

**DRŽAVNA NAGRADA ZA ZNANOST ZA 2010. GOD.,  
Nagrada za životno djelo  
Prof. em. dr. sc. dr. h. c. BRANIMIRU PRPIĆU**

Uoči Dana neovisnosti, u Hrvatskom saboru svečano su uručene Državne nagrade za 2010. godinu. Nagrada za životno djelo – Državna nagrada za znanost – područje biotehničkih znanosti, dodijeljena je Prof. em. dr. sc. dr. h. c. Branimiru Prpiću. Stručno povjerenstvo za biotehničke znanosti, držeći se načela da se nagrade za znanost mogu dodijeliti samo vrhunskim znanstvenicima koji postižu izvrsne rezultate iz svoga znanstvenog djelokruga, dalo je na osnovi izvješća recenzenata za pojedinog kandidata svoj prijedlog, kojega je Odbor za dodjelu državnih nagrada za znanost prihvatio. Zbog zdravstvenog stanja prof. Prpića, nagradu je u njegovo ime primio dekan Šumarskoga fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu prof. dr. sc. Milan Oršanić. Prijedlog za nagradu po raspisanom natječaju, na poticaj Hrvatskoga šumarskoga društva, dalo je Znanstveno vijeće Šumarskoga fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, čiji je laureat bio dugodišnji profesor.

Opširniji prikaz nastavnog, znanstvenog i uredničkoga rada našega uvaženog profesora i dugodišnjega glavnoga urednika Šumarskoga lista, dajemo u ovome broju časopisa u rubrici Priznanja, a ovdje ćemo se kratko osvrnuti na samo nekoliko početnih tekstova iz Riječi glavnog urednika, rubrike koju je Prof. Prpić kao glavni urednik uveo od 1975. god. kao povremenu, a potom od 1994. god. kao stalnu. Izbor tema je vrlo širok, moglo bi se reći gotovo isključivo vezan za stanje i glavne probleme šumarske struke u datome momentu, pa je to i u neku ruku povijesni slijed značajnih događanja, pa i prekretnica u struci. Ponekad je to poticaj svima za razmišljanje kako najbolje riješiti problem, a najčešće rješenje problema. Ono je rezultat osobnog stava, ali ponajprije suglasja znanstveno-stručnog stava struke čiji je on glasnogovornik, a kojega u svojoj rubrici otvoreno zagovara, bez obzira na ponekad oprečne političke diktate.

U prvome napisu (Š.L. 1–3/1975) Na pragu jubileja, podsjeća na nadolazeću 100-tu obljetnicu izlaženja Šumarskoga lista i njegovo značenje za šumarsku struku i potrebu da ga stručna javnost prati kroz čitanje i pretplatu, ali ponajprije kroz sudjelovanje u pisanim prilogima za časopis. Iz te godine i danas bi aktualna tema bila - stanje šumarstva u Dalmaciji, jer bi se i dalje smanjivala ili nedaj bože ukinula financijska sredstva za OKFŠ. Citirat ćemo završnu rečenicu iz toga teksta: “Još je nerealnije i dapače neodrživo, da šumarstvo na kršu ima značenje privredno-proizvodne djelatnosti, da ovisi samo o sebi, o kozjoj pašarini i sitnim uslugama turizmu te o shvaćanjima ili neshvaćanjima na koje šumarske organizacije nailaze kod općinskih izvršnih organa”. Značajna tema iz 1976. god. je obilježavanje 130-te obljetnice Hrvatskoga šumarskoga društva, važne institucije za šumarsku struku, gdje se u programu rada posebno ukazuje na potrebu njene promidžbe: “započeti s objašnjavanjem uloge šumarske struke u očuvanju i unapređenju šuma te o spoznajama o općekorisnim funkcijama šuma, čiju vrijednost može podići samo šumarski stručnjak”. Strukovnoj udruzi, kao meritornoj, prepustio bi također rješenja važne prioritetne problematike odnosa “između sirovinске baze i industrije za preradu drva”. Tako u jednom napisu iz 1986. god. piše: “U kriznome stanju kao što je današnje, često je velik pritisak na jeftinu sirovinu kojom se ne mogu pokriti svi troškovi jednostavne i nužne proširene biološke reprodukcije šuma”. U istome napisu uz opterećenost šumskoga fonda velikim potrebama za kvalitetnom sirovinom, upozorava na propadanje šuma prouzročene promjenama kemijske klime, a u zadnjem napisu te godine zaključuje: “Prerada drva mora težiti što većem oplemenjivanju dragocjene sirovine iz naših šuma te uspješno poslovati kako bi mogla nabavljati sirovinu i izvan granica naše zemlje”, jer etatne mogućnosti naših šuma su ograničene.

U broju 3–4/1988. piše o propadanju i ugroženosti pojedinih vrsta drveća i ukazuje na drukčiju spoznaju o šumi u odnosu na onu “prije 30, ali i 10 godina. Odnos njene sirovinске i energetske vrijednosti prema ekološkoj i socijalnoj vrijednosti stalno se mijenja u korist ove druge. Poznata je uzrečica da čovjek može bez drva, ali ne bez šume.” Tu je još jedna značajna rečenica “Svaki pokušaj da se iz već iscrpljenog šumskog fonda uloži u modernizaciju prerade drva vodi brzom devastaciji šume, odnosno gubitku njene ekološke, socijalne i neposredne gospodarske (sirovinске) funkcije”.

Prostor nam ne dopušta da ovdje spomenemo sve intaresantne teme ove rubrike, o promjeni vodnih odnosa u staništima, kanalu Dunav-Sava, organizaciji šumarstva, sudjelovanju šumarskih stručnjaka u planiranju infrastrukturnih projekata, izračunavanju vrijednosti općekorisnih funkcija šume itd.

Očekujemo da čitatelji iz ovih nekoliko navedenih tema i citata, a posebice iz spomenutog detaljnijeg prikaza rada prof. Prpića, pokušaju usporediti strukovne probleme od prije i danas, a možda i odgovoriti na pitanje: što se, i da li se nešto promijenilo? No, njegov još cjelovitiji radni opus bit će prikazan u posenoj knjizi koju priprema Hrvatsko šumarsko društvo, obilježavajući njegov 40-godišnji rad na uređivanju Šumarskoga lista.

Na kraju, u naše ime i u ime naših čitatelja čestitamo Prof. Prpiću na zasluženoj nagradi.

**STATE AWARD FOR SCIENCE FOR THE YEAR 2010**  
**Lifetime Achievement Award is conferred to**  
**Emeritus Professor BRANIMIR PRPIĆ, PhD**

The State Awards ceremony for the year 2010 was held in the Croatian Parliament on the eve of Croatia's Independence Day. The Lifetime Achievement Award, the State Award for Science in the field of biotechnical sciences, was conferred to Emeritus Professor Branimir Prpić, PhD. The expert commission for biotechnical sciences, adhering to the principle of presenting science awards only to most distinguished scientists who have achieved outstanding results in their scientific field, based its proposal for the candidate on the reviewers' reports of individual candidates. The proposal was accepted by the Selection Committee for State Awards in Science. Due to Professor Prpić's health problems, the award was received on his behalf by Professor Milan Oršanić, PhD, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry of the University in Zagreb. After the awards competition had been announced, at the initiative of the Croatian Forestry Society the Scientific Council of the Faculty of Forestry of Zagreb University put forward the laureate, the professor at the Faculty of long standing.

A more detailed overview of the teaching, scientific and editorial work of our distinguished professor and longtime editor-in-chief of Forestry Journal is given in the Awards column of this issue. We shall only briefly comment on several introductory texts from the Editorial, a column which Professor Prpić as editor-in-chief launched in 1975 as a periodic column, but which became a permanent feature in 1994. The choice of topics has been very varied and has almost exclusively focused on the condition of the forestry profession at a given moment and on the main problems it faces. In a way, the column represents a historical survey of important events and turning points in the profession. Sometimes, the Editorial has given food for thought to everyone trying to solve a particular problem, but most often it has actually provided a solution to the problem. The solution may sometimes have reflected the editor's personal belief, but most often, it has been the joint effort of the scientific-specialist profession, whose port-parole Professor Prpić was and which he openly advocated in his column, regardless of occasional divergent political dictates.

In the first text (FJ 1-3/1975), *At the Threshold of Jubilee*, the editor announces the forthcoming 100th anniversary of the Forestry Journal and highlights its significance for the forestry profession. He urges specialist readership to read and subscribe to the Journal, but first and foremost to participate in its creation by writing contributions. The theme of 1975 dealing with forestry in Dalmatia would be very topical today if the financial means for non-market forest functions were reduced or, God forbid, revoked. Let us quote the final sentence from the text: "It is even more unrealistic, to say the least, and indeed untenable, that forestry on karst should be perceived as an economic-productive activity, and that it should depend on itself, on the rent for goat pasture and on small services for tourism, as well as on the understanding or non-understanding shown by municipal executive bodies to forestry organisations".

A significant topic from 1976 relates to the celebration of the 130<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Croatian Forestry Society, an important institution for the forestry profession, where the need for its promotion is particularly stressed in its work programme: "Begin by explaining the role of the forestry profession in the preservation and improvement of forests and by stressing the importance of non-market forest functions, whose value can only be raised by forestry experts. I would also leave it to the profession as a competent institution to deal with important priority relationships "between the raw material basis and timber processing industries". In one of the articles from 1986 he writes: "In a time of crisis, such as today, there is often strong pressure on cheap raw material which cannot cover all the costs of simple and expanded biological reproduction of forests". In the same article, in addition to the forest fund encumbered by ever-growing needs for good quality raw material, he warns of forest decline caused by changed chemical climate. In the last article of that year he concludes: "The timber processing industry should strive to further improve the precious material from our forests and to do business successfully in order to be able to also acquire raw material from abroad", because the annual yields of our forests are limited.

In the issue 3-4/1988, Professor Prpić writes about the endangered status and decline of some tree species and points to a different attitude towards the forest compared with that of "30, but also 10 years ago". The relationship between its raw material and energy value and its ecological and social value is constantly changing in favour of the latter. There is a well known saying that "man can do without timber, but cannot do without a forest". Here is another important sentence: "Every attempt to invest in modernisation of timber processing from the already exhausted forest fund leads to rapid devastation of forests and loss of their ecological, social and direct economic (raw material) functions".

Space does not allow us to mention all the other topics of high interest, such as changed water relations in the sites, the Dunav-Sava canal, organisation of forestry, participation of forestry experts in the planning of infrastructural projects, calculating non-market forest functions, and many others.

We hope that the readers will be encouraged by the above topics and citations, and particularly by a more detailed overview of Professor Prpić's work to try and compare problems of the profession in the past and today, and possibly even answer the question what, if anything, has changed. The working opus of Professor Prpić will be even more extensively presented in a special book which the Croatian Forestry Society is preparing to mark 40 years of his activity as editor-in-chief of Forestry Journal.

In the end, on behalf of our readers and on our own behalf, we warmly congratulate Professor Prpić on his well deserved award.