



THANK YOU FOR DOWNLOADING THE DECIDE KIT!

Each kit contains everything you need to play Decide. A single game can be played by up to eight players, but, for debating, the best group size is 5-6 players. The game kits that you can print here were designed for groups of five players. If the number of players exceeds this, please print out several kits.

The teacher – or one of the players – will be the game leader. The leader explains the various steps of the game to the others and is in charge of its schedule.

Please print the game on paper or cardboard in A4 size. The best printing results will be obtained using 160 g/m² sheets.

The game card tabs have coloured edges showing the colour of the paper on which you should print the different pages.

You will need 5 pale green, 3 pale blue, 1 yellow and 2 orange sheets of paper.

The remaining pages should be printed on white paper or on cardboard.

**The placemat is on the last page and should be printed on an A3-size sheet.
This is important!**

Please make sure that you have as many placemats as you have players.

Enjoy the game!

For more information, e-mail: info@playdecide.org



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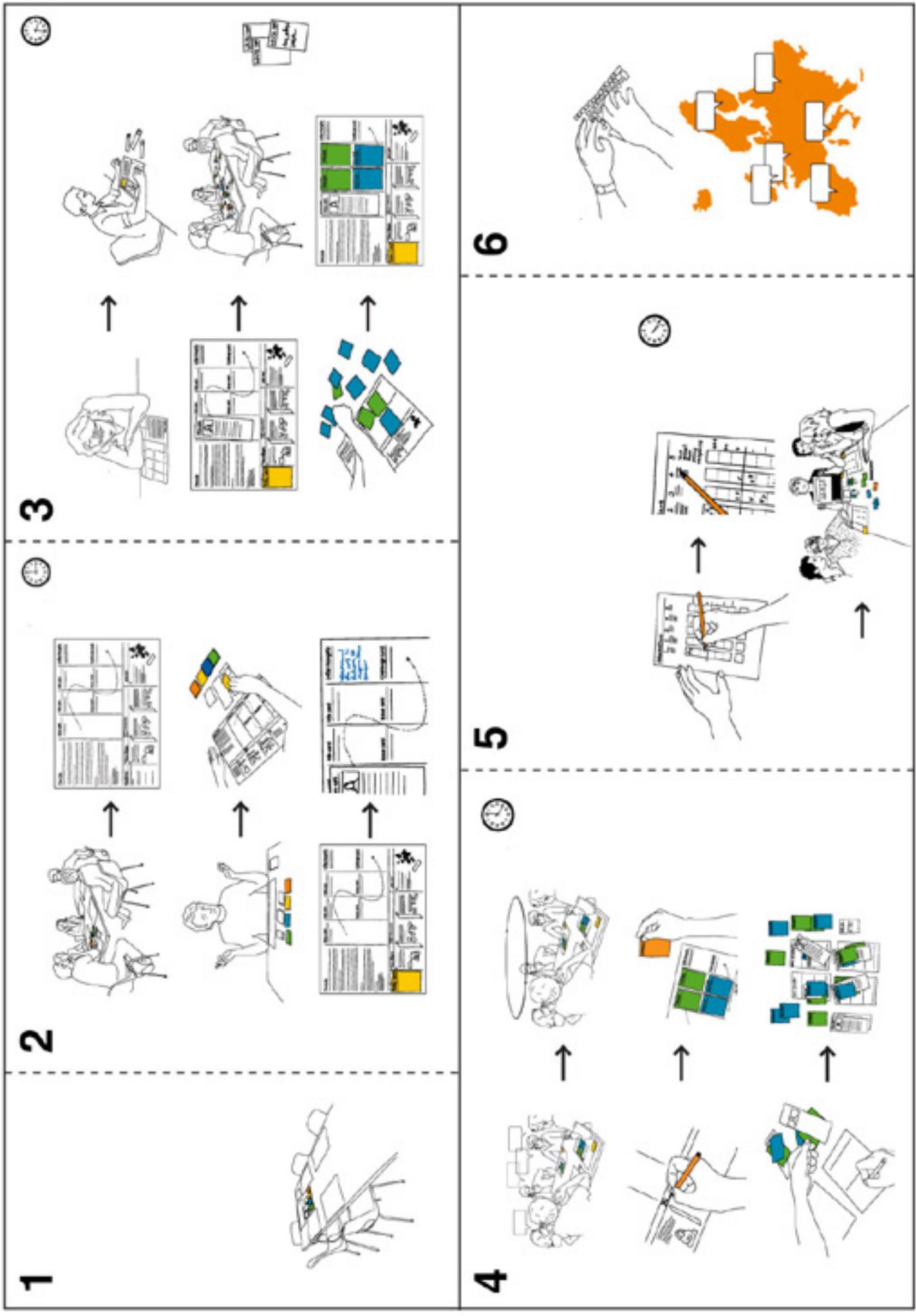
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1. How to get ready

Print the cards on coloured sheets of paper or cardboard as indicated by the coloured edges.

For five players, you will need the following A4 sheets: 5 pale green, 3 pale blue, 1 yellow, 2 orange and 9 white sheets. Cut the cards out.

Print or photocopy a number of placemats matching the number of players on A3 size paper or cardboard.

2. How to start

The game will take 80 minutes from beginning till end.

Each player has a placemat in front of him/her.

The leader starts by explaining the objectives of the game to the players:

- Decide is a discussion game in which you first find out facts about the theme of the game, then debate the various opinions in groups, aiming to formulate a joint position on the theme.
- In a good discussion, everyone has a right to his/her own, justified opinion.
It may be advisable to repeat the instructions for a good discussion (bottom left of the placemat).

The leader will deal out yellow cards:

- anyone can hold up a yellow card and interrupt the discussion if he/she feels that not everyone is following the instructions. Once the issue has been resolved, the discussion continues.
(The players can read the introduction at the bottom left of the placemat to get an idea of the theme.)

The leader briefly explains how the game is played:

- The game uses different types of cards that gradually fill up the placemat:
 - **The story cards introduce the players to different individuals, each one of whom has some kind of a relationship with the forest and forest use.**
 - **The info cards contain various facts about forests and forest use.**
 - **The issue cards challenge the players to think about and debate issues.**
 - **Challenge cards can be used during the second step of the game if it seems that the discussion is dying down.**
 - **The top right-hand corner of the board has a space for notes and “dawning ideas”.**
- In the first step of the game, players collect and share information through the story cards, info cards and issue cards.
- In the second step, the players debate a particular theme. The challenge cards can be used to add fuel to the debate if necessary.
- In the third step, the players strive to draw up the group’s joint position.
- The game ends once the results have been sent to www.playdecide.eu.

3. Step 1 – collecting and sharing information

This part of the game will take approximately 30 minutes. The players can also read the introduction on the left-hand side of the placemat.

The leader once more explains how the different parts of the game are played and deals out the story cards, info cards and issue cards.

All players can browse the story cards. Each player selects the one he/she prefers and lays it on the placemat. (If none of the story cards appeal to him/her, a player can also make up his/her own character.) Each player briefly introduces his/her story card to the others.

All of the players familiarise themselves with the info cards and select two that appeal to them and that support the thoughts and opinions of the character on the story card. The players lay the info cards on the placemat. Each player gives a summary of his/her info cards to the others.

All of the players familiarise themselves with the issue cards and select two that appeal to them and that support the thoughts and opinions of the character on the story card. The players lay the issue cards on the placemat. Each player gives a summary of his/her issue cards to the others.

If they wish and need to, the players can introduce new facts and issues using the white cards.

4. Step 2 – discussion

This part of the game also takes approximately 30 minutes.

The leader explains how this part of the game is played and deals out the challenge cards.

There are different ways of having a discussion. Select one that fits the group's character.

One way is to have an “informal” discussion, in which the players take turns talking freely. Everyone strives to follow the rules (otherwise, a yellow card can be used).

A more organised way to debate is to “have rounds”.

If the discussion does not get going or slows down, the challenge cards may speed things up. These are dealt out by the leader face down. The players read them and follow their instructions.

In this part, the players use the cards to support their arguments.

Any cards that the group agrees upon and that reflect the group's joint position are placed in the middle of the table. All of the cards can be used for making groupings. In this phase, the cards may conflict with one another.

5. Step 3 – joint position of the group

The last part of the game takes approximately 20 minutes. Each player reads the positions on the left-hand side of the placemat.

The leader repeats the instructions for this part of the game and hands the group a position sheet.

The players then look at the cards collected in the middle of the table. Can they be formulated in terms of one of the three positions provided?

Try and look for common ground. Is there a position that everyone can agree with? If not, the group can draw up their own (fourth) position together.

The group fills in the opinion form.

The leader uploads the results onto the voting form using the Share Your Results option at www.playdecide.eu. The results are added to the results of all other Decide sessions played in Europe.

A tip for teachers: listen to the group discussions, analyse the player's replies and decide if a certain theme or subject needs to be clarified further.

INFO CARD 1

FINLAND IS THE MOST FORESTED COUNTRY IN EUROPE

and one of the most forested countries in the world. Approximately 86 per cent of the Finland's surface area is covered by forest.

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INFO CARD 2

WHY DO WE NEED THE FOREST?

Without the forest, we could not survive. Ecosystem services produced by the forest, including clean air, water and soil yield, trees, berries, mushrooms, photosynthesis and the nutrient cycle, as well as carbon binding, make the globe liveable for us.

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INFO CARD 3

THE GREATEST NUMBER OF ENDANGERED SPECIES IS FOUND IN A FOREST ENVIRONMENT

Globally, the boreal coniferous zone is not a particularly endangered ecosystem. The endangered status of forest types in Finland is mainly due to the dwindling of old-growth forests, and to the ensuing reduction in the number of large and decaying trees.

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INFO CARD 4

WOOD IS CLIMATE-FRIENDLY ENERGY

Fossil fuels such as coal and oil contain carbon bound in ancient organisms. When we burn fossil fuels, this carbon is released into the atmosphere, reducing the amount of thermal radiation that escapes from the Earth into space. As a result, our climate warms up.

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INFO CARD 5

FORESTS SLOW DOWN CLIMATE CHANGE

The process of photosynthesis in trees binds carbon: trees take carbon dioxide from the air and water from the soil, using sunlight to turn these into sugar for growth. In Finnish forests, approximately 1,300 tons of carbon is bound in the soil and approximately 800 million tons in trees.

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INFO CARD 6

HOW MUCH FOREST DO WE NEED TO BIND TRAFFIC EMISSIONS?

A Finnish car is, on average, driven more than 18,000 km a year, releasing approximately 3,000 kg of carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere. In order to bind these CO² emissions, an area of pine trees 70 m x 70 m in size is needed.

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INFO CARD 7

OLD-GROWTH FORESTS ARE A CARBON STORE

Old-growth forests that have developed naturally bind 2-4 times more carbon than a commercial forest.

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INFO CARD 8

GROWING TREES ARE A CARBON SINK

By the time a forest is 12 years old, it starts binding more carbon than it releases. Photosynthesis produces nutrients that the tree uses for growth, and, thus, a young, growing forest binds great quantities of CO².

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INFO CARD 9

IS A HOUSE MADE OF WOOD FIRE SAFE?

Fire safety regulations for blocks of flats built of wood were amended in 2011. The new regulations make it possible to build eight-storey blocks of flats out of wood.

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INFO CARD 10

AEROSOLS RELEASED BY TREES MAY REDUCE ATMOSPHERIC WARMING

Carbon compounds released by trees may form aerosols in the atmosphere, leading to increased cloud cover. Clouds increase the amount of radiation that is reflected from the atmosphere back into space, thus reducing atmospheric warming.

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INFO CARD 11

THE CHALLENGE LIES IN QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY

The declining amount of decayed wood is the primary reason that species are becoming endangered. The average amount of deadwood in our forests is 5.4 m³ per hectare, whereas in old-growth forests in a natural state, the amount of decayed wood varies between 20 and 120 per hectare.

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INFO CARD 12

MORE RESEARCH IS NEEDED ON THE IMPACTS OF ENERGY TREE HARVESTING

Degrading logging residue or the branches, needles and roots of felled trees release nutrients for the remaining trees. The more logging residue that is left behind in the forest, the less the tree growth is affected.

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INFO CARD 13

THE MAJORITY OF THE FOREST IS PRIVATELY OWNED

More than one half of Finnish forests are privately owned: one family out of seven owns some forest. One-third of Finnish forests are owned by the state and 8 per cent by companies. The remainder is owned by municipalities, parishes and various organisations.

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INFO CARD 14

SPENDING TIME IN THE FOREST MAY SAVE YOU FROM ILLNESS

A Japanese study claims that hiking in the forest for one to two days at a time will increase the number of killer cells that are vital for human immunological defence mechanisms. Natural killer cells, or NKs, are, for example, able to destroy cancer cells.

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INFO CARD 15

A WOODEN BUILDING SLOWS DOWN YOUR HEART RATE

An Austrian study indicates that in a classroom of wood, the pupils' heart rate is six beats a minute slower than that of pupils in a so-called normal classroom. A heart that is beating slowly wears down less and lasts longer.

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INFO CARD 16

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH THE MONEY OBTAINED FROM THE FOREST?

The financial yield produced by the forest sector is approximately EUR 6 billion a year. With this sum, the Finnish Ministry of Education and Culture could discharge its duties for a year, including the provision of student financial support and general education.

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INFO CARD 17

RETENTION TREES PROMOTE BIODIVERSITY

Studies show that 81 endangered species can profit from retention trees left in open tree fellings, especially aspens. In regeneration fellings carried out on state land, 5-10 m³ of the retention trees per hectare should be left, and, at special sites, up to 20 m³ per hectare should be left.

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INFO CARD 18

THE AREA OF PROTECTED FORESTS IN FINLAND IS THE LARGEST IN EUROPE

A total of 9 per cent of our forests are strictly protected. To stop more forest species from becoming endangered, we should increase the share of protected forests to around 10 per cent everywhere within Finland. Commercial forest management techniques that safeguard biodiversity could reduce the need for protected areas by 0.5-2 per cent.

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INFO CARD 19

WE CONSUME TO LIVE

Life on Earth is based on using natural resources. Our current way of life has increased the use of natural resources: each Finnish person consumes approximately 100,000 kg of natural resources every year.

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INFO CARD 20

CLEANER PAPER

The amount of water required to manufacture a ton of newsprint has declined from 100,000–150,000 litres to 7,000–15,000 litres. The water is recycled 18 times during the process before it becomes sewage.

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INFO CARD 21

A GOOD EXAMPLE

The value of public procurements is approximately EUR 23 billion in Finland. The Government is currently encouraging procurements of wood-based products that are environmentally sustainable. Procurement guidelines already exist for paper products, furniture and buildings.

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INFO CARD 22

TODAY'S FORESTS BEGAN GROWING 3,000 YEARS AGO

After the most recent ice age some 10,000 years ago, birch and pine, or so-called pioneer trees, spread from the south to the current area of Finland. Spruce trees started becoming more widespread throughout eastern parts of the country approximately 5,000 years ago, once the climate became similar to what it is today.

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INFO CARD 23

PUBLIC ACCESS RIGHTS BELONG TO EVERYONE IN FINLAND

Walking in the forest and picking berries and mushrooms are public access rights for which the landowner's permission is not required. However, a person must not become a nuisance or cause a disturbance while exercising his or her public access rights.

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INFO CARD 24

WOOD IS A RENEWABLE MATERIAL

Limited, non-renewable raw materials can be replaced by wood. Wood is domestically produced and durable, it can be repaired and recycled, and it burns and decays without harming the environment.

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INFO CARD 25

WOOD FOR CLOTHES, NUTRITION AND MEDICINE

The xylitol found in the birch trees protects our teeth from cavities, the lignan found in spruce trees reduces the risk of heart disease and the plant sterol found in pine trees lowers cholesterol values. Birch and spruce pulp fibre can be used to make viscose fibres for clothes.

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INFO CARD 26

WOOD PRODUCTS CAN HELP REDUCE EMISSIONS

Processing wood requires less energy than processing metal or concrete. For example, it takes 3.5 times more energy to manufacture a steel bar than a timber bar, while it takes 15 times more energy to manufacture an aluminium bar.

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INFO CARD 27

FORESTRY PRODUCES LESS THAN 10 PER CENT OF CO² EMISSIONS IN FINLAND

Forestry consumes one-third of all electricity in Finland, while it is the largest producer of bioenergy: 70 per cent of the energy used by the industry comes from recycled, wood-based bioenergy.

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INFO CARD 28

ONE HECTARE OF STUMPS WOULD KEEP 20 SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES WARM FOR A YEAR

Bioenergy is mainly a by-product of a felling, because the branches and some of the stumps and trunk parts that are of no use to a sawmill or factory are chipped and made into fuel.

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INFO CARD 29

A WOODEN PRODUCT IS A CARBON STORE

In wooden structures and furniture, carbon is stored for 40 years on average, but sometimes for up to hundreds of years: for example, the old wooden church of Petäjävesi in Central Finland, which has been designated a UNESCO world heritage site, was completed in 1765.

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INFO CARD 30

TIMBER IS AN IDEAL CHOICE FOR BUILDING

Approximately 15 million tons of CO² are stored annually in the products of the Finnish sawmill industry, which is equivalent to the yearly CO² emissions of all road transports. If we doubled the use of timber in new buildings, harmful emissions into the atmosphere would be further reduced by the equivalent of the emissions produced in a city the size of Tampere.

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INFO CARD 31

RECYCLED PAPER SAVES FORESTS

Seventy per cent of the total volume of paper, paperboard and cardboard, a quantity that corresponds to a pulp factory's yearly production, is collected in Finland.

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INFO CARD 32

DOES RECYCLED PAPER SAVE FORESTS?

The share of recycled fibre in the raw materials of the paper and paperboard industry is approximately five per cent. Wood fibre can be recycled 4-6 times, with the paper manufactured from it becoming more fragile each time.

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INFO CARD 33

WHY SHOULD WE FILL UP WITH WOOD?

The biofuels produced from rape seed, sugarcane and palm oil take arable land away from food production and speed up the destruction of rain forests. Biofuel made from tree parts, cultivation residue and manure exploits raw materials that have already been used once.

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INFO CARD 34

BLUEBERRY, THE SUPERFOOD

The anthocyanins found in blueberries help to prevent cardiovascular diseases and maintain eye health. The anthocyanin content of natural blueberries is four times that of cultivated blueberries.

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INFO CARD 35

A SMALL FRACTION OF THE WORLD'S TREE SPECIES ARE EXPLOITED

There are approximately 60,000 arborescent plants growing on the globe. Human beings only exploit a couple thousand of them. Twenty-two naturally growing tree species are found in Finnish forests. The tree species that are exploited the most are birch, spruce and pine.

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INFO CARD 36

THE NUMBER OF TREES IN FINLAND INCREASES EVERY YEAR

Finnish forests grow approximately 100 cubic metres a year. More than 50 million cubic metres are exploited annually. There is now more than 2,000 cubic metres of timber in our forests, more than at any time in the last 200 years.

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INFO CARD 37

IF YOU CUT DOWN TREES, YOU MUST ALWAYS PLANT NEW ONES

Finnish forests are carbon sinks because we look after forest regeneration. Destroying tropical forests increases CO² emissions into the atmosphere by approximately 20 per cent, because new trees are not planted to replace the felled trees.

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INFO CARD 38

NATURE TOURISM CAN BE LOCALLY SIGNIFICANT

In northwest Lapland, nature tourism produces revenue of approximately EUR 4 million for the municipal coffers, which is 20 times the amount spent on basic maintenance in the area. The sums of money moving around in nature tourism nationwide amount to nearly EUR 1 billion.

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INFO CARD 39

FINLAND IS ONE OF THE LARGEST EXPORTERS OF PROCESSED WOOD PRODUCTS

Finland has 0.6 per cent of the world's forests, 1.6 per cent of forest fellings in the world take place in Finland, and we produce less than a fifth of all printing and writing paper in the world.

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INFO CARD 40

DOES FINLAND MAKE ITS LIVING FROM THE FOREST?

The Finnish forest sector accounts for approximately 5 per cent of our GNP. In other parts of the world, this share is around one per cent. One Finn out of ten makes his/her living from the forest industry or from sectors serving the forest industry.

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INFO CARD 41

FOREST DESTRUCTION BANNED BY LAW IN 1886

Today, forest use in Finland is governed by the Forest Act of 1997, the Nature Conservation Act and forest management recommendations. Such pieces of legislation as the Antiquities Act, the Water Act and the Reindeer Husbandry Act must be taken into account in forest management.

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INFO CARD 42

FOREST ART FROM THE STONE AGE

One of the oldest sculptures found in Finland is a wooden elk's head carved at Lehtojärvi, near Rovaniemi, approximately 8,400 years ago. The elk was an important game animal for stone-age Finns. In addition to various types of sculptures, the elk is also depicted in rock paintings.

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INFO CARD 43

TOUGHER-THAN-METAL NANO PULP IS A PRODUCT OF THE FUTURE

One cubic metre of wood produces slightly more than 1,000 kilometres of nano pulp. Thanks to nanotechnology, wood can be made into products that are tougher than steel and as light as plastic.

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INFO CARD 44

THE FOREST LIVES IN OUR LANGUAGE

The concert hall of the Helsinki Music Centre was nicknamed 'the smoke sauna' because of its dark birch panelling; the seating arrangements in the concert hall are termed a 'log jam' and the wooden staircases are described as brooks. The acoustic ceiling was named the 'Canopy of Harmony' as the result of an audience competition.

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INFO CARD 45

THE FOREST IS THE LANDSCAPE OF OUR SOULS

In the olden days, the forest provided everything you needed in life, from timber for building to food. You also had to show respect to the forest spirits and gods for the forest to yield its plenty.

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ISSUE CARD 1

SUSTAINABLY - WITH ELECTRICITY?

One 50-page newspaper requires 0.85 litres of wood to produce, or less than the volume of a carton of milk. You can also read the paper online – but which, after all, is the more sustainable alternative?

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ISSUE CARD 2

IT'S ALL THE SAME!

More than one half of wood used in the world is used for fuel. Approximately 5.2 million hectares of forest disappear annually. It's all the same whether or not we manage our forests sustainably, because Finnish forests make up only 0.6 per cent of the world's forests.

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ISSUE CARD 3

PLASTIC WASTE TAKES 400 YEARS TO DECOMPOSE

Finnish people today purchase 11 times more goods and services than they did a hundred years ago. We should be responsible for the products we buy until the end of their life span. It is not right that our children should inherit our waste.

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ISSUE CARD 4

DO WESTERN COUNTRIES HAVE THE RIGHT TO EXCEED THEIR SHARE?

Approximately one-fifth of the world's population lives in industrialised countries, but it consumes four-fifths of the Earth's natural resources. Last year, for example, mankind had used up all of the renewable natural resources that the Earth produced that year by 21 August.

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ISSUE CARD 5

BACK TO THE FOREST?

The games industry produced a turnover exceeding EUR 100 million last year, and it has been predicted that it will become the 'new Nokia' of Finland. Wood and land will be needed, however, because you cannot eat virtual food or live in a virtual flat.

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ISSUE CARD 6

WE NEED MORE STRINGENT LEGISLATION

Challenging targets should be laid down in environmental legislation, for example banning the use of oil by 2030; this would speed up eco-innovations. At the moment, everything is voluntary and nothing really happens.

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ISSUE CARD 7

IT IS BETTER TO BURN TIMBER THAN LEAVE IT TO DECAY

Harvesting stumps reduces soil carbon stores. Regardless of this, stumps should be utilized as bioenergy, not left to rot in the ground. The carbon dioxide released when burning energy wood is bound by new forest growth, and the CO² would in any case be released as the stumps degrade.

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ISSUE CARD 8

WITHOUT THE FOREST, WE WOULD HAVE NOTHING

Without trees, we would not have the story of paradise in the Bible or many of our fairytales; without trees, we would not have flying squirrels. Do we need them?

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ISSUE CARD 9

TREES CAN MANAGE WITHOUT US

Many species are useful for trees. Fungi living in a symbiotic relationship with trees, for example, improve the nutrition intake of trees and protect them from pathogens.

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ISSUE CARD 10

FORESTS – OUR ONLY RICHES?

Nature has located our only riches and the source of our financial independence in the forest. Do you agree?

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ISSUE CARD 11

UGLINESS MAY CAUSE NAUSEA

Some people think wind turbines or dead trees are ugly, but knowledge of their ecological significance may change opinions, allowing us to see beauty in them. As tastes in beauty come and go, it makes no sense to invest in cherishing the beauty of the environment.

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ISSUE CARD 12

LIFE MUST BE PROTECTED

A tree is a living being, and the forest has a right to exist. Destroying any kind of life is wrong.

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ISSUE CARD 13

A BEACH HOLIDAY OR A TRIP TO THE NEAREST FOREST?

Holidaying close to home prevents climate change, and spending time in the forest promotes your health. Those taking their holidays in their home country should get tax relief because their carbon footprint is smaller, and, as they enjoy better health, they consume less medical services, which are maintained by tax revenue.

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ISSUE CARD 14

WE SHOULD PROTECT THE FOREST ENVIRONMENT IN RUSSIA

Russia has the greatest surface area of forests in the world, with one-fifth of the world's forests. In Finland, we should focus on producing climate-friendly wood products and biofuels instead of protecting our forests.

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ISSUE CARD 15

ECOLOGICAL CORRIDORS ARE NO HELP

Research has yet to pinpoint a single case in which leaving ecological corridors would have helped a population or a species to survive. Are forestry protection measures merely serving to pull the wool over our eyes?

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ISSUE CARD 16

A NETWORK OF PROTECTED AREAS IS NO SAFEGUARD FOR BIODIVERSITY

In southern Finland, commercial forests account for approximately 98 per cent of forests, while protected areas account for approximately one per cent. We must urgently establish more protected areas to stop the loss of biodiversity in the forest environment.

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ISSUE CARD 17

LIVING IN TOWN IS MORE ECOLOGICAL

Long distances make it nearly impossible to live in the country without a car. It is not worth supporting industries that require people to live outside urban areas: it is cheaper to buy timber and food from abroad.

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ISSUE CARD 18

THE FOREST NEEDS PEOPLE

If we do not look after trees, they will decay and die.

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ISSUE CARD 19

WHAT SHOULD WE DO?

Finland's share of greenhouse gas emissions released into the atmosphere account for nearly 70 million tons of CO² annually, of which land use and forestry bind some 50 million tons every year. Nearly 20 million tons of CO² remain in the atmosphere, accelerating climate change.

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ISSUE CARD 20

CLIMATE CHANGE MAY DESTROY LARGE TREES

Climate change may increase the number of windfalls caused by storms, in which case trees are an easy target for pests. Spruce trees may be vulnerable to falling over after thinning when the icy soil does not support their root systems.

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ISSUE CARD 21

THE BEST WAY TO FIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE IS SUSTAINABLE FOREST USE

Protected forests act as carbon stores, growing forests bind carbon, and wood can be used to replace other, more polluting raw materials, thus reducing emissions into the atmosphere.

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ISSUE CARD 22

COULD SEAWEED BE MORE ECOLOGICAL THAN WOOD?

Aquatic ecosystems produce multiple amounts of biomass compared to forests; for example, plant plankton can produce 10,000 per cent of its biomass, whereas this figure for trees is as low as just over one per cent. It would make more sense to use seaweed rather than trees for bioenergy.

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ISSUE CARD 23

INSTEAD OF FAVOURING WOOD PRODUCTS, WE SHOULD CONSUME LESS

The life spans of wood-based products vary from two months for newspapers to 75 years for timber structures. Of the carbon harvested from trees every year, only 10 per cent of it ends up in wood products with a longer life span.

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ISSUE CARD 24

NO MORE FIRES!

Dry timber burns well in a camp fire, so why not elsewhere. The city of Turku, for example, has burnt to the ground several times during its history.

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ISSUE CARD 25

IF THE WTC TOWERS HAD BEEN MADE OF WOOD

...they might have collapsed more slowly, and more lives might have been saved. In a fire, a wooden beam preserves its load-bearing capacity better than a similar steel bar, which becomes distorted more quickly in heat and may collapse.

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ISSUE CARD 26

WILL WE BE A SUCCESS STORY OR A DEVELOPING COUNTRY IN THE FUTURE?

The forest sector will also be the foundation for our wellbeing in the future. We must develop new wood-based products to keep up with international competition. Otherwise, jobs and money will flee to other countries.

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ISSUE CARD 27

FOREST ECOSYSTEM SERVICES KEEP US ALIVE, TOO

The forests make the world liveable by producing oxygen, clean water and air and by binding carbon. They fight soil erosion and protect water systems from eutrophication.

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PRINCIPLES OF THE GAME: YELLOW CARD!

Use the yellow card to ensure that all players stick to the rules. Hold this card up if you think somebody is breaking the rules or if you do not understand what is going on.

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CHALLENGE CARD

Does this have a bearing on world politics? Tell the group what you think.

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CHALLENGE CARD

Is the group being polite and avoiding certain taboos related to the theme? If yes, say “We have not yet talked about...” and start a discussion.

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CHALLENGE CARD

Take a story card. Put yourself in the place of the character in the story and tell your opinion to the group.

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CHALLENGE CARD

Is it justified to spend money on, for example, researching and developing bioenergy when there are more urgent problems to contend with, including the unemployment and marginalization of young people?

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CHALLENGE CARD

Does this have an impact on world peace? Tell the group what you think.

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CHALLENGE CARD

Are the needs of humans more important than the needs of those who cannot speak, such as animals and plants?

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CHALLENGE CARD

Select a story card that contradicts your personal opinion. Tell the group how your opinion differs or is similar to that of the character in the story.

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CHALLENGE CARD

“We must maximise the length of human life and make use of all research possibilities to improve our wellbeing and quality of life.” Do you agree?

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CHALLENGE CARD

Find out what the player on your right thinks about this. Make up an argument that supports his/her views.

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CHALLENGE CARD

Find out what the player on your left thinks about this. Deliberately disagree with him/her.

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CHALLENGE CARD

Select a story card in which the opinions of the character differs from your personal opinion. Identify yourself with the character in the story and tell the other players what you think.

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CHALLENGE CARD

Briefly explain to the other players what the consequences will be for future generations.

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CHALLENGE CARD

Are there risks involved? If yes, tell this to the group and ask two other players to think of more risks.

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CHALLENGE CARD

Imagine what your grandparents would say about it! Tell the group what they might say.

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CHALLENGE CARD

If you have opinions about the issue that you have not yet shared with the group, do it now.

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CHALLENGE CARD

Tell the group who you think will end up paying (both the expenses and the consequences) and in what manner.

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CHALLENGE CARD

What do you think the media will say about all this?

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CHALLENGE CARD

Tell the group what forests mean to you.

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STORY CARD 1

HENRY, IT SECTOR EMPLOYEE



I do project work in the IT sector, mainly in the games industry. At the moment, I'm on the lookout for a new project. I inherited a bit of forest, and I definitely needed it. We recently bought a bigger flat. We also enjoy cycling and hiking, and it would be great to see some of the world-famous natural attractions, for example the mountains of Nepal.

I calculated that if I could sell a bit of timber from my forest over the next few years, I could get a total of EUR 50,000 for it. In that case, I would not need to take out a loan to pay for everything.

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STORY CARD 2

TONY, FUNDRAISER



Old-growth forests are close to my heart. It is estimated that more than a hundred years ago, forests exceeding 150 years in age accounted for more than half of the forest area in southern Finland, while this area is now less than one per cent. It is absolutely necessary to protect greater areas of forest; a 10 per cent share is not very much.

I think old-growth forests are a solution for preventing climate change. Australian studies indicate that a primeval forest can store 60 per cent more CO² than a planted forest. We only have one globe: it is worth fighting for.

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STORY CARD 3

EMMA, PACKAGING DESIGNER



I design various types of cardboard packaging for products. I recently put a smart label on packaging that sounds an alarm if somebody tries to steal the product from a shop.

The world will always need packaging, and this is why I try to make it as functional and ecological as possible. The CO² emissions from recyclable cardboard packaging are one-tenth those from corresponding plastic packaging, and cardboard also degrades quickly, while plastic may take hundreds of years to decompose.

Through my work, I can have a big influence on what the Earth will look like, for example in 50 years.

PILKE
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WHITE CARD

PILKE
TIEDEKESKUS | SCIENCE CENTRE

WHITE CARD

PILKE
TIEDEKESKUS | SCIENCE CENTRE

WHITE CARD

PILKE
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STORY CARD 4

LISA, CHIEF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER IN THE CONCRETE INDUSTRY



Large offices and public buildings are mainly made of concrete. Only one per cent of blocks of flats in Finland are made of wood. Construction companies have found that concrete is a good material and that it makes for easy building.

Buildings made of wood have to be designed and built individually, and that is costly. Who would like to spend even more money on housing?

It is said that it takes more natural resources to build a concrete wall than a wall made of wood. This may, of course, be true. For me, concrete gives an image of durability. Also, with the current fire regulations it only possible to build certain types of wooden buildings.

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STORY CARD 6

NINA, COMPOSER AND SONGWRITER



The forest is a lifeline for me. In the summer, I spend time out at my summer cottage whenever I'm not on a gig. The trees surrounding the cottage are like close friends to me. They give me strength, comfort and ideas. When I am sad, their beauty and ancient history make my everyday concerns look like mere flashes that come and go.

I do not think that forests should be felled at all and that we should understand how magnificent trees are as world-famous works of art. Likewise, music is, at its best, live, and lyrics and music do not require anything material.

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STORY CARD 5

HELEN, SAWMILL WORKER



My boyfriend and I wanted to stay in our home area. Luckily, we both found jobs at the local sawmill. We like living in the countryside, because it is easier to keep dogs out here. In the future, we would like to have children, and they can grow up close to their grandparents.

The sawmill also employs our friends, and it buys timber from local forest owners. The waste timber is used in the sawmill's own bioenergy plant. The heat produced by it keeps the sawmill buildings warm, and even heats part of the municipality's buildings. Our single-family home receives its heat energy from the sawmill, too.

It is thanks to the sawmill that this village still exists.

PILKE
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WHITE CARD

PILKE
TIEDEKESKUS | SCIENCE CENTRE

WHITE CARD

PILKE
TIEDEKESKUS | SCIENCE CENTRE

WHITE CARD

PILKE
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STORY CARD 7

OSCAR, HUNTER



I took my hunter's exam last year. Ever since I was young, I have been following my father on hunting trips. It is great to snooze under the night sky, wake up with the first rays of sun and listen to waterfowl rustling nearby. When you once in a while manage to catch something, it is a magnificent feeling. Eating a dish made from your catch is almost a spiritual experience.

A couple of good hunting sites have been destroyed by the harvesting of energy wood. The underground stems of blueberry bushes are broken as stumps are removed, and it may take twenty or thirty years before the blueberry bushes get re-established. Blueberries are an important part of the diet for the black grouse and the wood grouse.

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STORY CARD 8

MARIA, FASHION BLOGGER



I recently read about a girl younger than myself who had been working in the fields somewhere in Asia from an early age. Her family had first been farmers, but then their field was taken over by a cotton plantation, and they were all made to work there. It is awful to think that some little girl has been slaving for the clothes that I wear.

But clothes can also be made of wood; viscose is made from pulp (the same stuff that paper is made of).

It is exciting to think that one day soon, I might be wearing the tree that I can now see from my window. And hopefully, that little girl could escape the fields and go to school.

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STORY CARD 9

PETER, ECOLOGIST



Forest management techniques have done rather a poor job of simulating natural forest development, and for this reason, many species have become endangered. Forestry has strived to promote biodiversity, for example by avoiding the felling of so-called key biotopes, including herb-rich forests and other vital habitats.

However, key biotopes are too small, often being less than one hectare, and the animal or plant populations living in them are vulnerable to extinction.

Key biotopes are also located too far from each other: the species are unable to move from one biotope to the next. Larger biotopes in a closer network would work better for safeguarding the species living in them: a couple of biotope areas approximately 5-10 hectares in size per square kilometre would work well.

PILKE
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WHITE CARD

PILKE
TIEDEKESKUS | SCIENCE CENTRE

WHITE CARD

PILKE
TIEDEKESKUS | SCIENCE CENTRE

WHITE CARD

PILKE
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STORY CARD 10

SÁMMOL, POLITICIAN



It will be impossible to maintain our current standard of living in the future; this can be proven by simple mathematics: the world economy will grow by 3 per cent a year in western countries and by 4-5 per cent in developing countries over the next 40 years. Over the same period, the world's population will grow from 7 billion to some 8-11 billion.

First of all, there will be more of us every year, and secondly, we consume more clean water, arable soil and land for building, as well as metals and fuels.

Natural resources are limited, and we continue to pursue our current lifestyle, there will not be enough for everyone.

STORY CARD 11

TINA, ENGINEER



Read the papers, it's a good idea. My research team succeeded in turning old newspapers into a biofuel that contains more energy than petrol or ethanol. We used bacteria to turn the pulp contained within a newspaper into butanol for a car's fuel tank.

Of biofuels, ethanol burns better than petrol, but butanol contains much more energy than ethanol. Replacing petrol with butanol would dramatically cut down on CO² emissions, while it would also lower fuel prices.

In the future, a newspaper will also be a source of energy!

STORY CARD 12

NAME.....

OCCUPATION.....

Create your own character. Make up a name and an occupation. Describe your character's relationship with the forest and forest use in a few sentences. Why is the forest important to him or her? How does he/she feel about using forests?

WHITE CARD

WHITE CARD

WHITE CARD

POSITION SHEET

NAME OF THE GROUP:

WHAT ISSUES DOES THE GROUP AGREE UPON?

WHAT IS THE POSITION OF YOUR GROUP?
[SELECT POSITION 1, 2 OR 3 OR CREATE YOUR OWN.]

THE CARDS THAT INFLUENCED YOUR POSITION:

INFO CARD	ISSUE CARD	STORY CARD	WHITE CARD