

# TRADITIONAL OR NOT?

## ANALYSIS OF FOREST OWNER INTERVIEWS FROM 9 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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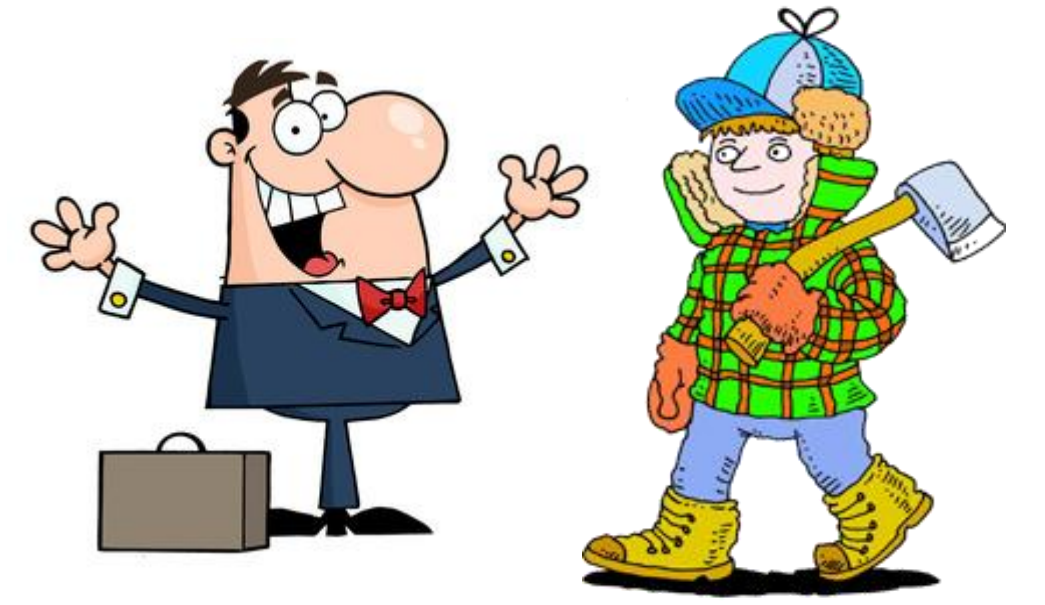
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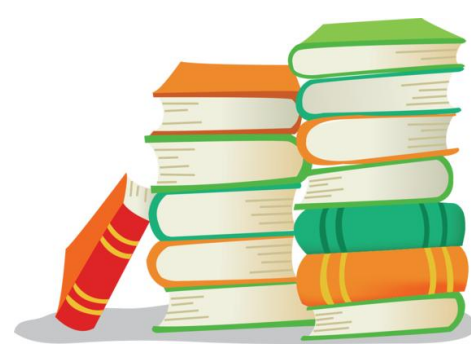
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### 1. Introduction

- finding methods to influence the new FO to adapt **preferred** management approach
- discussion on the traditional and non-traditional FO characteristics and how they differ



#### OBJECTIVES

1. to illustrate in what extent the new FO can be classified as non-traditional or traditional FO
2. to analyse how the features mix within the FO and how these characteristics are linked
3. to gain a deeper understanding of the new FO in Europe

### 2. Material and methods

#### 9 countries

(BE, CZ, EE, FI, FRA, GER, SL, SR and SWE)

#### 22 interviews

- **purposive** sampling approach
- criteria:
  - ownership < **5 years**
  - holding size = average/typical for the country
- joint semi-structured interview guide with wide-range of open-ended questions.



Face-to-face  
interviews in  
national  
languages



National teams analysis  
(joint analyzing  
framework)



International  
research group  
analysis

### 3. Findings and conclusions

- the **complexity** of the new FO
- each interviewed FO possessed **both traits** of both traditional and non-traditional
- almost **impossible to characterize FO** as traditional or non-traditional **by using strict “threshold” characteristics** (i.e. knowledge, location, role of forest in income, etc.)

- the division to the traditional and non-traditional FO ⇒ **not very useable** (hard to define)
- it may be **harder to predict** the new FO' forest management behavior based on the his/her background characteristics than has been estimated.

**New approaches are needed!**