Entrepreneurship And Management In Forestry And Wood Processing Principles Of Business Economics And Management Processes Routledge Explorations In Environmental Economics | df4fbaee42807e588ab065fa6435aa9a

Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Forestry in Central EuropeThe Business of Sustainable Forestry Case Study - WeyerhaeuserGovernance Towards Responsible Forest BusinessInnovation in ForestryForestry in New EnglandThe Forest Management CenterSocial Entrepreneurship and TourismSmall Business in New Hampshire's Forestry and Forest Products IndustriesMaster of Science in ForestryThe Business of Sustainable Forestry Case Study - Parsons Pine ProductBusiness Plan, Victorian School of Forestry and Land Management, Forest Products Management Division, Natural Resources GroupThe Role Small Business Should Play in Maintaining Forest HealthInnovation and Entrepreneurship in Forestry in Central EuropeThe Evolution of Competitive Strategies in Global Forestry IndustriesPrecious ForestsThe Business of Sustainable ForestryBusiness Management in Forest Fire-protectionGlobal Perspectives on Sustainable Forest ManagementWildfire Protection Business Management ManualEntrepreneurship and Management in Forestry and Wood ProcessingManagement of Forests for Timber ProductionEntrepreneurshipTree Farm Business ManagementForest Business ManagementForestry Entrepreneurs - Research on High Performance Business Model"Think" And "Do" in Business and ManagementForestry EconomicsThe Global Forest SectorCase StudyForest Management and PlanningSustaining Profits and ForestsEntrepreneurship and Management in Forestry and Wood ProcessingServices in Family ForestryNonindustrial Private Forest Landowners - Building the Business Case for Sustainable ForestryENTREPRENEURSHIP IN INDIAN AGRICULTUREWorking Forests in the NeotropicsThe Global Forest SectorThe Business of Sustainable Forestry Case Study - Vernon ForestrySustainable Forest ManagementTransforming Rural Communities in China and Beyond

1. Key Areas in Agribusiness 2. Production for Agribusiness 3. Marketing and Trade for Agribusiness

What is the situation and perceived future outlook for forestry in Central Europe? What is the role of innovation and entrepreneurship as main driving forces for economic growth, competitiveness and employment creation? Research results of the EFI Regional Project Centre INNOFORCE provide new knowledge on the sector's innovation and entrepreneurial behaviour as well as on policy measures necessary to enhance innovation and entrepreneurship in the region. Survey results are accompanied by lessons learned from more than 30 cases referring to innovations in forestry implemented in eight Central European countries.

Changes in production, demand, supply, and trade patterns; the impact of green building and bioenergy on industry practices and policy infrastructure; and new economies with production advantages and large consumption bases all present challenges and opportunities in the forest sector. With contributions from leading experts in academia and professional organizations, The Global Forest Sector: Changes, Practices, and Prospects fills a gap in the literature that is preventing students, scholars, and policy makers from developing a timely, structured, big-picture view of forest sector business. In addition, the book reviews current thinking on a wide variety of business management issues in the forest sector. The book covers managing change in the global forest sector and the impact of globalization on forest users. It discusses markets and market forces, new products and product categories, and the influence of China and Russia. The book then examines the environmental paradigm, including environmental activism, sustainability, and the impact of green building and bioenergy. The book concludes with coverage of the role of information technology, corporate social responsibility, innovation, and next steps. Overall, this book helps readers both develop a bird's eye view of the changes surrounding the forest sector as well as have a magnified view of numerous managerial issues associated with these changes. The content paints a picture of the current and changing forest sector including the state of forests, the nature of markets, the newly emerged patterns of stakeholder impact, and evolution of key business practices. It provides the foundation needed to develop the conservation-based economy required for future success in the global forest sector.

Over the last 30 years, the forest industry in Eastern Canada has undergone a radical transformation, from a model where larger forestry businesses operated their own production equipment to a model where harvesting, transport, and forest road construction are awarded to contractors. This change in strategy on part of the large corporations has created new start-up opportunities for many forest entrepreneurs. Their dependency on a single large client (wood buyer), however, could hinder entrepreneurial behavior. This study aims to examine the forest Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) population, identify the factors that stimulate their performance despite a business environment that may be deemed unfavorable, and draw an overall picture of the existing situation. An analysis of 535 questionnaires filled by forest machine owners suggests that SMEs with four employees or more show better performance results than those with three or fewer employees, considered very small enterprises (VSEs), essentially because these businesses are typically able to work more weeks in a year. Their managers use a significantly higher number of tools to measure performance and attribute greater importance to management duties. The results have enabled us to identify certain performance factors, but suggest that further research is needed to better understand the underlying causes of contract assignment and the relationships that develop between SME managers and large forest product companies.

Forests are the dominant terrestrial ecosystem of Earth. They are distributed across the globe. Forests account for 75% of the gross primary productivity of the Earth's biosphere, and contain 80% of the Earth's plant biomass. Human society and forests influence each other in both positive and negative ways. Forests provide ecosystem services to humans. Forests can also impose costs, affect people's health, and interfere with tourist enjoyment. This publication presents reviews and research results on negative and positive human interference on forests, as well as ecology, management, governance, policy and economic issues. The book consists of four sections with 12 chapters derived from around the world.

This book represents one of the first attempts by a multidisciplinary research team, encompassing the social sciences, business, architecture and planning, engineering, and finance and economics, to help rural communities discover sustainable and self-reliant paths to development and transformation. The opening chapter outlines the background of the research, its importance in the context of China and other countries, the rationale for choosing the case study communities in rural China, and the composition of the research team. Chapter 2 explores key issues in the role of social entrepreneurship and leadership in rural community development. Chapter 3 analyses a green platform for a pilot transaction of China forest carbon sinks led by the Huadong Forestry Exchange. The fourth chapter examines carbon trade, forestry land rights, and the livelihoods of farmers in rural Chinese communities. Chapter 5 explores alternative energy development in rural Chinese communities, where the poor are often disproportionately dependent on fuel wood and solid biomass, causing environmental degradation, reduced productivity and the decline of income generating opportunities. Chapter 6 examines and tests the proposition that stronger communities will result from 'connected up', holistic, synergistic and inclusive planning of services and supporting infrastructure. Chapter 7 analyzes information and communications technology (ICT) based service innovations for supporting rural community enterprises. Chapter 8 highlights key elements of stronger rural communities, drawing together the themes and proposals of preceding chapters and constructing an integrated model. The authors demonstrate that interconnected community enterprises based on clean forest products, forest carbon and ecotourism can be underpinned by local infrastructure enterprises such as renewable energy, water, waste management, ICT and transport, and financial mechanisms like carbon finance, all involving skills development, leadership and social entrepreneurship coupled with corporate and investment partnerships. Such interconnected approaches are expected to generate increased employment and prosperity, improve social livelihoods, and benefit the environment.

"When business leaders, government officials, and other stakeholders come to the table in an environmental, health, or safety dispute, acrimony often results, leading to expensive and time-consuming litigation. Not only does this waste precious resources, but rarely does the process produce the best outcome for any of the parties involved.For the past five years, the authors of this volume have conducted semi-annual seminars at the Massachussetts Institute of Technology and at Harvard to provide business leaders and regulators with the knowledge and skills they need to more effectively handle environmental, health, and safety negotiations. Their strategy, known as the ""mutual gains approach,"" is a proven method of producing fairer, more efficient, more stable, and wiser results. Negotiating Environmental, Health, and Safety Agreements provides the first comprehensive introduction to this widely practiced and highly effective approach to environmental regulation.The book begins with an overview of the mutual gains approach, introducing important concepts and ideas from negotiation theory as well as the theory and practice of mediation. The authors then offer five model negotiations from their MIT-Harvard Public Disputes seminar, followed by a series of real-world negotiated environmental agreements that illustrate the kinds of outcomes possible when the mutual gains approach is employed. A collection of writings by leading experts provide valuable insights into the process, and appendixes offer both instructions for conducting model negotiation sessions and analysis of actual game results from earlier seminars.This is the only prescriptive text available for the many regulatees and regulators involved in environmental regulatory negotiations each year. Anyone involved with environmental negotiation-including corporate and public sector managers, students of environmental policy, environmental management, and business management-will find the book an essential resource. "

"The forest products industry ranks as one of the world's most important industries; for the global economy and the environment. It represents close to 3% of the world's gross economic output. The forests upon which it depends are among the most critical ecosystems for the health of the planet and for human well-being. The size of the industry, its links to the rest of the world economy, and the importance of its resource base for environmental services make it the target of intense public scrutiny and government regulation. Understanding sustainable forestry requires understanding the evolving dynamics of the forest products industry an evolution that is increasingly making the cost of wood a smaller fraction of the final value of a forest product.Two frameworks are used here as prisms through which to view the industry. The first section describes how the major business and environmental trends sweeping the industry are transforming Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) into a major industry force. It then outlines the most critical nonenvironmental drivers that make or break all businesses within the industry, and explains how they will influence sustainability issues. The second section describes how all these forces play out within each of the three major industry segments: paper, solid wood, and engineered wood products, and maps out in which parts of the industry sustainable forestry is already a major issue, where it is not, and why.This approach makes sense given the history of SFM. Most sustainable forestry businesses have started from the forest, then tried to move forward to the market. An analysis that assesses the industry and links market conditions back to sustainableforestry supply capabilities reveals where sustainable forestry is well integrated, where it may not have much current opportunity, and where opportunity for closer end-market integration remains untapped.The forces transforming the industry include: tightening supplies, a shift in production regions, globalization, increased raw material efficiency, intensified product consistency, and heightened government regulation. Just as these forces are affected by environmental pressures, they also have environmental impacts of their own.As population growth and burgeoning economies spur the consumption of forest products, wood supplies are tightening worldwide. While no crisis is imminent, the industry is turning to new regions, especially South America and South Asia, as a source for wood. It is also gradually shifting from a supply based largely on natural forests to one that depends on plantations, many located in the southern hemisphere. Just when environmental restrictions are curtailing wood production in many northern countries, heightened demand elsewhere is causing the industry to expand into delicate ecosystems in the Southern Hemisphere. Meanwhile, the industry is becoming increasingly globalized, with raw materials sourced throughout the world to create products for equally diverse markets.Shifts in producing regions and globalization are creating new opportunities for value-added industries in the southern hemisphere. Primary and secondary processing industries will follow wood supplies for financial reasons, as timber producing nations try to capture a larger share of the production from forest products. These changes will draw significant investment to the SouthernHemisphere.Globalization brings improvements in communications, shipping, and distribution that facilitate the transfer of knowledge about state-of-the-art forest management techniques. These same developments make the emergence of an international trade in certified forest products possible. As capital travels to formerly untapped forest reserves, for example those in eastern Russia, the forces unleashed by globalization will exert even greater pressures on forests worldwide in the next twenty years.Evermore efficient raw material use and increasing prroduct standardization are also contributing to the industry's transformation. Over the past several decades, the industry has created many technological silver bullets that enable it to create more product from less wood.The industry-wide drive for standardization and consistency is moving down the value chain from final consumer products through to the forest. Instead of emphasizing efforts to use individual species such as oak and cherry, resources are now allocated to figure out how to make a vanilla feedstock such as rubber wood look and perform like oak or cherry. Eventually, this trend will lead to more investment in processing assets that can guarantee consistency, and a movement toward either tree plantations or homogenization during primary and secondary processing.Environmental forces have flexed their political and market muscles, placing the forest products industry under intensifying public scrutiny and government regulation of its environmental performance. New regulations and market initiatives are curtailing access to government controlled forest resources, and influencing the management of private forests. While a numberof international agreements designed to improve forest practices might eventually affect the industry, few now have the teeth to do so.In the past five years "certification" has emerged as a nongovernmental initiative that may further transform the way the industry manages its forests. Certified forest products are defining the market for wood products grown in an environmentally sound fashion. While the full impact of certification is still unknown, if it focuses the concerns of consumers and purchasers on the quality of the forest from which a product is harvested, and if certification is widely adopted, it could dramatically improve forest management and change markets.How the business and environmental forces affect the paper, panels, and sawnwood segments of the industry will determine, in large measure, the future of sustainable forest products. The paper industry, with its massive capital investments, huge pollution abatement costs, extreme business cycles, and susceptibility to buyer power, has long been beleaguered. The paper industry's recent shift to greater use of recycled paper demonstrates both its vulnerability to outside pressures and its ability to adapt rapidly to a new business environment.Panels and engineered wood products may be a model for the future. Products in this segment, capitalizing on rapid-fire technological advances, are among the fastest growing in the industry. From an environmental perspective, these products' ability to use a variety of woods now makes them more attractive than plywood, the once dominant panel product. On the other hand, certified panel products will be much tougher to bring to market because it is so difficult to ensure that all thewoods used in them come from sustainably managed forests.Sawnwood products draw most of the attention from the certification community. The sawnwood segment is more fragmented, less capital intensive and adds relatively less value to its products than paper or panels. Sawnwood companies in temperate regions that produce hardwood will have opportunities to sell to markets opened up by a new resistance to tropical hardwoods. The forest management practices of softwood producers, however, are under heavy scrutiny, and they will find fewer opportunities to leverage superior forest management. Although tropical countries are under enormous international pressure to improve their forest management practices, most of the internal and Pacific Rim markets they serve, so far, remain relatively uninterested in the environmental qualities of forest products. Niche opportunities, though, are available in Europe to tropical producers that can produce certified forest products.In the future, the successful forest products company will understand and embrace the forces that are transforming the industry. Environmental trends are at the leading edge of these changes, and will be instrumental in determining the industry's winners and losers. Companies that understand the role of the environment will profit by doing so: Those that underestimate the force of environmental issues will do so at their peril."

Changes in production, demand, supply, and trade patterns; the impact of green building and bioenergy on industry practices and policy infrastructure; and new economies with production advantages and large consumption bases all present challenges and opportunities in the forest sector. With contributions from leading experts in academia and professional organizations, The Global Forest Sector: Changes, Practices, and Prospects fills a gap in the literature that is preventing students, scholars, and policy makers from developing a timely, structured, big-picture view of forest sector business. In addition, the book reviews current thinking on a wide variety of business management issues in the forest sector. The book covers managing change in the global forest sector and the impact of globalization on forest users. It discusses markets and market forces, new products and product categories, and the influence of China and Russia. The book then examines the environmental paradigm, including environmental activism, sustainability, and the impact of green building and bioenergy. The book concludes with coverage of the role of information technology, corporate social responsibility, innovation, and next steps. Overall, this book helps readers both develop a bird’s eye view of the changes surrounding the forest sector as well as have a magnified view of numerous managerial issues associated with these changes. The content paints a picture of the current and changing forest sector including the state of forests, the nature of markets, the newly emerged patterns of stakeholder impact, and evolution of key business practices. It provides the foundation needed to develop the conservation-based economy required for future success in the global forest sector.

"No discussion of sustainable forestry would be complete without considering the unique aspects of nonindustrial private forests (NIPFs). Owners of these forests control 58% of the commercial forests in the United States. East of the Mississippi this type of ownership accounts for more than two-thirds of the region's timberland, whereas west of the Great Plains the majority of forests are in public ownership. The 261 million acres in NIPFs protect watersheds, provide wildlife habitat, offer scenic beauty, and supply 49% of the timber harvested in the United States, according to the U.S. Forest Service. This supply is critical for many large wood products manufacturers. Weyerhaeuser Co., for instance, harvests 58% of its timber supply from NIPFs nationally, and 90% of these lands are in the South.The ten million NIPF owners - a diverse group including individuals, partnerships, estates, trusts, clubs, tribes, corporations, and associations - confront a variety of challenges that can complicate the practice of sustainable forest management (SFM). Many are not well informed about the economic value of their resource or the importance of consulting professional foresters when making management decisions. Annual property taxes and capital gains taxes can be disincentives to sound, long-term forest management. Without proper estate planning, owners can be forced into making decisions that may prevent them from passing forest land from one generation to the next, and may lead to the conversion of the forest to other uses. Equally important, the objectives of the owners combined with their individual financial circumstances are determining factors whether forest land will be managed sustainably or not.The cases of seven NIPF ownerships presented here range from a small family forest that is managed for amenity values to a large tract managed for timber and investment. They are located in the Northeast, Pacific Northwest, and Southeast, which represent very different timber-growing regions. Although all these owners use professional forestry advice, and all the properties have been in family ownership for decades, they are indicative of the wide range of NIPF owners' backgrounds, objectives, and financial circumstances. They also illustrate how a diverse group of private landowners has addressed issues of forest sustainability. A section on certification examines three innovative approaches now underway to certify NIPFs: a certified resource manager, a chain-of-custody certified manufacturer, and a single forest owner seeking certification."

The authors present core concepts of entrepreneurship in an easy-to-follow, logical sequence. Starting with basic definitions and an overarching conceptual framework in Part I, the book then addresses topics pertaining to Venture Initiation (Part II), Venture Management (Part III), and Venture Development (Part IV). Each chapter contains a case study in which a real-life entrepreneur, who confronts the issues of growth and competition, is followed. Venture initiation and development are key components of this book. Entrepreneurship has all the standard features that entrepreneurs-in-training need. The book's strength, however, lies in the clear, straightforward, and logical manner in which the various topics within this complex subject are presented. The book also includes learning objectives, outlines, terms, and review questions.

This book is dedicated to global perspectives on sustainable forest management. It focuses on a need to move away from purely protective management of forests to innovative approaches for multiple use and management of forest resources. The book is divided into two sections; the first section, with thirteen chapters deals with the forest management aspects while the second section, with five chapters is dedicated to forest utilization. This book will fill the existing gaps in the knowledge about emerging perspectives on sustainable forest management. It will be an interesting and helpful resource to managers, specialists and students in the field of forestry and natural resources management.

What is the situation and perceived future outlook for forestry in Central Europe? What is the role of innovation and entrepreneurship as main driving forces for economic growth, competitiveness and employment creation? Research results of the EFI Regional Project Centre INNOFORCE provide new knowledge on the sector's innovation and entrepreneurial behaviour as well as on policy measures necessary to enhance innovation and entrepreneurship in the region. Survey results are accompanied by lessons learned from more than 30 cases referring to innovations in forestry implemented in eight Central European countries.

This book invites discussions, promises thought-building and helps decision-making in business matters. The author suggests a panacea for all ills in b-school education in the book: "THINK" AND "DO" IN BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT. With wit and wisdom, the author makes an electrifying case: questions and insights of business and management theorists are more philosophical rather than mere scientific and academic. In the final analysis, a good manager is nothing more or less than a good and well-educated person. Brimming with brilliant insight, the book is refreshingly candid for the reader.

A range of powerful forces -- increasing demand for wood, uncertain and decreasing supply, increasing environmental pressures, and growing markets for environmentally certified wood -- are changing the way the forest products industry conducts business. Forward-thinking firms have recognized the significance of these forces and are developing a new business model, one that will not only sustain revenues, but can ensure the long-term health of the forests upon which the industry depends.The Business of Sustainable Forestry integrates and analyzes a series of 21 case studies of industry leaders carried out by the Sustainable Forestry Working Group. The motivations of the pioneering firms studied are as varied as their characteristics, yet each has made significant progress. The authors of this book argue that the operations that have been most succeessful are those that have integrated sustainable forestry principles and practices into their overall corporate strategy. The book: describes the forces that are pushing the industry toward sustainability presents an overview of the new techniques and technologies that are making sustainable forestry more feasible than ever presents in clear, engaging prose company profiles that demonstrate both the promise of and the obstacles to sustainable forest management gives a clear-eyed look at practices such as certification and their capacity to transform the forest products market provides conclusions drawn from the cases by Stuart Hart of the University of North Carolina and Matt Arnold of the Management Institute for Environment and Business offers a succinct set of lessons learned The Business of Sustainable Forestry is the first book to present a composite snapshot of the business of sustainable forestry and the lessons learned by early adopters in form and language accessible to the general business reader. Forest and natural resource managers, forest products industry managers, and students and academics in schools of business and forestry will find the book a unique and valuable guide to an industry in transition.

This volume explores the links between the rapidly growing phenomenon of social entrepreneurship (SE) and the international tourism and hospitality industry. This unique industry is particularly ripe for transformation by SE and the book's authors delve deeply into the reasons for this. The book has three parts. The first creates a conceptual and theoretical framework for understanding the uniqueness of SE in the tourism context. The second examines different communities of practice where SE is being applied in tourism. The third is a rich collection of case studies from eight countries where tourism SE is already having an impact. The book's authors address the topic from many different angles, disciplinary backgrounds and geographic areas. Many case study authors are practicing social entrepreneurs who share their successes, challenges and experience with tourism-related projects. The book also proposes a research agenda and educational programmatic changes needed to support tourism SE. As these are developed, tourism SE will bring innovation to destinations, transformation of their economic and social structures, and contribution to a better world. The book has many insights and resources for scholars and practitioners alike to usher in this transformation.

Forestry Economics introduces students and practitioners to all aspects of the management and economics of forestry. The book adopts the approach of managerial economics textbooks and applies this to the unique processes and problems faced by managers of forests. While most forestry economics books are written by economists for future economists, what many future forest and natural resource managers need is to understand what economic information is and how to use it to make better business and management decisions. John E. Wagner draws on his twenty years of experience teaching and working in the field of forest resource economics to present students with an accessible understanding of the unique production processes and problems faced by forest and other natural resource managers. There are three unique features of this book: The first is its organization. The material is organized around two common economic models used in forest and natural resources management decision making. The second is the use of case studies from various disciplines: Outdoor and Commercial Recreation, Wood Products Engineering, Forest Products, and Forestry. The purpose of these case studies is to provide students with applications of the concepts being discussed within the text. The third is revisiting the question of how to use economic information to make better business decisions at the end of each chapter. This ties each chapter to the preceding ones and reinforces the hypothesis that a solid working knowledge of these economic models and the information they contain are necessary for making better business decisions. This textbook is an invaluable source of clear and accessible information on forestry economics and management for not only economics students, but for students of other disciplines and those already working in forestry and natural resources.

-- Thomas Lovejoy, The H. John Heinz III Center for Science, Economics and the Environment.

Since the U.S. Congress passed the Endangered Species Act in 1973, and subsequently listed the spotted owl as an endangered species in 1990, the debate over the appropriate management of public and private forests has continued at a fevered pitch in the Pacific Northwest. The listing of the spotted owl has led to the loss of tens of thousands of jobs in the logging and forest products industry, which has leveled a heavy toll on many rural communities in Oregon, Washington, and California that have relied for decades on a robust forest products industry to sustain their economies. In 1992 in Oregon, for example, the wood products industry was nine times greater as a share of the total Oregon economy than the industry was as a share of the total U.S. economy. While heated debate in the press and at the grassroots levels continues surrounding these issues, many remain unaware of a fundamental shift toward value-added manufacturing that has occurred in the region's forest products industry.Since the late 1980s, employment in the secondary wood products industry in Oregon has increased from 27% to 40% of the total forest products workforce in 1995, according to the Oregon Employment Division. Total employment in Oregon for logging operations, sawmills, and veneer and plywood operations dropped between 1990-95, losing over 13,000 jobs. In contrast, the value-added and secondary wood products industry - furniture, millwork, cabinetry, and the like - actually generated 11% more jobs during that same period and outnumbered total employment opportunities by a 2:1 margin for sawmills, veneer, and plywood operations, and a 3:1 margin for logging operations. By 1995, the percentage growth rate forvalue-added wood production in Oregon outpaced the percentage growth rate of all other industry sectors in the state, including the burgeoning high-tech and electronics industry.Although an apparent surprise to economists tracking the economic impacts of harvest restrictions in the Pacific Northwest, the growth of the secondary wood products industry has proven to be a stabilizing influence to the overall Oregon economy. It has done so by focusing on making more product out of existing, or in many cases less, resource. In effect, the mandated harvest restrictions provided a unique two-by-four incentive to the industry to figure out how to maximize production with available resources. The results were surprising.Research by the Oregon Wood Products Competitiveness Corporation has documented that for every one million board feet of wood being processed into commodity lumber, on the average only three full-time, family-wage jobs are created. Full-time, family-wage jobs are year round positions that provide industry-competitive wage rates with benefits. If that same one million board feet in lumber were processed into component parts such as furniture blanks or table turnings, an additional twenty full-time, family-wage jobs could be created. And if that same one million board feet of wood represented in component parts were then processed into quality furniture for consumer use, another eighty full-time, family-wage jobs could be created.Even so, industry adaptation to more value-added wood product manufacturing has been slow. Citing, in part, the difficulties in changing an industry culture and mind-set, Oregon's Wood Products Competitiveness Corporation determined in 1995 that lessthan 20% of the log volume harvested just in the central Oregon region alone found its way to secondary manufacturers in the Northwest. Eighty percent of the total lumber volume (approximately 1.8 billion board feet of timber) was processed into value-added product outside the western region. This equated to between 4,000 and 25,000 missed job opportunities for the region because commodity lumber was redirected elsewhere.Increasing value-added wood product manufacturing in forest communities throughout the world may be as crittical for achieving sustainable forestry as implementing new forest management practices. Making more with less, maximizing on the resources sustainably harvested, and converting wood waste into wood profits and full-time, family-wage jobs are all fundamental components of value-added wood processing. They provide the framework for achieving sustainable forestry and sustainable community development.Parsons Pine Products, located in Ashland, Oregon, a small community of 14,000 people based in the heart of spotted owl territory, has been a pioneer and a leading advocate of value-added wood processing for the last fifty years. Once considered, by many in the industry, a maverick operation that often challenged traditional production assumptions and standard lumber grading rules, today Parsons Pine Products has emerged as a unique example of sustainable forest practices that turn trash boards into cash rewards. Its experiences in sustainable forest management SFM can be instructive for an industry in transition.

Forestry has long been in a rather favourable position in offering a valuable raw material source in high demand. However, with rapidly changing end-user demands and cost competitiveness within the forest and wood chain as a whole, the industry is needing to adapt. Explaining entrepreneurial action as part of a chain of comprehensive value-added processes leads to a new perception of forest production and wood processing. This book applies the main concepts of modern managerial science to the world of forestry and is the perfect book for students studying forestry and wood processing, as well as entrepreneurs and managers within the sector. Topics are covered from an entrepreneurial perspective and include perspectives from accounting, finance, economics, supply chain management, marketing and strategy.

An analysis of the evolution of competitive strategies within the forestry industry is presented in this book. The argument is that the chosen context serves as an illustrative setting for a discussion related to global corporate evolution. Therefore,

this analytical and rigorous book contributes to better understanding of the workings of a number of manufacturing industries through discussion of the evolutionary development within the pulp and paper industry.

In 1990, with the forests of British Columbia the focus of economic, environmental, and social conflict over resource management, British Columbia's Ministry of Forests established the British Columbia Forest Resources Commission. At the time the public was vocal in its concern over the visual impacts of clearcuts. Forest communities were dissatisfied over the loss of jobs because small operators were unable to gain access to timber and with the processing of harvested trees outside the region; and in those communities demand was rising to develop smaller value-added wood product manufacturing. The commission was mandated to examine the state of the province's land base, recommend ways to improve its management, and address the economic and social issues.In 1993, the commission recommended that the provincial government conduct a pilot project to evaluate new forest management techniques that would embrace an ethic of enhanced stewardship. The project was carried out in the Vernon District of the Kamloops Forest Region with a goal of balancing the old values of forest economics with new values that support the preservation of wilderness, environmental protection, water quality, recreation, and community stability. This case study examines that project.

Innovation in Forestry Territorial and Value Chain Relationships Edited by Gerhard Weiss, Davide Pettenella, Pekka Ollonqvist and Bill Slee Innovation is increasingly recognized as a key factor in environmental protection and sustainable development in forestry and forest-based industries. This volume provides a comprehensive theoretical foundation for the analysis of innovation processes and policies in a traditional, rural sector as well as presenting empirical analyses of innovation processes from major innovation areas. Innovative solutions are analysed in wood-related value chains, including timber-frame construction, furniture, bio-energy and forest transportation. Territorial services of the forest sector are examined, including various types of forest ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, non-wood products and recreation. Innovation in Forestry is essential reading for researchers and policy makers in forestry and environmental sciences.

Forest Management and Planning, Second Edition, addresses contemporary forest management planning issues, providing a concise, focused resource for those in forest management. The book is intermixed with chapters that concentrate on quantitative subjects, such as economics and linear programming, and qualitative chapters that provide discussions of important aspects of natural resource management, such as sustainability. Expanded coverage includes a case study of a closed canopy, uneven-aged forest, new forest plans from South America and Oceania, and a new chapter on scenario planning and climate change adaptation. Helps students and early career forest managers understand the problems facing professionals in the field today Designed to support land managers as they make complex decisions on the ecological, economic, and social impacts of forest and natural resources Presents updated, real-life examples that are illustrated both mathematically and graphically Includes a new chapter on scenario planning and climate change adaptation Incorporates the newest research and forest certification standards Offers access to a companion website with updated solutions, geographic databases, and illustrations

Forestry has long been in a rather favourable position in offering a valuable raw material source in high demand. However, with rapidly changing end-user demands and cost competitiveness within the forest and wood chain as a whole, the industry is needing to adapt. Explaining entrepreneurial action as part of a chain of comprehensive value-added processes leads to a new perception of forest production and wood processing. This book applies the main concepts of modern managerial science to the world of forestry and is the perfect book for students studying forestry and wood processing, as well as entrepreneurs and managers within the sector. Topics are covered from an entrepreneurial perspective and include perspectives from accounting, finance, economics, supply chain management, marketing and strategy.

This book transfers the newest service research concepts, such as value co-creation, to family forestry context. The book is aimed at as learning material for higher-education students in Western economies, and as a handbook for forest scientists worldwide. It has a strong theoretical base, but also a practical orientation with examples of novel forest services from different regions and contexts. The five parts of the book are: I Conceptualization of Service Approaches in Family Forestry; II Market and Policy Environment; III Public Service and Business Innovations; IV Communication, Cooperation, and Organizations for Services; and V Transitions Governance. Each part begins with a chapter that is more conceptual and thus sets the stage for the subsequent chapters, which then focus on a regional perspective or some more specific theme under the part's coverage.

During its 200-year history the concept of sustainable forest ecosystem management has been the object of scientific and political discussion, with varying degrees of intensity - promoted with vehement fervour during periods of social or economic crisis, and less intensely during periods of stability. This volume, which forms part of the book series Managing Forest Ecosystems, presents state-of-the-art contributions presented by 9 leading authors from North America, Europe, Australia, and Southern Africa. If technical knowledge is a constraint to the implementation of sustainable management, this book contains a wealth of information which may be useful to students and practitioners alike. The specific target readership includes company management, the legal and policy environment, and forestry administrators. This book's unique feature is its holistic approach which includes ecological, socio-political, and timber supply issues.