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Take down policy

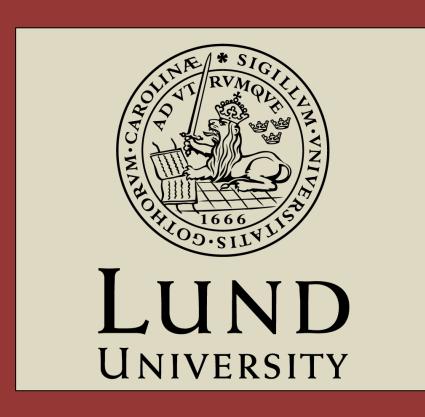
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Knowledge Brokering and the Historical Legitimization of Mechanized Forestry

Jimmy Jönsson and Janina Priebe



Knowledge brokering helped legitimize the Swedish transition to mechanized forestry in the 1950s and 1960s

Policymakers can learn from the mechanization of forestry by combining top-down policy instruments with bottom-up means of knowledge brokering

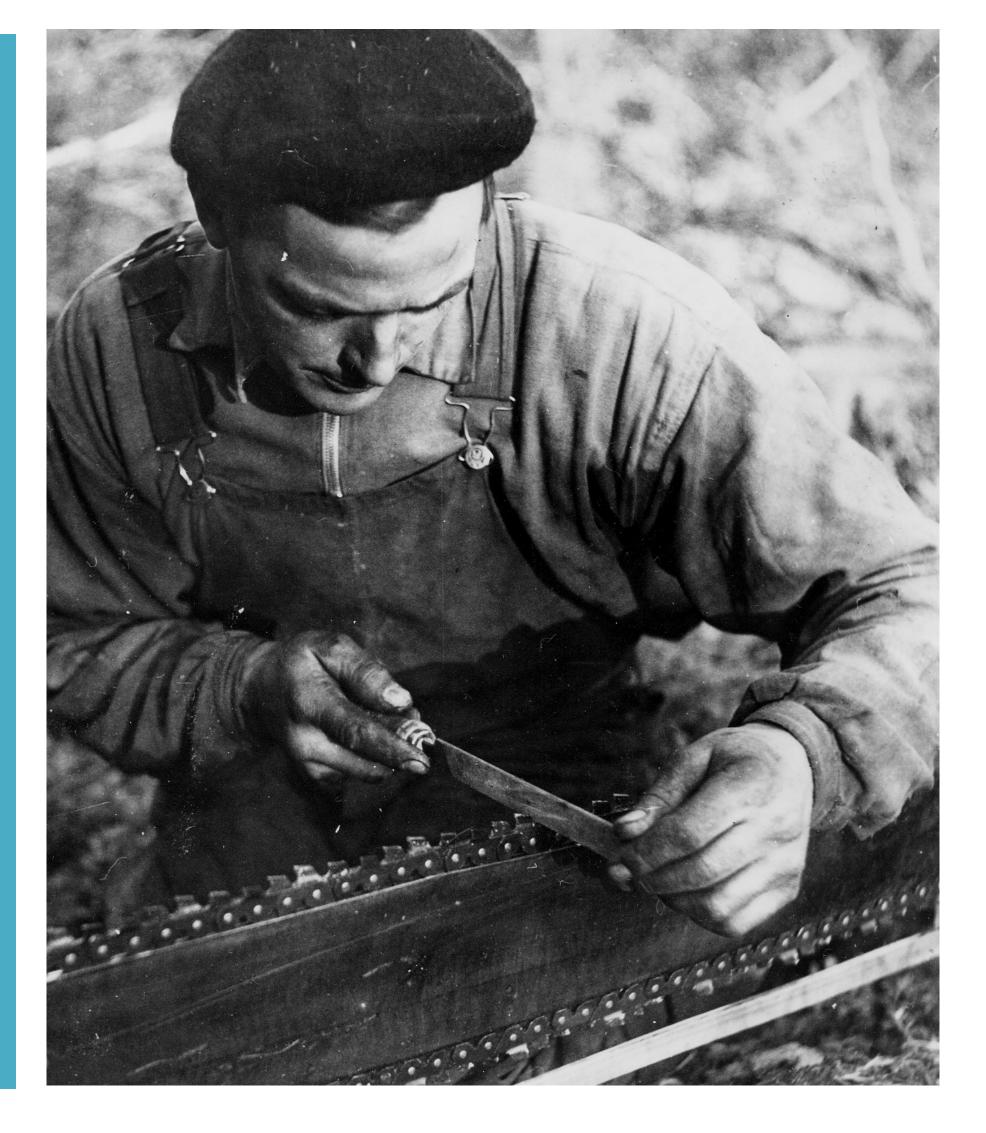


Image on the right and left below: SLU Forestry Photo Archive



Transition to mechanized forestry

- How do we engage small-scale forest owners in the climate transition?
- Aiming to learn from the past, we studied the Swedish transition to mechanized forestry in the 1950s and 1960s
- In the 1950s, the Swedish state initiated a transition in the forestry sector to exclusevily high sustainable yields
- The shift was secured by a forestry law and supported by technical innovations such as the chainsaw
- Half of Sweden's forest land was owned by small-scale owners; many were primarily farmers and sceptical towards mechanization and sustainable-yields forestry

Knowledge brokering

- In the 1950s and 1960s, the forest owner association SSR launched knowledge campaigns to support forest owners adjusting to mechanization
- The campaigns included contests, technology trials, and participant-led study circle courses where forest owners learned in small groups
- We analysed the campaigns, viewing SSR as a "knowledge broker" mediating between policymakers and forest owners

Conclusions

- Knowledge brokering provided forest owners with a multimedia knowledge society, technical know-how, educational structures, new identities, and critical perspectives
- Ultimately, knowledge brokering provided a bottom-up legitimization of mechanization
- Climate transiton policymakers can learn from this by combining top-down policy instruments with the bottom-up means of knowledge brokering

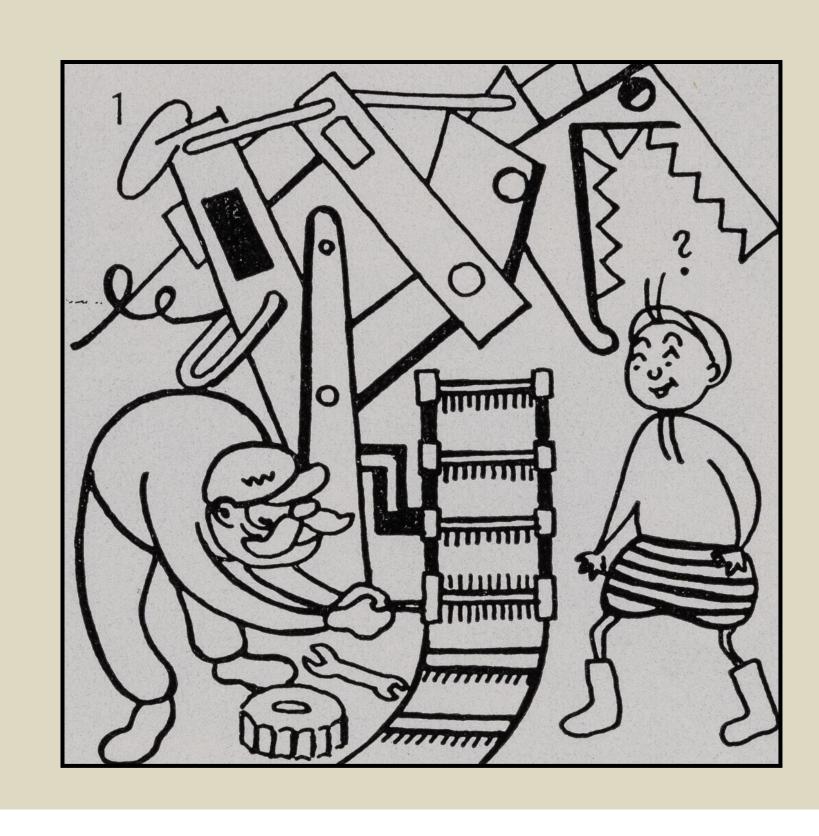


Image to the right: Jerdén S, 1960. Fritte 134, Skogsägaren 36