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Traditional Forestry, Sustainable Forestry, and Forestry Sustainability: Expressing Evolving Forestry Practices Using Qualitative Comparative Conjunctural Interactions

By

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SYNOPSIS

This article by Lucio Muñoz highlights using qualitative comparative conjunctural interactions that the evolution of forestry practices points towards forestry sustainability.

The article first introduces a desirable forestry program model($F = A + B + C$) that reflects social concerns(A), economic concerns(B); and environmental concerns(C), which is used to extract all possible forestry programs based on the presence or absence of those concerns. Second, it shares the 8 forestry programs consistent with the model above, including model type, model structure, and model name as follows: i) $F1 = abc$ = Unsustainable forestry; ii) $F2 = Abc$ = Deep social forestry; iii) $F3 = aBc$ = Deep economic forestry; iv) $F4 = abC$ = Deep ecology forestry; v) $F5 = ABc$ = Socio-economic forestry; vi) $F6 = AbC$ = Eco-social forestry; vii) $F7 = aBC$ = Eco-economic forestry; and viii) $F8 = ABC$ = Forestry sustainability. Third, it links the evolution of forestry practices to specific models listed above in terms of the past, the present, and the future in a way that is consistent with paradigm structure evolution and shift theory(Muñoz 2019). Fourth, it refers to the past as the period when traditional forestry was the dominant paradigm, which as pointed out by Pearce(1996) it was a paradigm that only reflected economic values, and therefore, it has the structure $F3 = aBc$ = deep economic forestry. Notice that traditional forestry($F3$) could be seen as correcting unsustainable forestry($F1 = abc$) to reflect economic responsibility($F3 = aBc$) so that $F3 = (F1)(F3) = (abc)(aBc) = aBc$. Fifth, it points out as the present the current period where sustainable forestry is the dominant paradigm as it reflects both economic and environmental concerns, and hence, it has the structure of $F7 = aBC$ = eco-economic forestry. See that sustainable forestry could be understood as correcting the traditional forestry model($F3 = aBc$)

to reflect environmental responsibility($F4 = abC$) so that $F7 = (F3)(F4) = (aBc)(abC) = aBC$. The greening of traditional forestry then is consistent with the 2012 United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development(UNCSD 2012a; UNCSD 2012b) call for a shift to green market thinking to address environmental issues. Sixth, it sees as the future the period when forestry sustainability becomes the dominant model as it includes all, social, economic, and environmental concerns at the same time. Notice that the forestry sustainability model($F8$) can be taken as coming from correcting the sustainable forestry model($F7$) to account for social concerns($F2 = Abc$) so that $F8 = (F7)(F2) = (aBC)(Abc) = ABC$.

The article concludes that i) when social and environmental issues did not matter, traditional forestry was the dominant forestry model; ii) when environmental issues became relevant the traditional forestry model shifted to the sustainable forestry model; and iii) in the future, when social concerns are internalized, the sustainable forestry model should be expected to shift towards the forestry sustainability model.

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