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Editorial

Revista Mexicana de Ciencias Forestales (Mexican Journal of Forestry) dedicates its July–August issue to presenting some of the results obtained as part of the strategic project: “Integrated Forest Resource Management for the Sustainability of Ecosystem Services in the Face of Climate Change”, developed by a group of researchers from the National Institute for Research on Forestry, Agriculture and Livestock (Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Forestales, Agrícolas y Pecuarias) in response to the threats posed by the climate change to forest ecosystems, including biodiversity loss, disruptions of the hydrological cycle, and attacks by emerging pests, among others, which can no longer be adequately addressed and mitigated based solely on the knowledge generated through traditional research conducted in isolated projects focused on specific topics or areas of knowledge.

In this publication, readers will find articles that cover a variety of topics from modeling for estimating the average volume of harvestable timber and above-ground forest biomass—which are essential for sustainable forest management and the assessment of above-ground carbon—to information of critical importance regarding indicators and metrics designed to facilitate the inclusion of ecosystem services in global environmental accounting frameworks. Also presented is a prospective analysis of the sensitivity of dwarf mistletoe under various climate change scenarios. In addition, the study analyzes the effects of silvicultural management on the carbon-nitrogen ratio of litter and on rainfall partitioning, highlighting the need for long-term

studies to guide adaptive management. An analysis of the diversity of both the tree layer and the understory highlights the mycological richness present in the monitored stands, confirming the importance of silvicultural systems for the conservation of plant and fungal diversity in managed forests. The issue concludes with an identification of the geoclimatic factors that influence the genetic adaptation of *Pinus patula* during its early stages of development.

This body of research findings shows that forest management and utilization should be considered holistically rather than in isolation. Readers are therefore encouraged to review the results presented in each article as a starting point for scientific debate that will lead to the comprehensive management and use of forest ecosystems, thereby securing for future generations at the very least the same living conditions that we currently enjoy.

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