

What we do

The research network Forest-landscape-Society is based at SLU-Skinnskatteberg in Sweden and was formed in 2005. We do disciplinary research using natural and human scientific methods, and apply interdisciplinary approaches to produce knowledge that supports sustainable management of forest and woodland landscapes. The focus is on different actors' claims concerning forest goods, ecosystem functions and landscape values, how these can be met through integrated planning and management of forests and woodlands on land and in water, and the interaction among actors at different levels. We are committed to sustainable natural resource use and management that creates economic values, maintain ecosystems, and develop rural areas. Collaboration with practitioners is a crucial aspect of our work. We use multiple landscapes, which stands for integrated social and ecological systems, with different histories and governance systems as laboratories for knowledge production in North, Central and Eastern Europe, NW Russia, USA and Canada. Development of study materials and facilitation of collaborative learning are important tasks.

Read more

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- Elbakidze, M., Angelstam, P., Sandström, C., Axelsson, R. 2010. Multi-stakeholder collaboration in Russian and Swedish Model Forest initiatives: adaptive governance towards sustainable forest management? *Ecology and Society* 15(2): 14.
- Andersson, K., Angelstam, P., Elbakidze, M., Axelsson, R. and Degerman, E. 2013. Green infrastructures and intensive forestry: Need and opportunity for spatial planning in a Swedish rural-urban gradient. *Scandinavian Journal of Forest Research* 28(2): 143-165.
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Who
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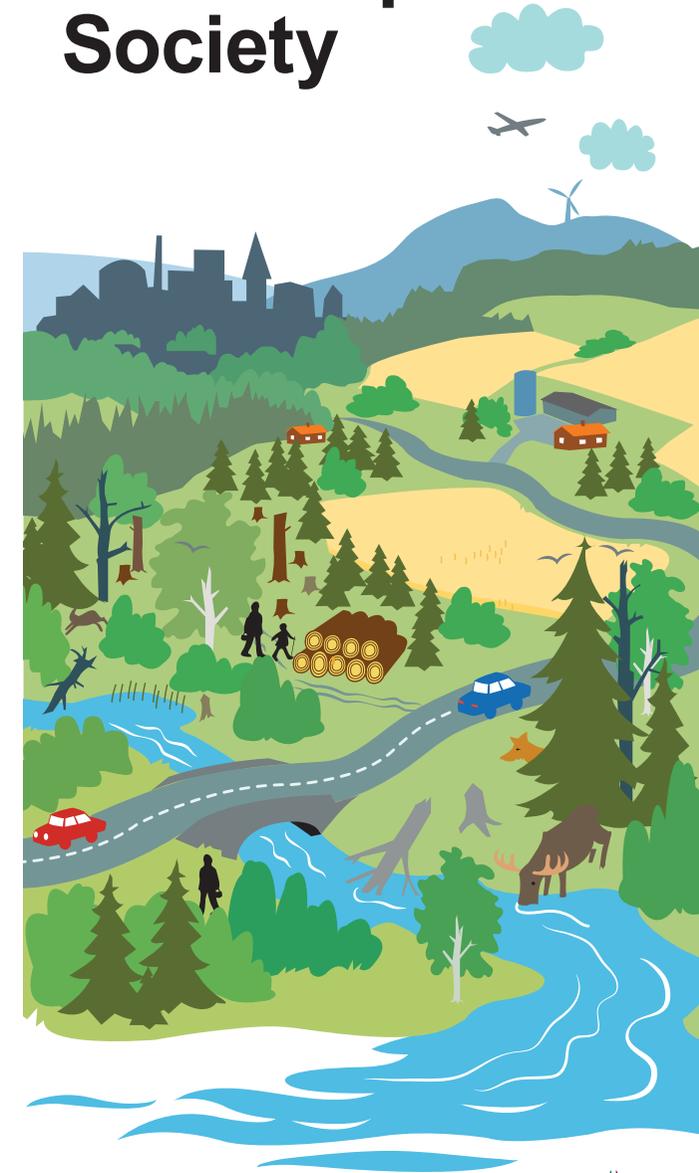
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Forest Landscape Society



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This folder presents the research network **Forest-Landscape-Society** based at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences' School for Forest Management. The group's research themes are illustrated below using three columns of pictures from Europe's West and East: **Forest** at different spatial scales from trees and stands to landscapes and the European continent (*left*). **Landscape's** physical, biological, anthropogenic and perceived dimensions (*center*). **Society** from individuals and families to networks and states (*right*).

Forest

Forests and woodlands provide goods, ecosystem functions and values that support economic use, rural development, human well-being, and biodiversity.

Europe

Forest cover is continuous in Europe's north, but fragmented in the south and west. Only at high latitude and altitude, and where too dry, forests and woodlands are naturally absent.



Landscape

Naturally dynamic forest landscapes form important reference areas to learn about composition, structure and function. Pechora River, Russia.



Stand

For efficient sustained yield wood production even-aged stands with conifers form the basic unit. Bergslagen, Sweden.



Tree

Tree species composition differs much between natural and managed forest. Young forest after clear-felling and no forest management. Kortkeros, Komi Republic, Russia.



Landscape

The term landscape provides interfaces to a wide range of research disciplinary and is thus valuable when studying integrated social and ecological systems.

Perceived

Landscape is about culture and the representation of the biophysical world in the human mind. Tukholka, Carpathian Mountains, Ukraine.



Anthropogenic

The anthropogenic landscape dimension focuses on material products of human activities in a landscape. Roztochya, Ukraine.



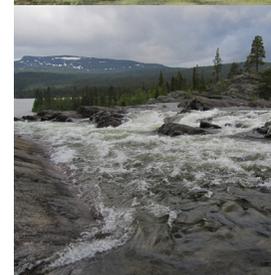
Biotic

Physical conditions and natural disturbances form biotopes of different kinds, that species combine to a certain habitat. Poltava, Ukraine.



Physical

Topography, bedrock, soil and climate and hydrology form the foundation for all landscapes. Vilhelmina, Sweden.



Society

Individuals, families, networks and constitutional states are some key levels in society. All of which need to be studied in order to understand how society is steered.

State

Flags representing Europe's four countries with northern boreal forests. Haparanda from Torneå. Sweden and Finland.



Network

The Swedish network for Long Term Socio-Economic and Ecological Research (LTSER) includes two sites, Bergslagen and the Lake Vänern landscape. Skinnskatteberg, Sweden.



Family

Parents and children enjoying forest and landscape together. Bialowieza, Poland.



Individual

A person separate from other persons and possessing his or her own needs or goals. Pripyat National Park, Belarus.

