





What satellite analyzes say about the state of forests in Europe



Figure 3: Forest cover loss - satellite perspective (Global forest watch)

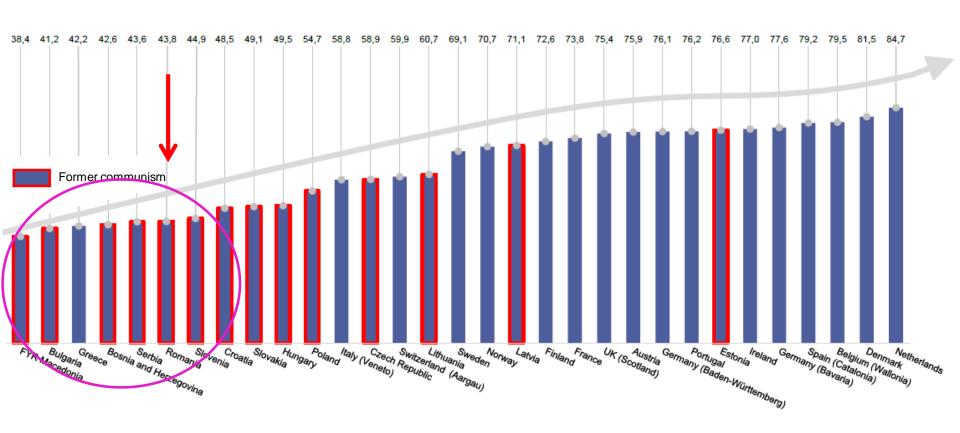


"The green heart of Europe" is not an accident!





Propriety rights index in forestry degree of freedom in forest management decisions

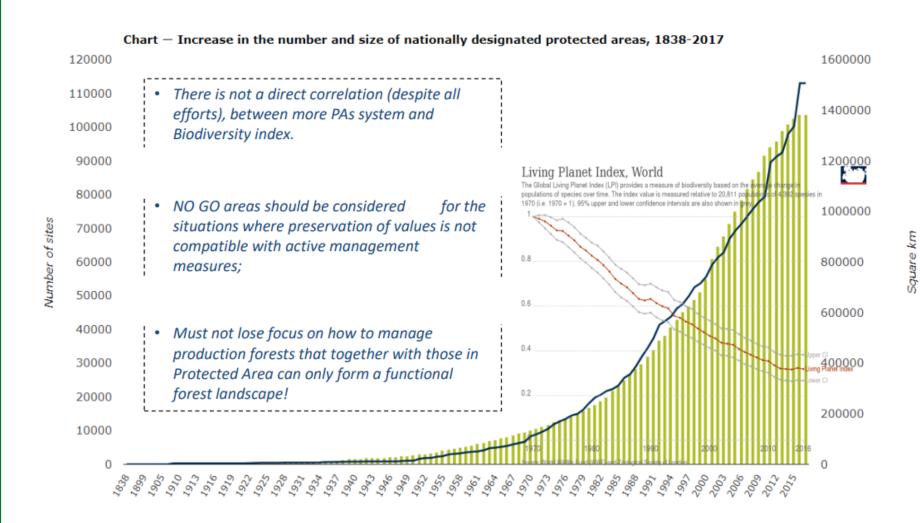


How private are Europe's private forests? A comparative property rights analysis.

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Prolog



Close to nature forest management SEB2030



Closer-to-nature forest management

✓ Set of practices to ensure multifunctional forests by combining biodiversity goals, carbon stock preservation and timber-related revenues



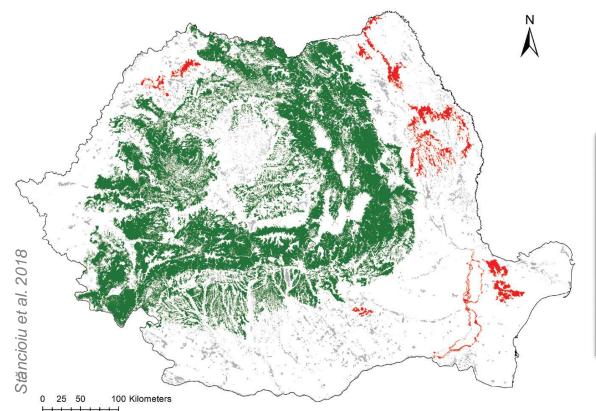
Mature attributes in forests:

- Lack of deadwood
- Tree-related microhabitats
- Decline in depend species

Strengths of the National FM System

Forestland connectivity in bout 86% of all forests are connect in one cluster around the Carpathians).

91% - over 10.000 ha





WWF Roman

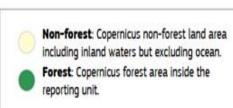


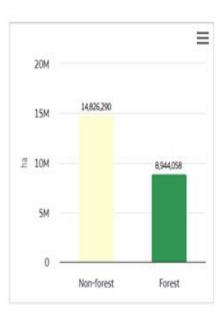
Strengths of the National FM System

Key technical aspects:

- ✓ <u>integrity</u> of the forestry fund strict restrictions of forest land use change
- ✓ forestland area slightly increased
- ✓ standing volume increased: 321 m³·ha⁻¹ (2014) \rightarrow 340 m³·ha⁻¹ (2018)



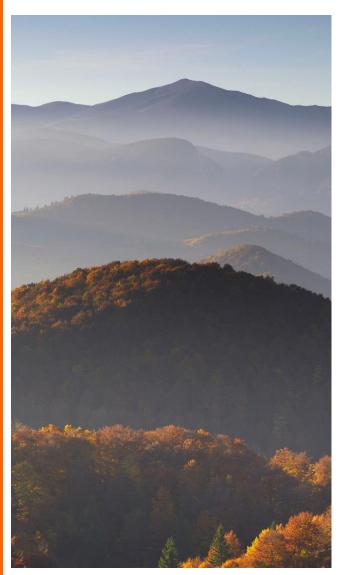




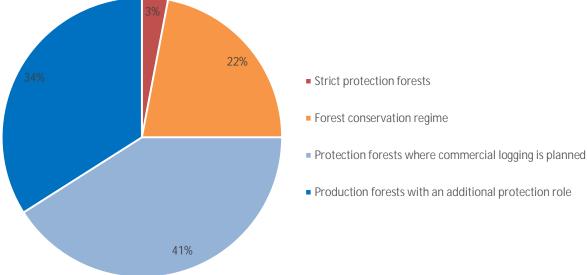


Strengths of the National FM System

Key technical aspects:



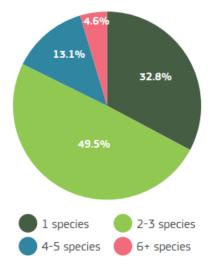
Functional Types (6) / Functional Categories (86)



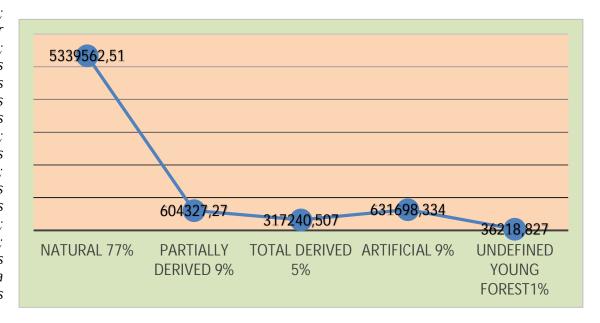


Key technical aspects:

- ✓ promoting the natural type of forest
 - 95% area covered by native species
 - 77% natural type of forests vs. 9% artificial forests
 - +100 natural types of forests



Abies alba; Acer campestre L; Acer pseudoplatanus; Acer platanoides Acer monspessulanum; Acer tataricum; Alnus glutinosa; Alnus incana (L.) Moench; Betula pendula; Castanea sativa P.Mill.; Carpinus betulus L.; Carpinus orientalis); Cerasus avium, Cornus mas; Cornus sanguinea; Corylus avellana L; Crataegus monogyna; Fagus sylvatica L.; Fagus taurica; Fraxinus excelsior L.; Fraxinus ornus L.; Fraxinus angustifolia; Larix decidua; Malus sylvestris (L.); Picea abies; Pinus nigra; Pinus sylvestris; Pinus cembra; Populus alba L.; Populus nigra; Populus tremula; Prunus avium; Pyrus communis var. pyraster L.; Quercus cerris; Quercus frainetto; Quercus petraea; Quercus pubescens; Quercus robur; Quercus pedunculiflora; Salix alba L.; Salix Caprea; Salix fragilis; Salix purpurea; Sorbus aucuparia L.; Sorbus torminalis (L.) Crantz; Tilia cordata; Tilia tomentosa; Tilia platyphyllos; Ulmus glabra; Ulmus laevis, Ulmus minor; etc.





Key technical aspects:

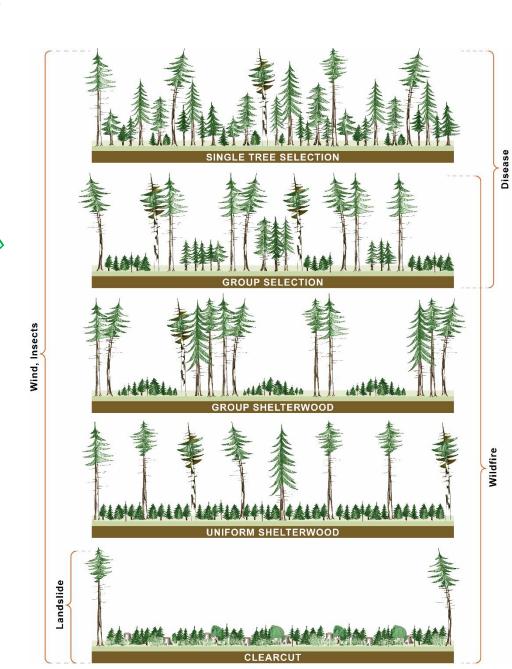
- ✓ natural regeneration
 - 72% area naturally regenerated vs. 7% planted seedlings
 - Local genetic origin
 - No significant chemicals and fertilizers





Key technical aspects:

- ✓ Diverse silvicultural treatments
- « imiter la nature, hâter son œuvre »
- Diverse structures at forest stand level
- Uniform → unavenged structures
- 5 % clearcuts vs. 91% gradual transition



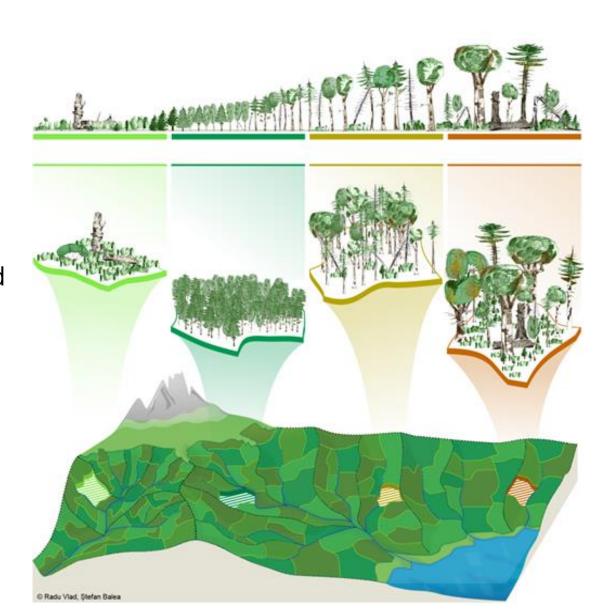


The "shifting steady-state landscape mosaic"

(Forestry norms '70 / Kimmins 2004)

- ✓ long rotation period for productive forests (100 – 180 years)
- ✓ sustainable design of wood harvests, considering age classes distribution

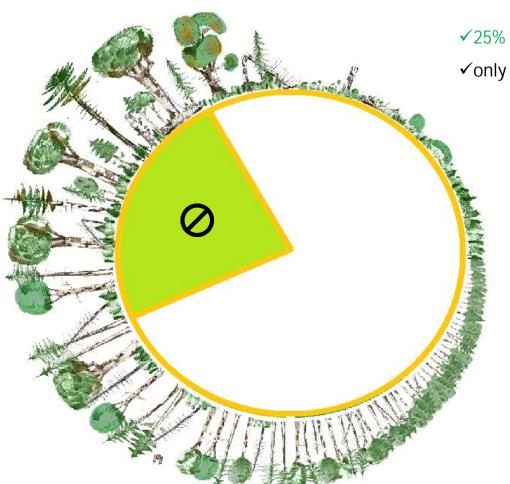
✓ natural & diverse forest mosaic landscape





Long periods of tranquility

Rewilding zone period for all productive forests (commercial logging is banned)



✓25% rotation period exclude from commercial feelings

✓only sanitary cuttings of 1 m3/ year are planned



During the min. 30 years "wilderness zone period," commercial forests are shaping a more natural structure.



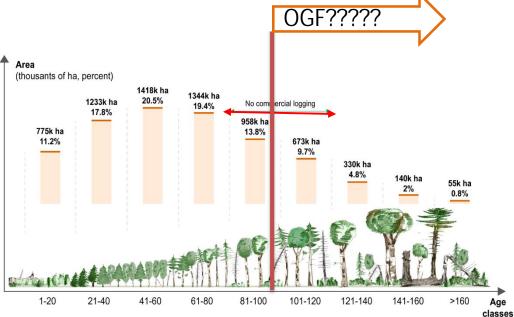
Key technical aspects:

Rewilding zone period for all productive forests (commercial logging is banned)



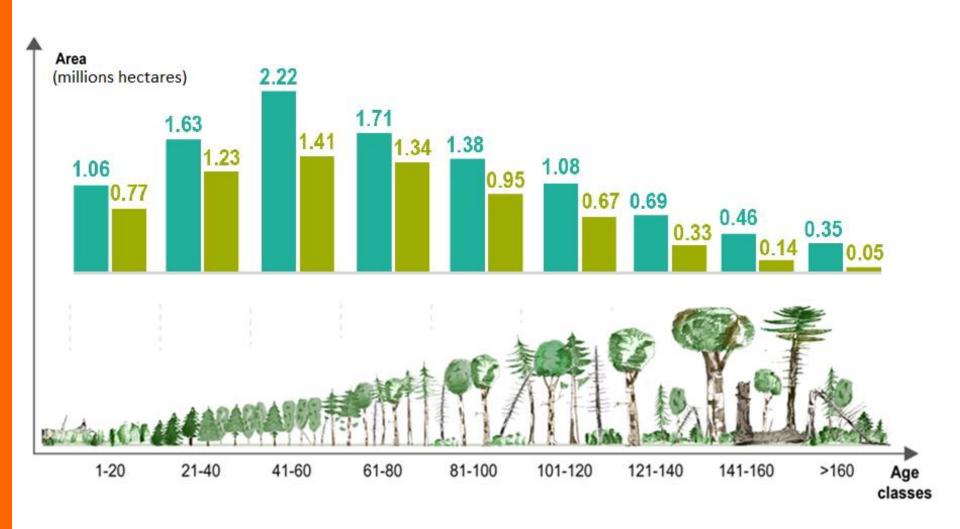
Example of the targeted structure "near OGF" for all commercial forests to meet by the end of the cycle!

- √3 decades of silence zone covering 23% total forest area
- ✓ shaping close to OGF structures





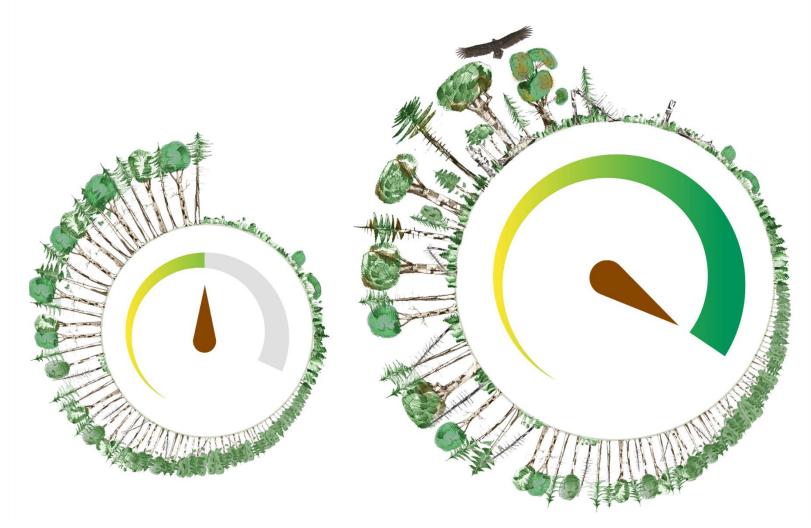
a comparative view ...





MULTUFINCTIONAL ROLE

biodiversity goals, carbon stock preservation, resilience, timber-related revenues

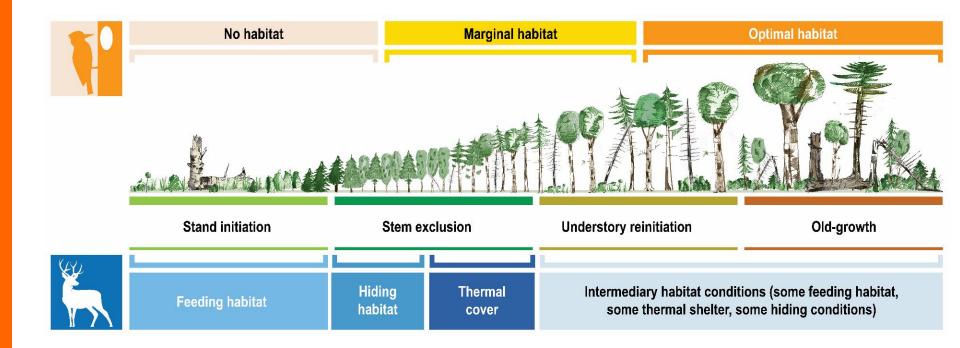


Short rotation system

Long rotation system



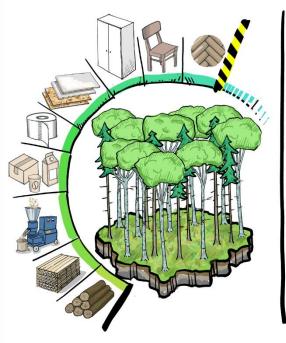
Biodiversity





Resilient Forests = Resilient Bioeconomy

When CNFM go hand in hand with responsible use of wood ...





Short rotation system



Long rotation systems and the variety of processing industries they can support.







Romania started the race to triple its strictly protected areas



Conservation Targets: 10% strict protected areas considering the <u>HCV</u> concept and multiple protection role principles

(1) HCV silvopastoral mosaic landscapes



(2) Riparian forests



(3) RTE forest ecosystems



(4) OGF (clear indicators)





✓ Functionality of compensatory mechanism for private and community forest supported also by <u>EU</u>
 <u>dedicated funds</u>







Thank you!

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