleiden van de realisatie van projecten in ontwikkelingslanden o.a.

- Economen
  met specialisatie/ervaring in landbouw, regionale planning en/of stadsontwikkeling
- Landbouwkundig ingenieurs
  met specialisatie/ervaring op het gebied van o.a. voorlichting, mechanisatie, bosbouw, veeteelt, farmmanagement, tuinbouw etc.

Kandidaten (m/v) moeten aan de volgende eisen voldoen:
* een opleiding op academisch, H.B.O.- of vergelijkbaar niveau;
* 5 à 10 jaar ervaring, waarvan tenminste 5 jaar in projecten in ontwikkelingslanden; ervaring met kennisoverdracht en ervaring als teamleider van multidisciplinaire teams strekken tot aanbeveling;
* bereidheid tot langjarige uitzending met gezin;
* goede kennis van de Engelse taal; goede kennis van de Franse en Spaanse taal strekt tot aanbeveling.

Voor diegenen die belangstelling hebben voor werk in ontwikkelingslanden biedt Euroconsult een boeiende werkkring.

Nadere inlichtingen over de mogelijkheden worden u gaarne verstrekt door drs. P. Mulder - hoofd afdeling Landbouw/Economie telefoon 085-513181.
Schriftelijke sollicitaties met curriculum vitae kunt u richten aan Euroconsult, t.a.v. J.H. Essenburg, Postbus 441, 6800 AK Arnhem.
(bron: Economisch Statistische Berichten, 2-1-'85, no 3487)

Forag Services, one of the largest private companies in the Malaysian state of Sabah is looking for a person to take on the responsibilities of General Manager of their logging operations. These have grown considerably in recent years and it is felt necessary to engage the services of an expatriate who will introduce methods and standards of management more appropriate to that of large operation.
Whilst suitable qualifications, experience and knowledge of the Malay/Indonesian language will be advantageous, the Company are primarily seeking a man who will be enthusiastic in his work, who regards problems as opportunities and who will be able to rally staff and lead the operation by example.
Interested candidates should contact Forag Services directly at: P.O.Box 688, Tawau, Sabah, Malaysia.
A concise briefing on qualifications, experience, present salary, expected salary and availability should be included in the letter.
(Source: Commonwealth Forestry Review, Vol. 63 (4), December 1984)

* * *

Associates in Rural Development, Inc. has vacant
- Senior-level forestry position.
Qualifications include Ph.D. silviculture/forest management; extensive field management and/or research experience (required); tropical experience (preferred); full-time, home office position with Vermont-based consulting firm active in USA and overseas; willingness to assist with business development.
Send resume with cover letter to R.Z. Donovan, address: P.O.Box 1397, Burlington, VT 05402 USA.
(Source: ISTF News, September 1984)

* * *

Vacature FAO:
- Project Operations Officer
Forestry Department te Rome, rang P4 (Academische opleiding met ten minste 7 jaar ervaring). Periode 3 jaar.
(Bron: Vacatureblad no 26, 24-12-1984)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH sucht

- Förstexperten für Pakistan

Die GTZ unterstützt das Pakistan Forest Institut in Peshawa auf den Gebieten der Forst- und Holzwirtschaft.
Für einen mehrjährigen Einsatz werdet ein
Diplom-Forstwirt (promoviert)
auf den Gebieten Waldbau und Forsteinrichtung sowie Walderschliessung und Holzernte.
Ihre Aufgabe besteht neben der Vorbereitung, Organisation und Durchführung von Lehrveranstaltungen, der Analyse und Weiterentwicklung der Lehrpläne sowie der Mitwirkung bei der Counterpart. Ausbildung in der Tätigkeit der Erschiessung und Unterstützung von Forschungsarbeiten.
Die GTZ arbeitet im Auftrag des Bundes und anderer Regierungen. Mit ca 2500 Experten leistet sie gemeinsam mit Partnern in 100 Ländern Afrikas, Asiens und Lateinamerikas Beitrage zur Lösung von Entwicklungsproblemen. Fühlen Sie sich angesprochen? Dann richten Sie Ihre Bewerbung mit den üblichen Unterlagen (tabellarischer Lebenslauf, Zeugniskopien, Lichtbild) unter Angabe der Kennziffer W 6/1 nach Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH, Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1, 6236 Eschborn 1 (Allgemeine Forst Zeitschrift 26-1-85,no 4).

* * *

Bosbouw en Cultuurtechnische School - VELP

De BCS geeft een opleiding op drie niveaus:

* de HOGERE Bosbouw en Cultuurtechnische School (HBCS); de voorbereiding op functies als onderzoeker, ontwerper, projectleider, beheerder.
* de MIDDELBARE Bosbouw en Cultuurtechnische School A-opleiding (MBCS-A); de voorbereiding op functies als opnemer, tekenaar, uitzetter, uitvoerder, opzichter.
  De gediplomeerde MBCS-er (A-opleiding) vinden we vooral werkzaam in de VOORBEREIDING, UITVOERING en in het BEHEER.
* de MIDDELBARE Bosbouw en Cultuurtechnische School B-opleiding (MBCS-B); de gediplomeerden hiervan zullen een functie in de UITVOERING en het BEHEER vinden als aankomend vakman, meewerkend voorman of werkleider.

De BCS zoekt per 1 augustus 1985 of eerder docenten voor de volgende takenpakketten

A. pakket tropische bosbouw (ca. 500 lesuren)
   * ontwikkelen van een afstudeerrichting tropische bosbouw
   * het verzorgen van lessen en cursussen tropische bosbouw op HBCS-niveau
   * het begeleiden van bosbouwstages in de tropen

B. pakket bosexploitatie (ca. 700 lesuren)
   * het verzorgen van lessen en cursussen op H- en MBCS-niveau
   * het begeleiden van bosbouwstages MBCS-A

C. pakket basisvakken bosbouw (ca. 600 lesuren)
   * het verzorgen van lessen boomsoorten in de MBCS-A en de HBCS
   * algemene bosbouwvakken in de MBCS-B

Voorts behoort tot de taak het leveren van een bijdrage in de organisatie van de school en van de vakgroep bosbouw in het bijzonder.

De pakketten A en B zijn goed te combineren tot een full-time functie (van 1160 uur), maar iedere combinatie tot part-time functies in denkbaar.

Wat heeft de functie te bieden?

* Intensief contact met jonge mensen, die het bosbouwvak willen leren.
* De mogelijkheid om met een grote mate van zelfstandigheid een nieuwe studierichting (de tropische aspecten) te ontwikkelen.
* De mogelijkheid en zelfs de plicht om in een breed deel van het vakgebied bij te blijven.

Wat vragen wij?

* Ervaring in de tropische bosbouw
* Kennis en ervaring in de bosexploitatie
* Zo mogelijk wat ervaring in de Nederlandse bosbouw
* Zo mogelijk ervaring in onderwijs of onderwijs-verwante activiteiten.

De sollicitatieprocedure:

* Belangstellenden voor deze functies worden uitgenodigd om vóór 15 april 1985 hun geschreven sollicitatie te richten aan de directeur van de BCS: A. Bierma, Huize LARENSTEIN, Postbus 9001, 6880 GB VELP (Gld)
* De sollicitatie wordt behandeld door een vacaturecommissie, waarin zitting hebben: een directielid, 2 docenten uit de vakgroep bosbouw en 2 studenten
* Arbeidsvoorwaarden volgens rijksregeling
* Nadere inlichtingen bij de vakgroep bosbouw:
  J. Sevenster, tel. 085-213221
  J.P. de Vries,tel. 085-648187

De Landbouwhogeschool verzorgt universitair onderwijs in twintig verschillende studierichtingen, verdeeld over vier hoofdstromen, te weten teeltkunde & technologie, landgebruik, maatschappijwetenschappen en biologie. Er studeren ruim zesduizend studenten. Zeventig vakgroepen, verspreid over Wageningen, verzorgen het onderwijs en verrichten wetenschappelijk onderzoek. Daarnaast is er een algemene dienst, bestaande uit het bureau van de hogeschool, de bibliotheek en het rekencentrum.

Twee bosbouwkundigen v/m (een senior en een junior)

(behoudens formele goedkeuring van het project door het College van Bestuur van de Landbouwhogeschool) voor een periode van 4 jaar

In het kader van een samenwerkingsverband tussen de Landbouwhogeschool te Wageningen en Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua (UNAN) te Managua, Nicaragua, binnen het op korte termijn te initiëren bosbouwonderwijsproject.

Functie-informatie

Beide bosbouwkundigen zullen vorm moeten geven aan de ondersteuning van het in 1984 bij de UNAN ingestelde Bosbouw Departement door het assisteren en adviseren bij:
- verzorging van colleges en praktica
- verder ontwikkelen van de inhoud der onderwijselementen en van het curriculum en
- ontwikkelen van het onderzoek

terwijl zij daarnaast een taak hebben bij de verdere opleiding en training van de Nicaraguaanse staffleden. De senior deskundige is bovendien verantwoordelijk voor de coördinatie van de project-activiteiten en rapportage.
Er wordt naar gestreefd 2 bosbouwers uit te zenden die wat betreft hun expertise zo veel mogelijk complementair zijn, zodat zij samen de voornaamste vakgebieden binnen de bosbouw kunnen bestrijken.
De standplaats is Managua, Nicaragua.

Vereist:

- bosbouwkundige opleiding op universitair niveau, bij voorkeur tropische specialisatie
- tenminste 5 jaar werkervaring in de tropen (senior) respectievelijk praktijkstage in de tropen (junior).

Kennis van de Spaanse taal en ervaring in Latijns-Amerika strekken tot aanbeveling.

Geboden:

Voor de senior bosbouwkundige een salaris tot een maximum van *f* 6.985,- bruto per maand, voor de junior bosbouwkundige een salaris tot een maximum van *f* 6.364,- bruto per maand.

Inlichtingen:

kunnen worden ingewonnen bij J.H.A. Boerboom, telefoon 08370-83065.
Vacaturenummer: 85-06/1353.

Het personeelsbeleid van de Landbouwhogeschool is gericht op een evenwichtige man/vrouw-verhouding. Omdat het aantal vrouwen bij de Landbouwhogeschool achterblijft bij het aantal mannen, worden vooral vrouwen opgeroepen te solliciteren. Bij gelijke kwaliteiten wordt de voorkeur gegeven aan een vrouw.

Uw sollicitatie kunt u binnen 14 dagen richten aan het hoofd van de afdeling Personeelszaken van de Landbouwhogeschool, postbus 9101, 6700 HB Wageningen. Vermeld in de linker bovenhoek van uw brief en envelop het vacaturenummer. Op dit adres kunt u tevens een functiebeschrijving aanvragen. De LH-sollicitatie- en selectiecode is van toepassing.

lh **WAGENINGEN**
LANDBOUWHOGESCHOOL

TROPICAL FORESTRY ACQUISITIONS IN SOME DUTCH FORESTRY LIBRARIES

Contact between the Forestry Libraries in the Netherlands and the BOS secretariat is becoming more regular. By publishing the titles of the acquisitions on tropical forestry they are accessible to you. Please, contact directly the appropriate library.

ITC-LIBRARY, P.O. Box 6, 7500 AA, Enschede. From the ITC-Monthly review of literature we used the division in books and periodicals as listed below.

Burley, J. Obstacles to tree planting in arid and semi-arid lands: Comparative case studies from India and Kenya.

DeRidder, a.o. Productivity of Sahelian rangelands; a study of the soils, the vegetations and the exploitation of that natural resource PPS course book Vol. Theory; Vol.II. exercises.

Ruthenberg, H. Farming systems in the tropics.

Thimm, H.U. Development projects in the Sudan: An analysis of their reports with implications for research and training in arid land management.

Versteegh, P.J.D. Fuelwood as principal source of energy in less developed countries. Sampling techniques for forest inventories.

PERIODICALS

AGROFORESTRY SYSTEMS, 2(1984)1.

Altieri, M.A. and Farrell, J. Traditional farming systems of south-central Chile, with special emphasis on agroforestry.

Baggio, A. and Heuveldop, J. Initial performance of Calliandra calothyrsus Meissm. in live fences for the production of biomass.

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