A close-up photograph of a green evergreen branch, likely a spruce or fir, with several large, clear water droplets clinging to the needles. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green. The text is overlaid on a horizontal green bar at the bottom of the image.

Forest and Nature **NEWSLETTER** winter 2007

- 3 ..... **Can the interests of forestry, local people and nature conservation be combined?**
- 4 ..... **A new project Development of the Regional Protected Areas in NW Russia was launched in St. Petersburg**
- 5 ..... **The Yugyd Va national park – clear water, old-growth forest and nuggets**
- 7 ..... **Bird reserves needed in the White Sea**
- 8 ..... **Forestry education reform in Russia**
- 10 ..... **Training forestry workers**
- 11 ..... **Landscape design in Finland and Russia, educational and practical aspects**
- 12 ..... **Cut-to-length methods of timber harvesting: a challenge from the market and the environment**
- 13 ..... **Intensive forestry course in Arkhangelsk**



Dear colleagues and friends in the forests of the North,

What you are holding in your hands (or reading on your computer screen) is the new **Forest and Nature Newsletter 2007**.

The aim of this newsletter is to inform you about projects in forest management and nature conservation cooperation in the framework of the *Finnish-Russian Development Programme on Sustainable Forestry and Biodiversity Conservation in Northwest Russia* funded by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Environment of Finland.

The forest management projects continue developing educational structures in forest management in Northwest Russia. In 2006, also two new biodiversity projects (*GAP - Developing the network of protected areas in Northwest Russia* and *Development of the Regional Protected Areas in Northwest Russia*) have begun.

In addition to the Finnish-Russian cooperation, the EU-Russia dialogue on environment, initiated in the meeting of the EU-Russia Permanent Partnership Council on October 10<sup>th</sup> 2006, Helsinki, is introducing an interesting new dimension to the Finnish-Russian cooperation in forestry and nature conservation in Northwest Russia.

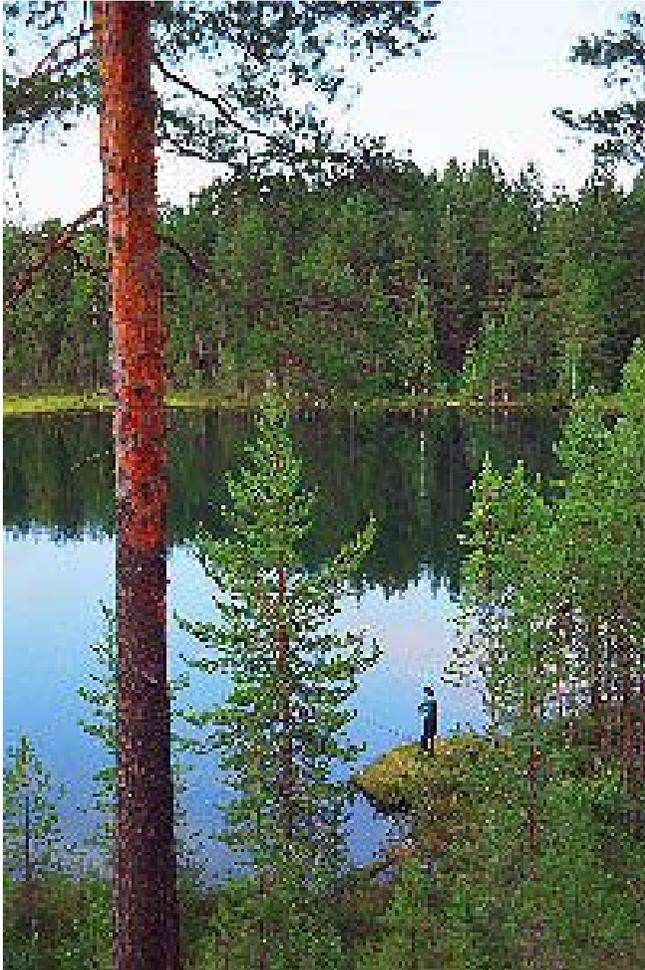
The first article of the newsletter discusses combining the interests of forestry and nature conservation using the concepts of biosphere reserve, model forest and the Green Belt of Fennoscandia. The next three articles discuss other biodiversity projects, including the *Development of the Regional Protected Areas in Northwest Russia*. The last five articles concentrate on the courses and seminars held within the forest management projects.

I hope you enjoy **Forest and Nature Newsletter 2007!**

Looking forward to good cooperation in 2007!

On behalf on the editorial group,  
Minna Hartikainen

# Can the interests of forestry, local people and nature conservation be combined?



Man and biosphere (Photo: Igor Georgievsky)

The seminar on the Green Belt of Fennoscandia, biosphere reserves and model forests held in October 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> 2006 in Ilomantsi, Finland, gathered approximately 60 experts from Finland, Russia, Sweden, Norway and Denmark to discuss the possibilities of combining forestry, nature tourism and conservation along the proposed Green Belt of Fennoscandia.

The seminar was organized in the framework of the Finnish-Russian *Programme on Sustainable Forestry and Biodiversity Conservation in Northwest Russia*, financed by the Finnish Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Finnish Ministry of Environment, by the North Karelia Regional Environment Centre.

Some of the questions arisen in the seminar were: How can the interests of different stakeholders be combined? What kind of tools could be used to solve problems in combining nature protection and nature use? How could the cooperation between different stakeholders be promoted?

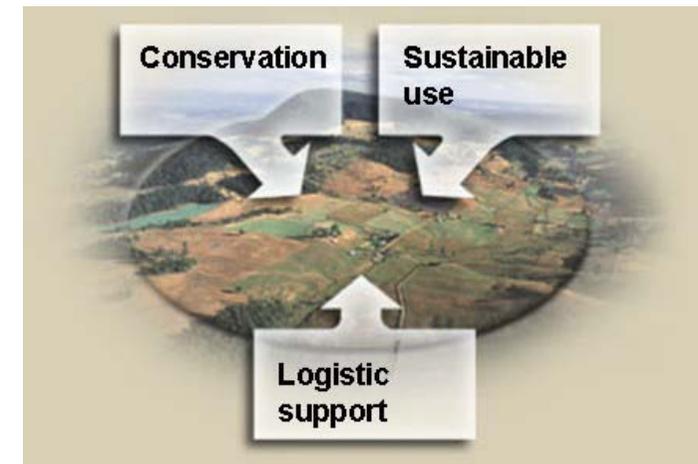
Biosphere reserves and model forests provide an arena for sustainable forest management and sustainable landscape development. These areas offer experimental and demonstration sites for new concepts supporting sustainable development.

In land use planning, more attention should be paid to biodiversity conservation. The development of forest and environmental policies, including new legislation, should be promoted in federal as well as regional levels. Furthermore, local people should be involved in planning and decision making.

The Green Belt of Fennoscandia, a “pearl necklace” of valuable nature territories in Northwest Europe, should be promoted in both national and international levels to preserve the unique nature of the northern boreal forests along the Norwegian, Finnish and Russian border. The thematic of border area cooperation in nature conservations is also to be discussed in a seminar publication, planned for 2007, that also elaborates on future prospects and cooperation, also on EU level. ■



UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) aims at improving the relationship of people with their environment globally.



Functions of a biosphere reserve.

## A new project Development of the Regional Protected Areas in NW Russia was launched in St. Petersburg

The nature conservation component of the NWRD Programme funded by the Ministry of the Environment (FMoE) and implemented by the Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE) has supported various Russian stakeholders both on the federal and on the regional level to carry out preparatory work such as nature inventories for establishing conservation areas.

It has been decided that in the III phase the Component will work in cooperation with the regions. The geographical scope of the Programme includes the Republic of Karelia, Murmansk, Leningrad, Archangelsk and Vologda regions and the City of St. Petersburg. A new project within the component is the Development of Regional Protected Areas in NW Russia. Metsähallitus, Natural Heritage Services, will be the key manager of the project Baltic Fund for Nature of St. Petersburg Naturalist Society (BFN) being the main implementation partner in Russia. The main actors are the persons in charge of the Regional Protected Areas (RPA) in the above six regions.



The seminar venue, Hotel Znamenka, is an old palace built in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century and owned by the Romanovs from 1835 until the Revolution.

The new project was launched in a start-up seminar in St. Petersburg 19 - 21.12.2006. The objectives of the seminar were to present the project to the participants, to get the project partners to know each other and to gain a better understanding of the management situation and the needs of the RPAs in NW Russia. This would again facilitate the modification of the project plan and the preparation of a more detailed activity plan for the year 2007.

The first seminar day served as a general introduction to the situation. The Programme, its present phase and the current project were described in brief; after that all the NW Russian project partners gave a description of their organisations and regional protected area situation in their management areas. It became very obvious that the situation varies greatly from one region to another. In the majority of the regions there is a specific administration structure for regional protected areas but as it mostly is newly established the human/financial resources both on regional and on site management level are still inadequate. Both the presentations and the answers to the questionnaire that was sent to the regions in advance show clearly that all the regional nature conservation administrations consider the present situation unsatisfactory and welcome outside support in trying to improve it. The most urgent general problems were listed and it was decided that they will be further clarified and solutions developed in the workshops that will be arranged during the project. They include e.g.

- Legal establishment and regulations
- Organising RPA management
- Site management resources and capacity



Authors: Anja Finne (left), Senior Advisor, Metsähallitus Natural Heritage Services, and Tapani Pirinen (right), Senior Advisor, Metsähallitus Natural Heritage Services (Photo: Ivan Vdovin).

- Fund raising
- Management plans and practices
- Data and Information
- Visitor Management

On the second seminar day the most urgent needs and potentials of each region were further discussed region by region to get a more comprehensive picture of them and to try and begin to define the most suitable pilot areas/subprojects for each region, to be realized within the project. As the project resources are limited most of the regions were of the opinion that it would be best to concentrate the practical measures on the development of one area in the region, to serve as an example to the funding authorities what could be done for the regional protected areas if the resources were adequate.

A provisional schedule for the activities in 2007 was already prepared and agreed upon during the third day of the seminar. Based on all the gathered information, presentations and discussions a deeper and more detailed assessment of the management situation and the needs for development of the RPAs will be made in January 2007. The next workshop will be organised in Archangelsk in April; it was agreed that the main focus will be in the situation in Archangelsk Region and on legal establishment and regulations of the RPAs. A second workshop in



Elena Smirennikova (left) and Maria Suharevich (right) from the administration of Archangelsk Region listening to presentations (Photo: Ivan Vdovin).

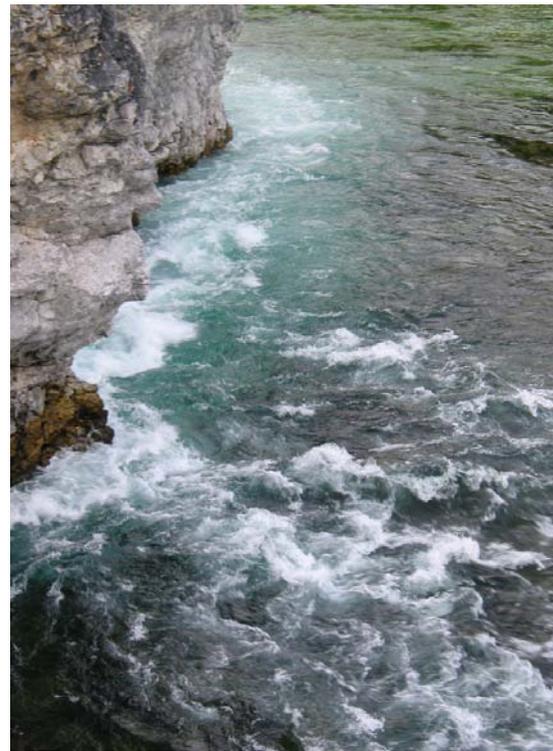
September in Murmansk region will concentrate on the situation in Murmansk Region and on relationship with public: participation and traditional rights. A study tour to Eastern/Northern Finnish protected areas will be carried out in early summer 2007. Both the internal and the cross-border networking will be continuously developed during the project; the selection of the pilot activities will take place in 2007.

The general impression gained during the seminar was that the project is really necessary and welcome for the regional conservation authorities. The atmosphere was very open and cooperative from the beginning. Not only did the Finnish and Russian parties get to know each other; the people from different regions had a chance to communicate and to start networking. The regions were eager to host workshops and participate in all project activities. This was a good and promising start for further cooperation and development during the project and also after it. ■

## The Yugyd Va national park – clear water, old-growth forest and nuggets

The Yugyd Va (“Clear Water” in Komi language) national park, located on the western slopes of the Ural mountains in the Republic of Komi, is the largest protected area in mainland Europe and, together with the Pechora Ilych nature reserve, part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site “The Virgin Forests of Komi”.

“The Virgin Forests of Komi”, and the national park as a part of it, are the largest remaining boreal forests in Europe. In the national park endless landscapes of virgin boreal forests are cut by rivers and desert roads biting into forest and tundra soils. In addition to the desert roads, only deserted gold mines remain to tell about human presence in the national park. ►



► The national park is named after its clear waters (Photo: Hartikainen)

► ► The Kozhim river running down the Ural mountains through the northern parts of the national park (Photo: Hartikainen)



The northern parts of the Yugyd Va national park were visited by a Nordic team in August 2006 as a part of the Nordic-Russian Nordic Council of Minister project to strengthen the management of the national park, promote nature tourism and raise local awareness in “The Virgin Forests of Komi”.

Norwegian, Swedish and Finnish specialists ventured by train - and a “cross-country” Ural truck - to the Sana Vozh base in the northern parts of the national park. The Nordic team travelled to the national park to acquaint themselves with the nature and human impact in the national park: mountains and valleys, forests and scrubs, rivers and mountain roads, but also deserted gold mining sites and settlements, a part of the history of the national park.

The challenges in the development of the national park are great. The river valleys are blemished by mining sites and heaps of scrap metal decreasing the attractiveness of the national park for tourists seeking the experience of untouched nature. The poor road conditions, which are seen as a blessing in disguise by the national park administration, reduce uncontrollable tourism and nature use, but also reduce the recreational potential of the national park, an important resource for the national parks world-wide. Furthermore, the unkempt roads spread and scar the landscape.

However, the remoteness and inaccessibility of the area is part of it’s charm and, undoubtedly, contribute to preserving the untouched nature of the national park. Thus, it is important to balance accessibility and seclusion to, at the same time, leave the nature in peace and enjoy it. This could be attained by improving the management of the national park and increasing the awareness of the exceptional natural value of “The Virgin Forests of Komi”. ■

Traffic through the national park delivering quartz from the other side of the mountains (Photo: Hartikainen)



The scientific director of the national park, Elena Shubnitsina (right), presenting Jan-Petter Huberth Hansen (Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management) and Tatyana Tyupenko (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Komi) the abandoned gold-miner cabins in the Sana Vozh base (Photo: Hartikainen)



Jan-Petter Huberth Hansen marveling at an abandoned gold-mining site with a pile of scrap metal waiting to be whisked away (Photo: Hartikainen)



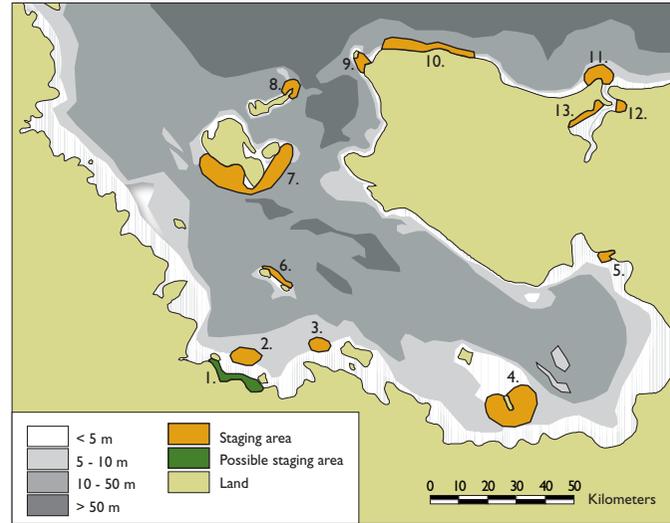
## Bird reserves needed in the White Sea

According to scientists at the Finnish Environment Institute, there are several important gathering areas of arctic waterfowl in the White Sea. Millions of waterfowl use the flyway along this sea area. The Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), together with Russian scientists, organized in the years 1999 and 2004 two ornithological expeditions to the southern parts of the White Sea. These expeditions collected valuable background information that supports the claim that bird reserves should be established in the White Sea.

Most of the birds that gather in this region nest in the northern parts of Russia and winter at the Baltic Sea or at the North Sea. According to the observations, some 70 000 brent geese, 60 000 wigeons and altogether 50 000 black and velvet scoters and long-tailed ducks rest in the area during the autumn migration. Especially certain gatherings of brent geese and wigeons are of great importance. Almost one third of the wintering population of brent geese in Western Europe, as well as five percent of the wigeons, visit these resting areas.

The journeys in 1999 and 2004 took three weeks. The objective was to survey the most important waterfowl gathering areas in the White Sea. The observations were made aboard a ship by a group of experienced ornithologists from Finland and Russia. Both flying and resting birds could be reliably counted from the ship, except in some vast shallows along the coast. For a survey of the rest areas in the entire White Sea, shipborne observations should be complemented with airborne surveys.

A comprehensive survey of the bird fauna of the region was made 30 years ago. The numbers reported in the recent studies are considerably higher than those of the 1970s. Some bird populations have indeed increased but also the observation devices and methods have developed. The expeditions collected a lot of migration-related data of various kinds, not only numbers



▲ The map shows the important waterfowl staging areas found during the expeditions to the White Sea in the years 1999 and 2004. Orange = staging area, dark green = possible staging area.

► Bird watching in the White Sea (Photo: Aleksii Lehtikainen)

but also data on the time distribution, the diurnal rhythms, the directions and the routes of migration, as well as the age and gender distributions of the birds. ■

### Publications:

[FE25/2006 Survey of arctic bird migration and staging areas at the White Sea, in the autumns of 1999 and 2004](#)



## Forestry education reform in Russia

Partners: Metla Finnish Forest Research Institute, Silveco Oy, Tampere Polytechnic - University of Applied Sciences, Kuru Institute of Forestry of Tampere College

The new Forest Code, which has recently been adopted following a lengthy preparation process, will introduce significant changes to Russian forestry. The new, changed requirements mean that training and education for skilled forestry workers will also have to be reformed. Until the present time, Russian forestry institutes have produced skilled forestry workers for the needs of state-owned forestry.

As a result of the new situation, the number of jobs in state-owned forestry operations is declining and an increasing number of skilled forestry experts are moving to private companies. The project is focused on teacher training and reforming forestry institute curricula. The aim of the project is to develop training for forestry foremen and forest machinery operators.

There are 19 forestry institutes operating under the auspices of the Ministry of Natural Resources. Ten of these are located to the west of the Urals, which is an important timber procurement area for Finnish forestry companies. These institutes produce approximately 2,000 qualified forestry workers each year. Just over 60% of students find employment in the forestry sector, some do their military service and a few per cent continue their studies at university. Educational institutes are forced to compete for fewer numbers of potential students; forestry institutes attract approximately 0.6-1.3 applicants for each student vacancy. Salaries in state-run forestry and forestry institutes, in particular, are low,

which naturally reduces the attractiveness of the sector to young people and makes it more difficult to find new, young teachers.

As a result of the new Forest Code, responsibility for forest management and investments has been transferred over to cutting rights lessees. Forestry control remains the responsibility of the federal forestry administration. In the future, a mere 10% of forestry jobs will be within the federal forestry administration. Forestry education and training must be aware of the increasing needs for new areas of competence. There is a serious lack of forest machinery operators and forestry foremen with sufficient knowledge and understanding of forestry as a whole, from forest management and timber procurement to forest ecology. In addition, training should focus on increasing economic competence.

Foremen should naturally also have good people management skills.

The Ministry of Natural Resources has agreed to purchase forestry machinery simulators for 2-3 forestry institutes to enable these institutes to start training forestry machinery operators. Federal funding is targeted at top units, which means that forestry institutes have to compete with each other for funding.

Project 4B is divided into two stages: During the first two years a new curriculum for forestry institutes is being drawn up, while training in the contents of the new curriculum will be provided for teachers during the second and third years. The Russians are aiming to make the curriculum compatible with European



Project participants



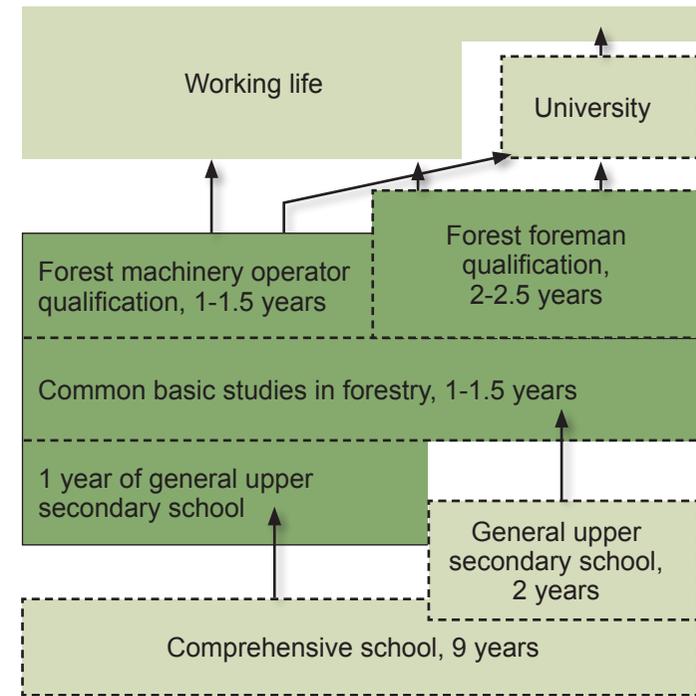
processes. The new curriculum is going to be a modular one, which means that instead of traditional subjects students study larger wholes which require the expertise of more than one teacher or trainer. The curriculum will be drawn up in close co-operation with employers, forestry institute teachers and the Methodological centre, which is also responsible for drawing up national standards for a core curriculum. Current development work is focusing on drawing up a third generation standard.

The structure of the new training model is presented in image 1. Approximately 50% of students enter forestry institutes upon graduation from general upper secondary school and the remaining 50% upon completion of their 9-year comprehensive education. Students who enter a forestry institute directly after finishing at comprehensive school, study compulsory general upper secondary courses during their first year at the institute. During the first 12-18 months of studies, students focus on learning practical forestry work. After this “basic period”, students opt for the 1-1.5-year forest machinery operator training option or the 2-2.5-year forestry foreman training option. Forestry institute graduates can continue their studies at university level.

The curriculum for forest machinery operator training is based on Finnish experiences and curricula. The first seminar dealing with the curriculum for forestry foreman training was held in Pushkino at the end of October. Representatives from nine forestry institutes and one representative from the Methodological centre actively took part in the development work (image 2). The aim of the seminar was to chart the skills required of a forestry foreman graduate. Based on this, participants then drew

up the first proposals for modules that would correspond to the actual tasks that the students will perform once they are employed. Co-operation will continue using the web-based Moodle learning platform and the team will meet again in Pushkino in February. By then, the first draft curriculum should be ready. The third meeting will take place in Finland in May. At every stage, future employers are consulted for extensive feedback. In conjunction with the meeting in Finland, participants will have an opportunity to see examples of Finnish forestry training and education and Scandinavian forestry and timber harvesting and to visit Estonia. The Luua Forestry School in Estonia also provided forestry training and education during the Soviet regime. Luua has actively developed its activities in a market-driven way, and has a good understanding of the changes facing Russian forestry institutes. The new curriculum will help map out teachers’ competence-related needs, which will be the focus of the second phase of the project.

The project’s success depends on how well the new curricular standard meets the wishes of employers and educational decision-makers. Curricular work can be considered to have been a success, if forestry institutes manage to create contacts with cutting rights lessees. Up until now, co-operation with working life organisations has only worked with the federal forestry administration. Successful deployment of the new curriculum leading to real change in training and education largely depends on the level of commitment among educational staff. The project aims to provide efficient tools to manage change and the administration of the forestry institutes strongly supports the reform process. ■



Picture 1. A model for forest machinery operator and forest foreman training in Russia.

## Training forestry workers

The Project is a part of the joint North-West Russia Forest Development programme by the Finnish Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Russian Ministry of Natural resources. Implementation of the Programme is based on a wide study by the consultants of the Finnish ministry in 2004 and a project implementation tender carried out subsequently.

The implementation of Project 3 – Training programme – was awarded to a consortium headed by the Tampere Vocational College/Kuru Forest college with the Finnish partners: The North Karelia Vocational College/Valtimo Forest college, Lapland Nature College and Silveco Ltd. The composition of the consortium is a combination of the Finnish state of the art forestry and forest machine vocational training with the best expertise of Russia in Finland.

The Lisino Forest College from the Leningrad Oblast was chosen by the Russian Forestry Agency as the leading Russian partner of the Project. Other Russian partners of the Project, although unofficially, are the forestry universities and colleges in Akhangelsk, Karelia and Leningrad regions.

The three year implementation period of the Project is designed to provide forest machine operator training during its first year and the forest machine mechanics training during its second year. The third year will be dedicated to the planning of mechanised logging operations. The objective of the Project is to train local loggers and foremen in the North-West Russia. Half of the trainees will come from the forestry colleges and schools and another half from the industry. The trainees will be expected to be able to carry out such type of training further on their workplaces (in colleges and in the industry).

By the end of 2006, basic training of forest machine operators and mechanics was completed. In 2007 the reproduction of the training will take place when the Russian trainees would implement the same training content in Russia assisted by Finnish instructors. At the same time, basic training and training reproduction in logging planning will be carried out. Project 3 will end with a joint seminar on the development of logging training in Russia. The seminar is aimed at reviewing the current situation in Russia in the field of logging operations and training of loggers, the development needs and trends for the nearest future. The seminar will promote further cooperation of the Russian and Finnish actors in this field. ■



# Landscape design in Finland and Russia – educational and practical aspects

Seminar at Saint-Petersburg Forestry Academy, November 23-24, 2006

The seminar was organised by the Finnish Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry within the framework of the North-West Russia Forest Development programme coordinated by the Ministry and in cooperation with the Saint-Petersburg State Forestry Academy. The seminar was designed to share Finnish and Russian experience in the field of landscape planning and design.

The seminar was attended by the teachers and professors of the Forestry Academy as well as representatives of key municipal authorities responsible for the maintenance of the city's palaces and parks. Finland was represented at the seminar by experts and presentations, i.e. landscape designer Camilla Rosengren (Ympäristötoimisto Oy), arborist Antti Virkki, Ulla Loikkaanhuhta from Ramboll Ltd and senior lecturer Väinö Turpeinen from Häme University of Applied Sciences.

After a brief presentation of the Forestry Academy, the seminar programme was mainly provided by the Finnish participants. The first day of the seminar concentrated on the educational aspects both from the point of technical landscape architecture, as well as garden and forest production of natural resources.

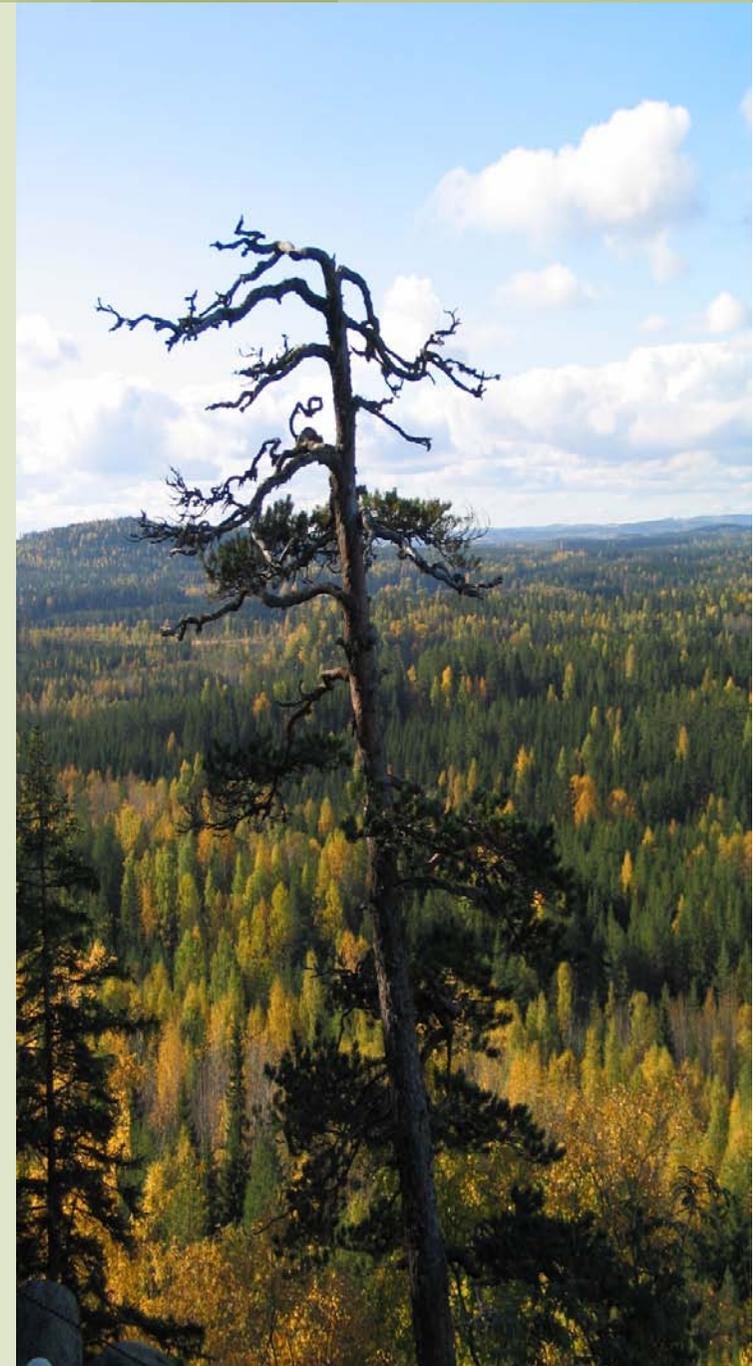
The Russian tradition of landscape design underlines classic garden and park construction, thus the participants were clearly interested in the Finnish more close to nature and more economically feasible method of so-called city forestry.

Technological aspects were strongly represented during the second day of the seminar as well as entrepreneurship, which is proliferating also in the Russian way of doing things.

A strong need for cooperation between the educational institutions was highlighted during the discussions with the representatives of Saint-Petersburg Forestry Academy. Russia is introducing a credit point system compatible with the European ECTS in line with the Bologna Process. Finnish experience is welcome here, too.

As far as the contents are concerned, the natural forestry and park forestry methods are relatively new in Russia, equally other modern technology, e.g. single tree maintenance practices. That could be a way to develop the curriculum content.

The Finnish participants could see potential added value in the experience accumulated while maintaining the numerous historic parks and gardens of Saint-Petersburg. Particularly, parks and gardens in the old ethnic Finnish towns of the Carelian Isthmus were mentioned, specifically in Zelenogorsk (former Terijoki), where original landscape plans and designs have to be retrieved.



# Cut-to-length methods of timber harvesting: a challenge from the market and the environment

Applying Nordic forestry technologies and harvesting methods in Russia in a sustainable and financially sound manner

The seminar, organised in November in Pushkino, Moscow, at the All-Russian Institute for Continuous Education in Forestry (ARICEF) looked at the use of forests in Russia, the impacts of the new Forest Code and the opportunities brought about by using different harvesting methods, from various perspectives. The seminar was jointly organised by the All-Russian Institute for Continuous Education in Forestry and the Finnish Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and it had with around 40 participants representing forestry administration, education and training, the forestry industry and research in Russia, Finland and Sweden.

The new Forest Code had just been adopted by the Duma. Practical application of the Code caused some uncertainty particularly among the directors of the current forestry administration units, the leskhoz. Enforcement of the new Code will be the responsibility of the lesnichestvo, which are subdivisions of the leskhoz, and the future role of the latter body remained unclear. The leskhoz are supposed to operate like business enterprises, but their capacity to provide profitable harvesting is low because the best forests are leased under long-term contracts.

Participants expressed their concerns over the fact that forestry management obligation has been separated from forest administration and nobody seems willing to take responsibility. Harvesting companies are not motivated to do it and they lack competent labour. One business representative even said that silviculture in Russia is like burying money in the ground. On the other hand, the speakers emphasised the importance of the whole chain from silviculture to managing young forests as a prerequisite for successful harvesting. In order for the cut-to-length method to be successful, young forests should be managed such that their growth would be optimal for mechanical thinning in terms of forest density and trunk girth.

Finnish companies have a lot of experience of Russian forestry, but present forestry management instructions often restrict efficient and economical harvesting of young or middle-aged stands. The small outturn associated with the thinning models only enables harvesting along logging roads, which leaves the space in between unthinned; this is not the actual purpose of the method. Similarly, principles related to habitat preservation are not always followed.

The differences in timber harvesting between Finland and Russia are partly due to education and training: currently, modern harvester operator training is not available in Russia. In addition, supervisors and forest planners should be familiar with the requirements, strengths and weaknesses of Scandinavian technology, such that valuable machinery can be used efficiently and respecting the forest environment.

Lack of infrastructure, however, is a major problem particularly in remote peripheral areas: forest roads are scarce and in poor condition; private companies should invest in improving the situation. Modern data systems rely on wireless data transfer between the harvester and the control unit on the timber truck; at the moment, wireless telephone networks do not cover remote uninhabited areas and this causes problems.

The main outcomes of the seminar included measures suggested to develop forestry in Russia. Forest management instructions should be developed in order to accommodate requirements associated with the cut-to-length method better. Various ministries are also expected to actively support development of timber harvesting techniques in Russia. Forestry education and training should be developed at all levels from forest machinery operators to universities. Similarly, current staff at timber harvesting



Ari Rautio, Metsähallitus (left), and Anatoli Petrov, ARICEF (right).

companies need to be trained to be able to comply with the new requirements. The speakers proposed that an investment plan be drawn up in order to improve the forest road network, to promote forest certification and to create a cut-to-length compatible data system.

In addition to the points raised at the seminar, development activities should focus on environmental management systems, environmental monitoring, determining sequences of action in terms of logistics and development of planning methods. The current planning system does not generate practically relevant information with respect for environmental, cultural and social values. Thus, it is necessary to create a system that focuses more on natural resources as a whole, enables strategic decisions in terms of land use and respects values other than those directly linked to forestry. All in all, the seminar provided some very good new ideas for Russian forestry; let's hope that these ideas can, at least partially, be translated into concrete actions. ■

## Intensive forestry course in Arkhangelsk

An intensive forestry course in Arkhangelsk was organized according agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland. The terms of course realization was planned from 13.11.2006 to 16.11.2006. The course was held in Arkhangelsk Forestry College name of Peter I.

The course was carried out according to the plan. The teacher, Jouko Saraniemi, arrived from Rovaniemi Polytechnic, Finland. The accommodation was organized in Forestry College according preliminary agreement.

The participants of the course were students of 3rd course and teachers of forestry subjects. The translation was supplied by forces of Forestry College. The level of work execution is estimated as high.

First day was devoted to work preparation. During the second day the lection concerned silvicultural topics were held. Third day was used for continuation of lection with the same group of course participants.

The main result of activities during course was the organization of exchange by experience between two profile training institutions. This course will be used for development of further connections between Arkhangelsk Forestry College and Rovaniemi Polytechnic. The lection was very popular in College and students were asked to repeat it for other groups. Also it will be desirable to organize new course concerned informational forestry technologies. ■



"The course in Arkhangelsk Forestry College was very effective, well organized and fruitful."

## Publications in Russian

Metsähallitus, Finnish Forest Research Institute (Metla), Finnish Environmental Institute (SYKE) and Finland's Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry are jointly publishing translations of the following publications in Russian.

### Environmental Guidelines for Practical Forest Management

Heinonen Petri (Ed.) 2005, Metsähallitus.

### Metsänhoito-ohjeet (Forestry Guidelines)

Hokajärvi Taisto (Ed.) 1997, Metsähallitus

Publications are available in the end of March 2007.

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Illustration from the publication by Anna Seppo

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## Useful links

### About Finland:

Finnish-Russian Development Programme on Sustainable Forest Management and Conservation of Biodiversity in Northwest Russia:  
[Nature Conservation Projects](#)  
[Forestry Projects](#)

### [Finnish Environmental Administration](#) :

Finnish Ministry of the Environment,  
Finnish Environment Institute,  
Regional Environment Centres  
[Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry \(MMM\)](#)

Finnish-Russian Nature Conservation Cooperation

[IN FINNISH](#)

[IN ENGLISH](#)

[IN RUSSIAN](#)

[Internet service for Russian forestry \(Idän metsätieto\)](#)

[Seminar on the Green Belt of Fennoscandia, biosphere reserves and model forests](#)

[Forest Research Institute \(METLA\) Metsähallitus \(Forest and Park Service\)](#)

[Game and Fisheries Research Institute](#)  
[Finnish Association of Nature Conservation](#)

[Information about Finnish forests](#)

### About Russia:

[Ministry of Natural Resources of Russian Federation Rosprirodnadzor](#)

[Karelian Research Centre of Russian Academy of Sciences](#)  
[St. Petersburg State University](#)

[Kola Science Centre](#)

[Vologda State Pedagogical University](#)

[Komi Science Centre, Institute of Biology](#)

[Institute of Ecological Problems in the North](#)

[Russian NGOs Forest Club](#)

[Baltic Fund for Nature](#)

[SPOK - Karelian Regional Public Nature Conservation Organisation](#)

[Biodiversity Conservation Centre \(BCC\)](#)

[Transparent World](#)

[Atlas of Russia's Intact Forest Landscapes](#)  
[Protected Areas in Russia](#)

### About International Cooperation

[EU cooperation with Russia](#)

[Barents Info](#)

[Barents Euro-Arctic Council](#)

[Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna](#)

[Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management](#)

[Swedish Environmental Protection Agency](#)

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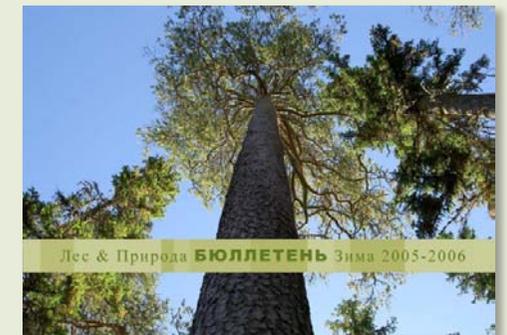
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