

The biodiversity challenge (among other challenges)

Functional integration vs. separation

Governing and managing forests for multiple services

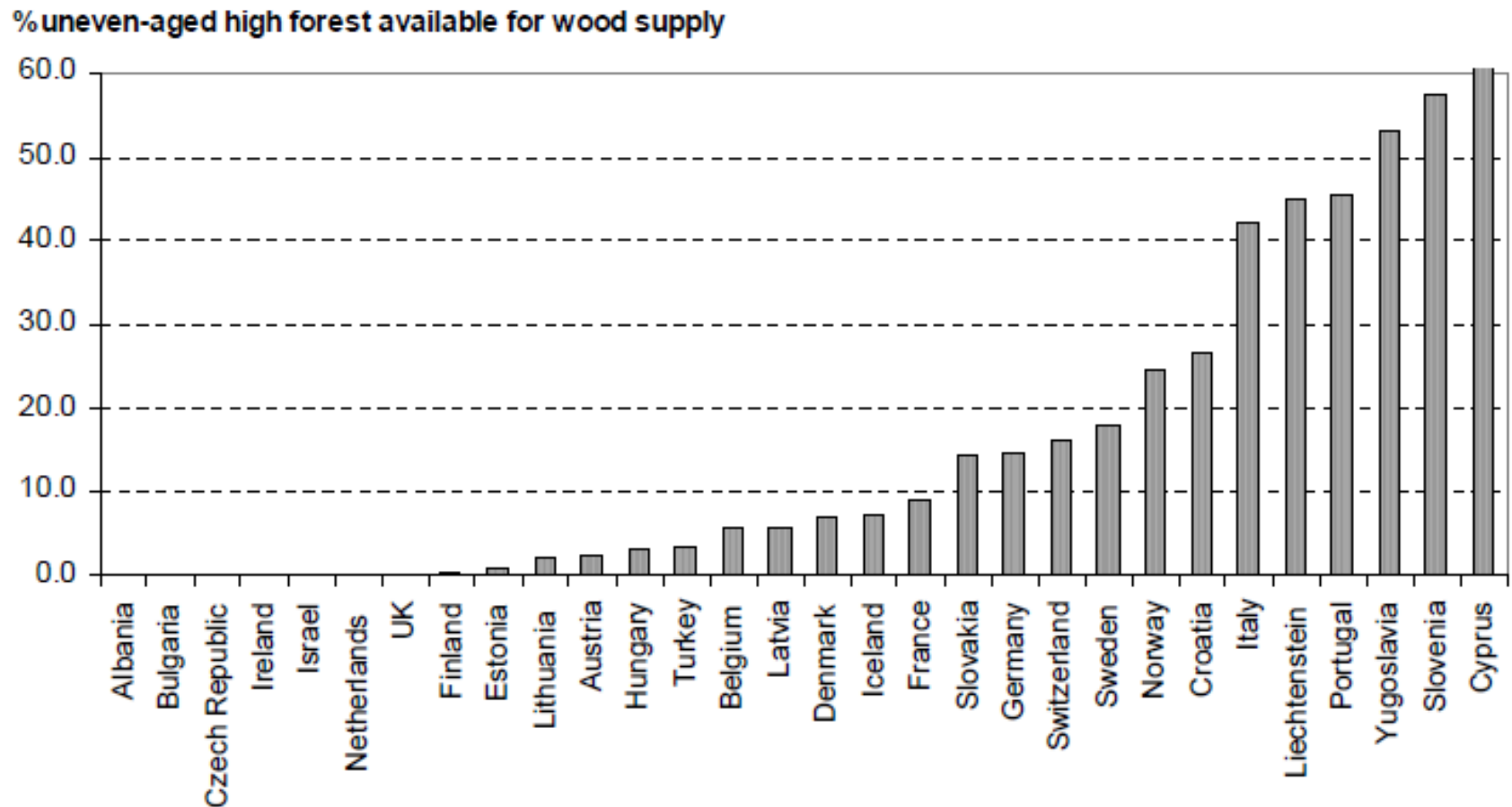
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J. Bo Larsen

University of Copenhagen and Nanjing Forestry University

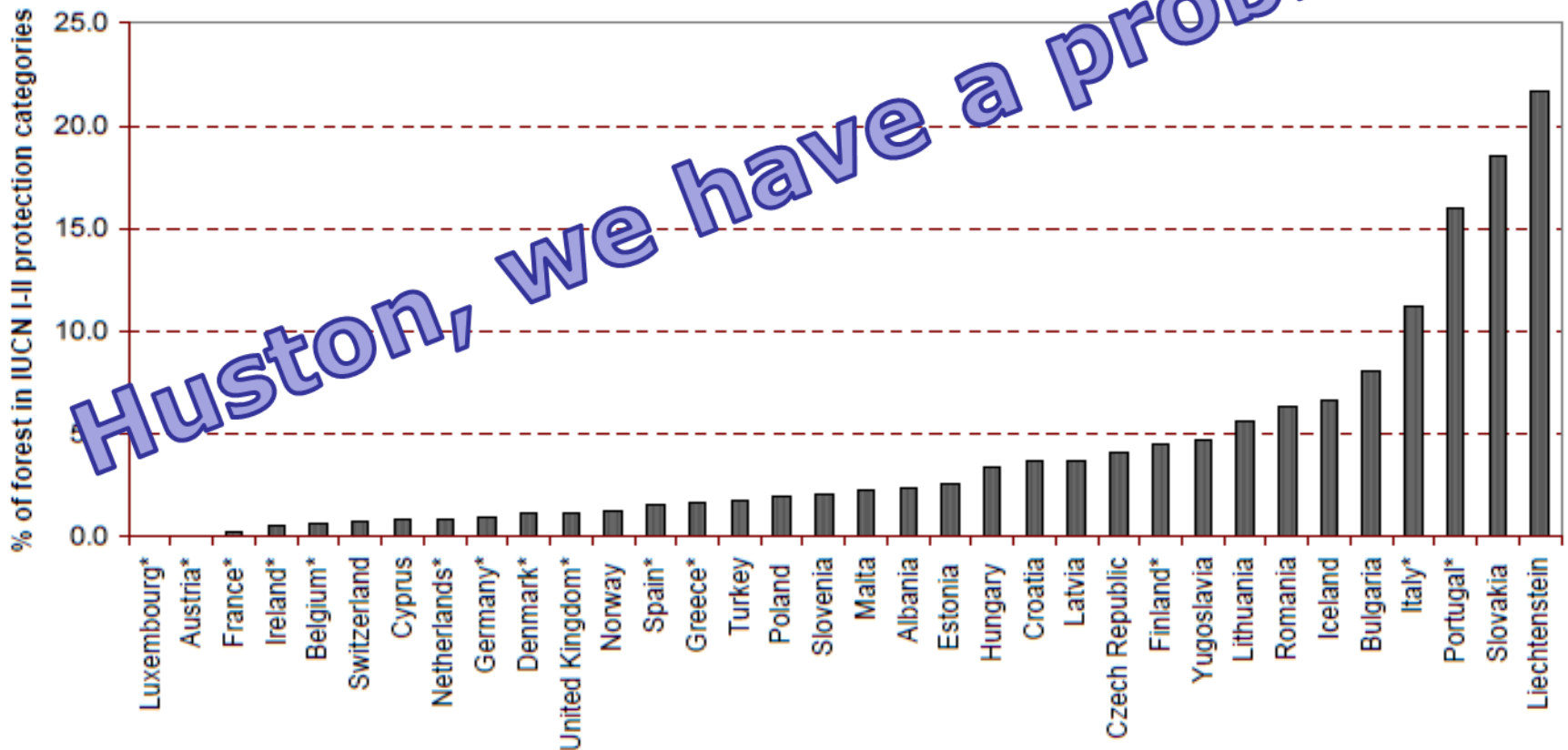
All European forest are cultural influenced and very few are left semi-natural

Figure 11. Percentage of uneven-aged forests
as a total of high forests available for wood supply. Data: TBFRA-2000.



All European forests are culturally influenced and very few are left unmanaged

Figure 5. Percentage of forest area under strict protection in different European countries. Data: TBFRA-2000.



Forest management = dealing with uncertainties!

Safeguarding
functional flexibility and adaptive capacity

Changing goals

1750: Wood production
1950: Recreation
1990: Biodiversity
2010: Carbon capture
2030: ????

New challenges

Pollution
Novel pests
Climate change
Social conflicts
Economic unrest

Segregated - - - - - Mosaik - - - - - Integrated

Natural forest (non intervention + old land-use forms)



Integrated multi-functional forests



Ligni-culture (forest plantations)

The nature-friendly matrix:

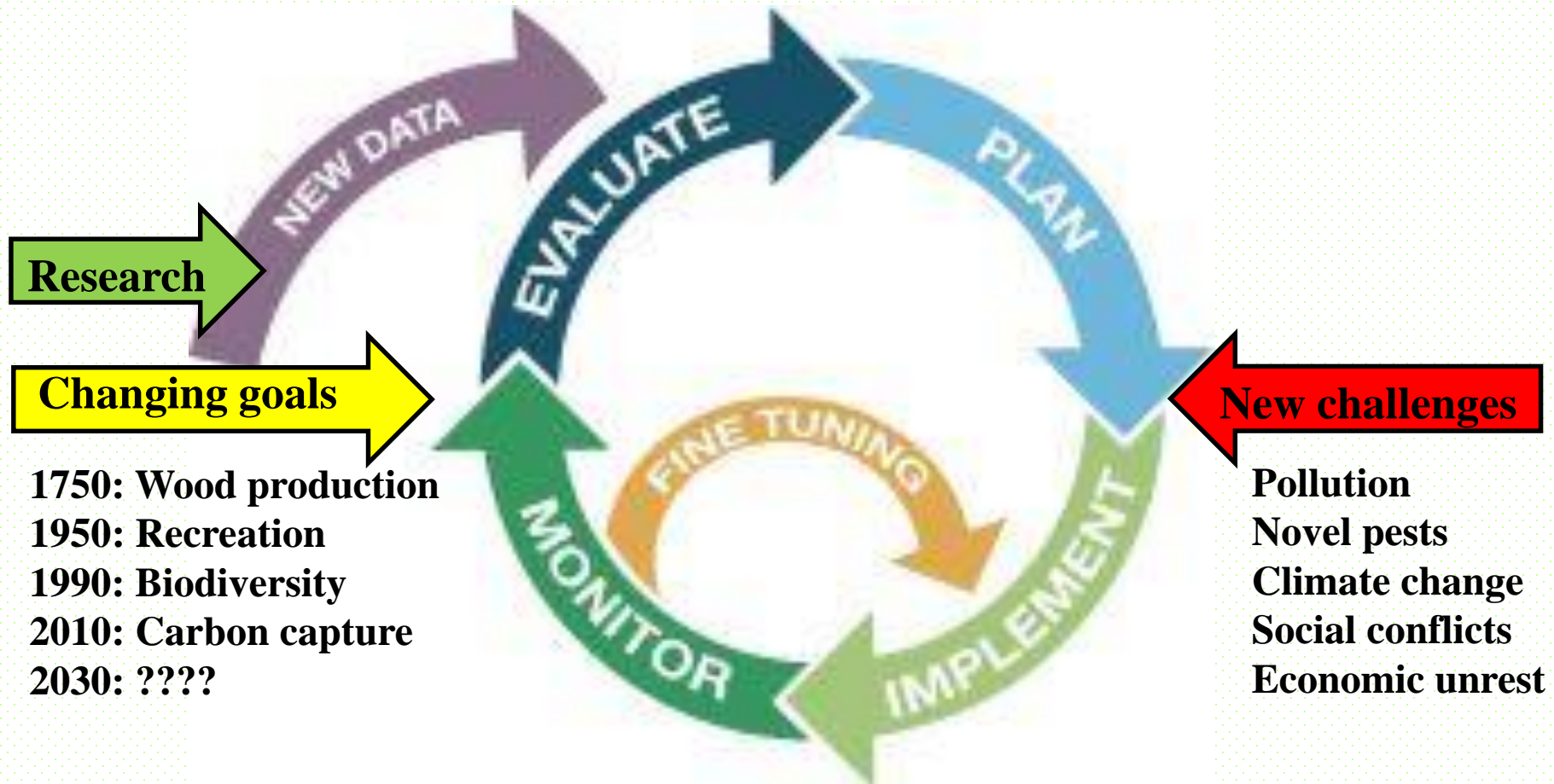


- ✓ Close-to-nature forestry
- ✓ Continuous cover forestry
- ✓ Retention forestry,
- ✓ Reduced Impact Logging
- ✓ Mimicking natural disturbance

+ additional measures (dead wood etc.)

Adaptive Co-Management

Applying bio-physical science, experience-based knowledge and social involvement



Quo vadis forestarii?

Nature and society adapted

Closer to nature

- Study nature and make use of its ability to renew and prevail under changing settings
- Support and protect natural processes

Closer to people

- Locally adapted (ownership, site and society)
- Keep the dialogue with society
- Create ownership around means and methods in planning and management