Ent. Tidskr. 141 (2020)

Addendum to: Jaschhof, M. & Jaschhof, C.: High time for *omtanke*: New mycophagous gall midges (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae) from a floodplain forest in central Sweden threatened by continuous clear-felling.

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Addendum to: Jaschhof, M. & Jaschhof, C.: High time for *omtanke*: New mycophagous gall midges (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae) from a floodplain forest in central Sweden threatened by continuous clear-felling. [**Hög tid för omtanke: Nya mykofaga gallmyggor (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae) från en svämskog i centrala Sverige hotade av pågående kalhyggesbruk.**] – Entomologisk Tidskrift 141 (4): 191–206. Björnlunda, Sweden 2020. ISSN 0013-886x.

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In our article we described the ecosystem, including the floodplain forest, of Dalarna's Unnån valley as "acutely threatened by continuous clear-felling", and provided a photo of one of the recently logged mature forest plots (Fig. 4) to document that our depiction of the situation was no exaggeration. The photo was taken on 5 June 2019, a few hundred meters away of the type locality of the two gall midge species described as new in our article. Another picture (Fig. 7) showed the setting of our Malaise trap 2, which captured the first Swedish specimens of a further rare species of Cecidomyiidae: *Neurolyga interrupta* Jaschhof, 2009, previously known from only eight specimens from old-growth coniferous forests in Norway, Russian Karelia, Finland and Czech Republic. In the caption to figure 7 it was said that on 5 June 2019 "the forest slightly south of the trap site was found marked for logging".

A few days ago, on 17 December 2020, we were informed by Bengt Oldhammer, one of the two Orsa-based forest conservationists who supported our fieldwork in the Unnån valley, that the forest hosting the only known Swedish population of *Neurolyga interrupta* does not exist anymore. It fell victim to the clear-cutting activities criticized in our article as being "behind the times". Bengt Oldhammer (in litt. on 18 December 2020, English translation by M.J.) described the current situation on the spot as follows: *"Visiting the Unnån yesterday, I really got a shock. For decades, the importance of wide border zones next to watercourses has been discussed not only but also among the actors in the conflict. Moreover, Unnån's high natural values are well known to everybody involved here. Even so, the forest at the confluence of Unnån and Djupån continues to be fragmented, and this as close as just 2 meters from the rivers' banks. This is highly objectionable. Close by are stretches of floodplain forest that, according to surveys approved by the conservation authorities, should be protected in their entirety, but the reality is that even those will soon be felled by the paper-manufactoring forest industry. The area recently marked for felling approaches the river as close as 5–15 meters, which is less than the tree length required. And this is how it continues all the time along the entire Unnån. During my visit, a forest machine worked on the other side of Unnån to prepare a further clearcutting close to the river...*"

In the face of these most recent developments, we have to confess that our article's message, to employ the principle of *omtanke* as a mediator in the Unnån conflict, was caught up by reality. Not for the first time "modern" forestry practices present concerned conservationists with a *fait accompli*. In some way we, the authors, now feel like entirely disarmed: Where is the moral basis for us, citizens of one of the wealthiest countries in the World, to pillory the destruction of forest landscapes going on in countries like Brazil, Myanmar or Russia? Our conclusion is: We will continue producing scientific data that, in the hands of responsible-minded humans, help the target organisms of our research, and their living environment, to survive into the future.

Figure 1. Freshly clear-felled area at the 2019 trap site 2. Situation on 17 December 2020. Note the close distance to the now frozen Unnån river (the plain-white area in the foreground). Photo: Bengt Oldhammer.

Figur 1. Nyligen avverkat område på platsen för fälla 2 under 2019. Situationen den 17:e december, 2020.

Figure 2. The same scene as in Fig. 1 from a different position. Photo: Bengt Oldhammer.

Figur 2. Samma plats som i Fig. 1 från en annan vy. Foto: Bengt Oldhammer.

Figure 3. A further plot of mature coniferous forest marked for clear-felling, near 2019 trap site 3. Situation on 17 December 2020. Photo: Bengt Oldhammer.

Figur 3. Ytterliggare en bit av vuxen barrskog markerad för avverkning, nära platsen för fälla 3 unde 2019. Situationen den 17:e december, 2020. Foto: Bengt Oldhammer.