

Impact of different levels of nature conservation designation on European forest resources

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Current conservation level 7% (strict nature reserves plus area with adapted management)

Fraction Forest Area outside FAWS

- 20-30%
- 10-20%
- 5-10%
- 1-5%
- <1%



4 protection scenarios for 2025

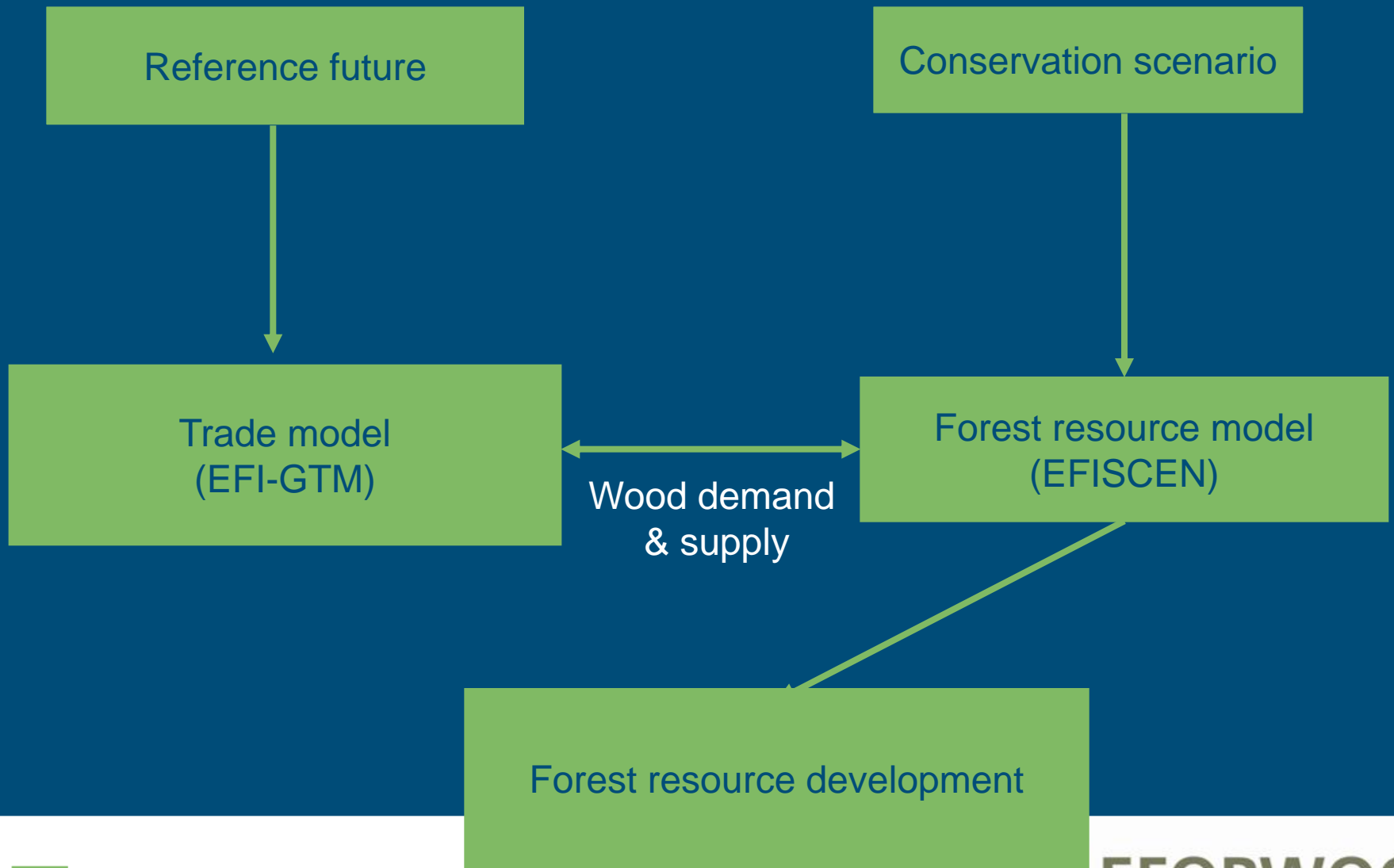
embedded in two IPCC scenarios (reference futures)

- Level 0: no change
- Level 1: 10%
- Level 2: 15%
- Level 3: 25%

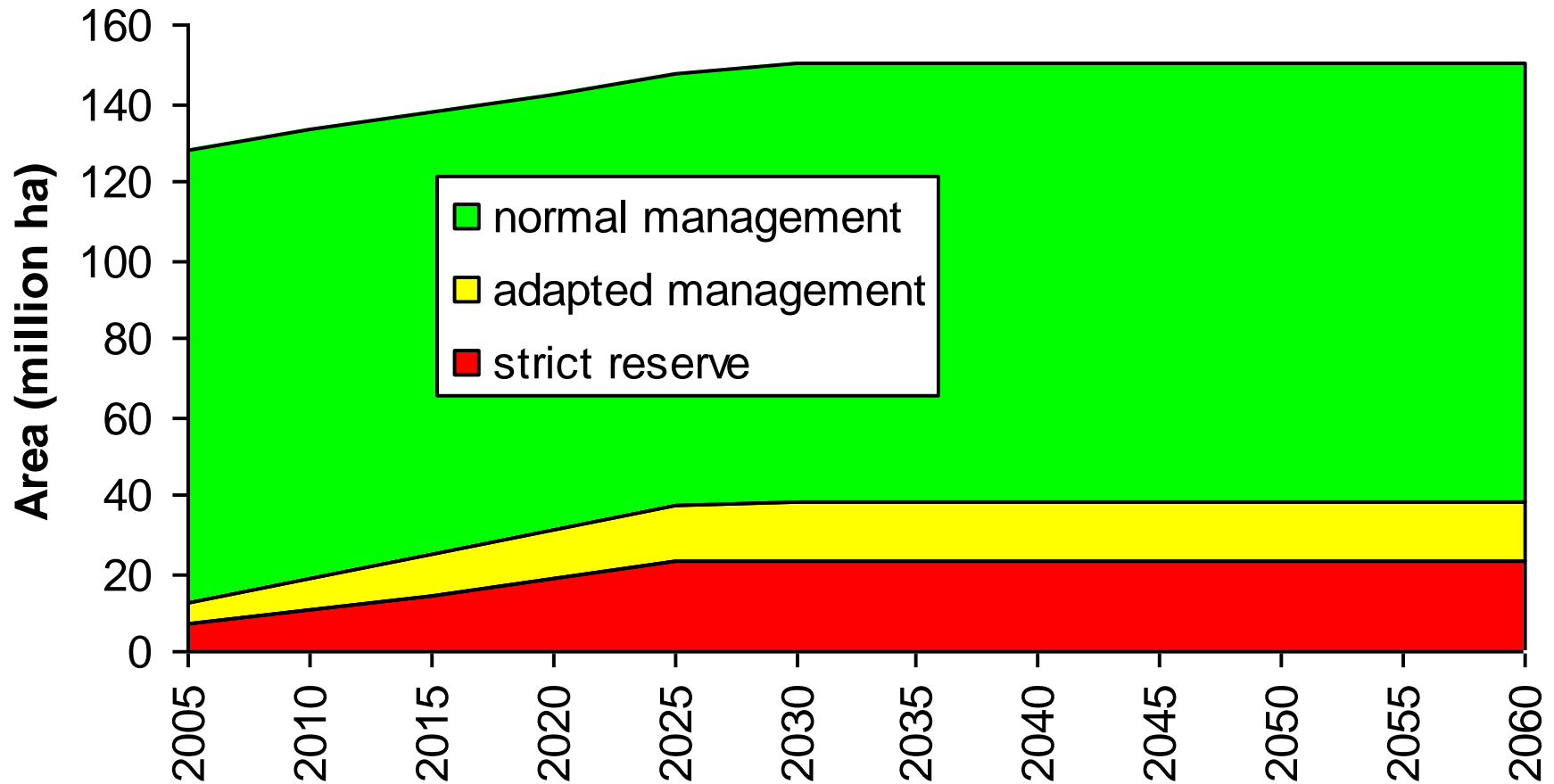
Reference futures

- A1: globalisation, high economic growth, low environmental awareness
- B2: regionalisation, moderate economic growth, more oriented towards environment
- Futures will differ in wood demand from European forest. A1 less domestic demand, more import, B2 more domestic demand

Outline methodology



Development of forest area (B2_3)

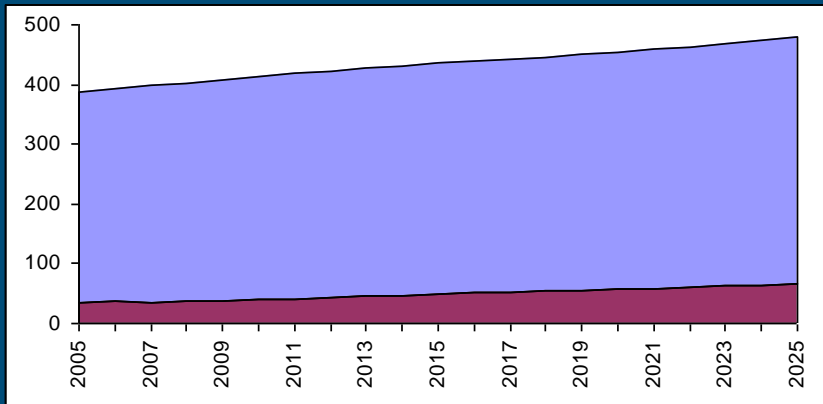


Reduction in potential supply in 2025 in the different conservation scenarios

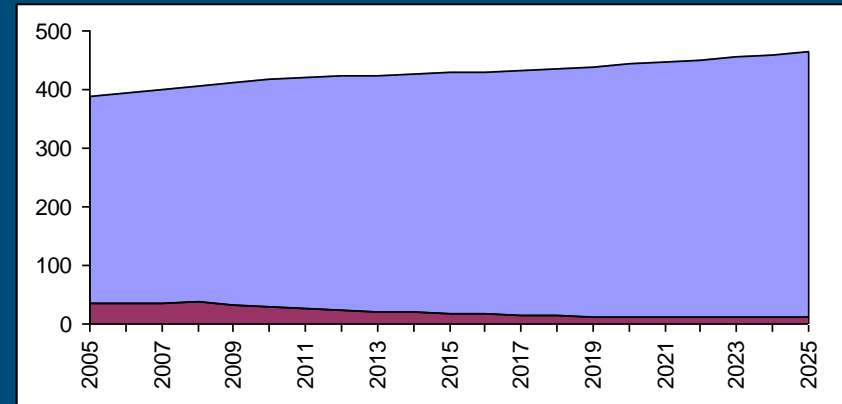


Industrial roundwood demand

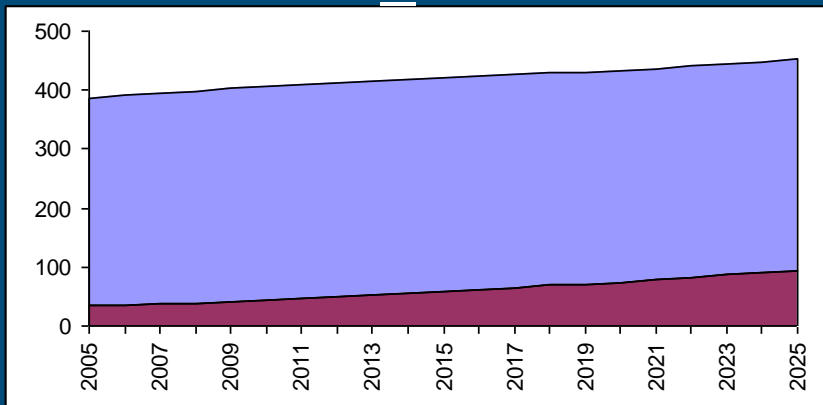
A1_0



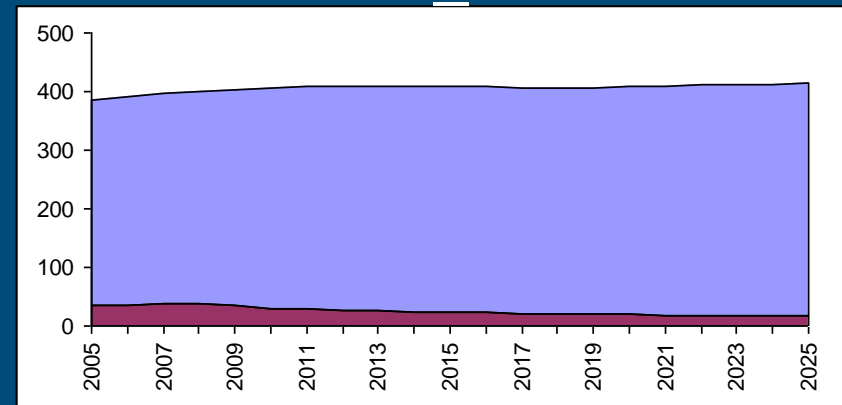
B2_0



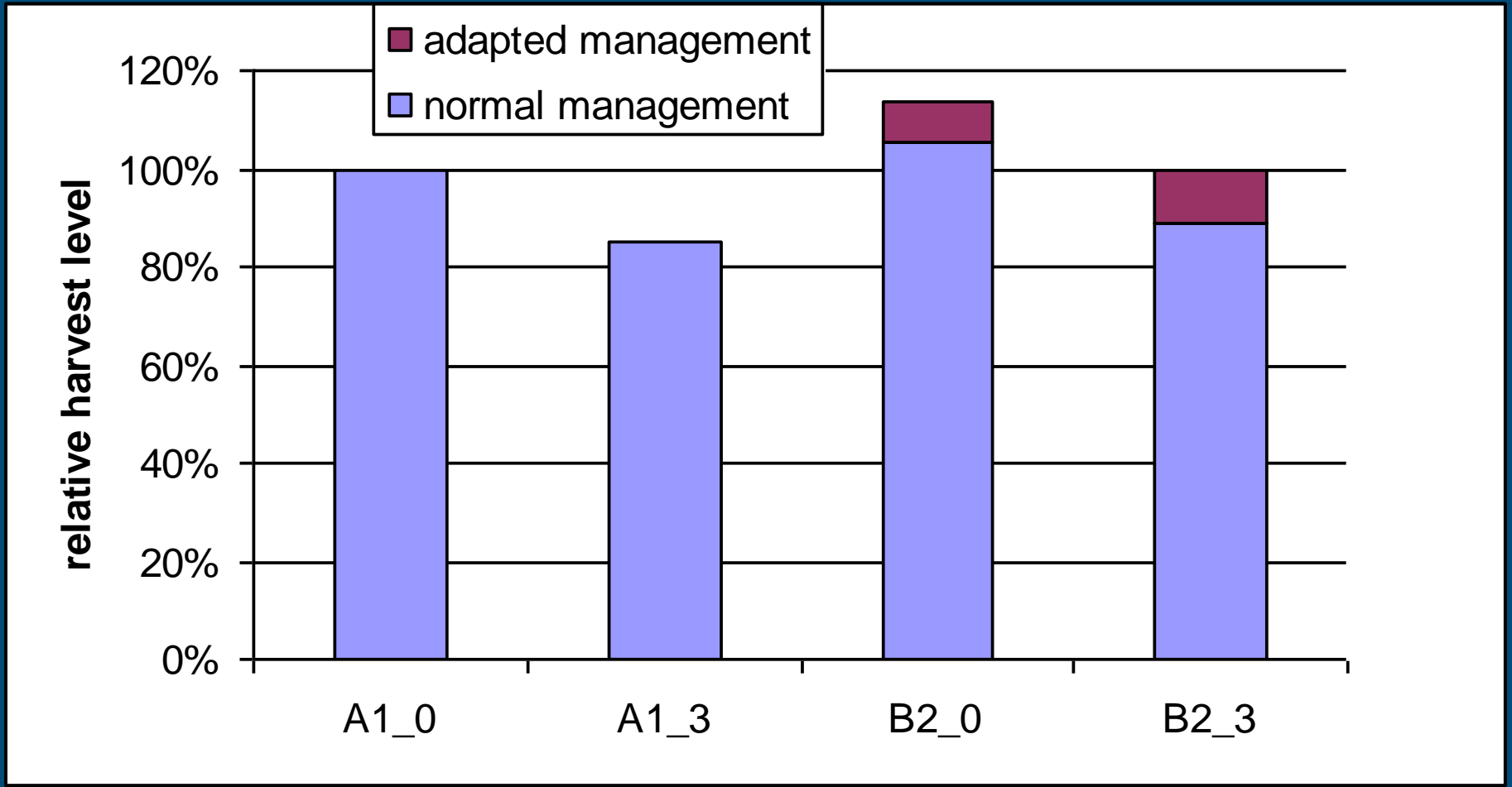
A1_3



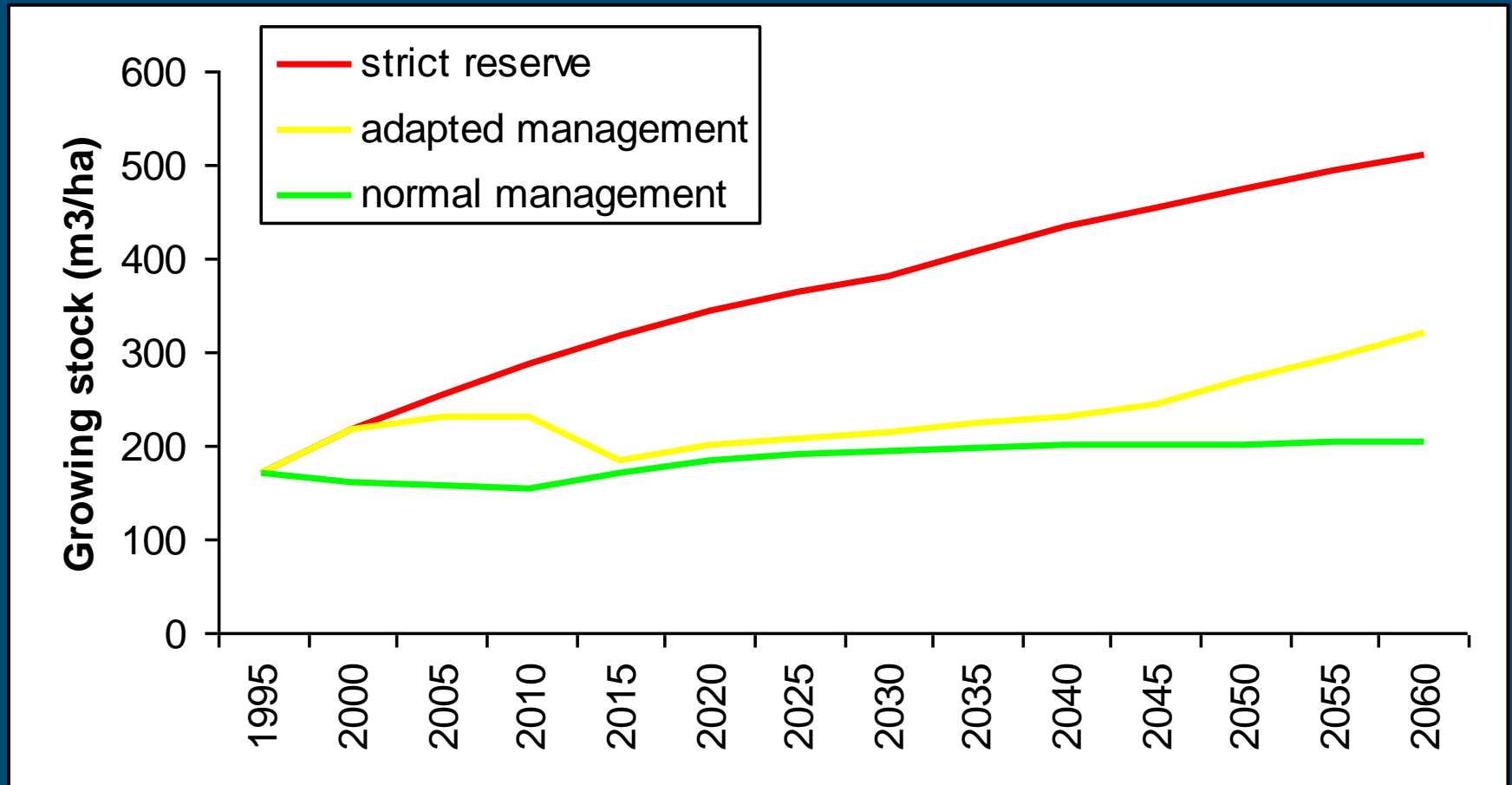
B2_3



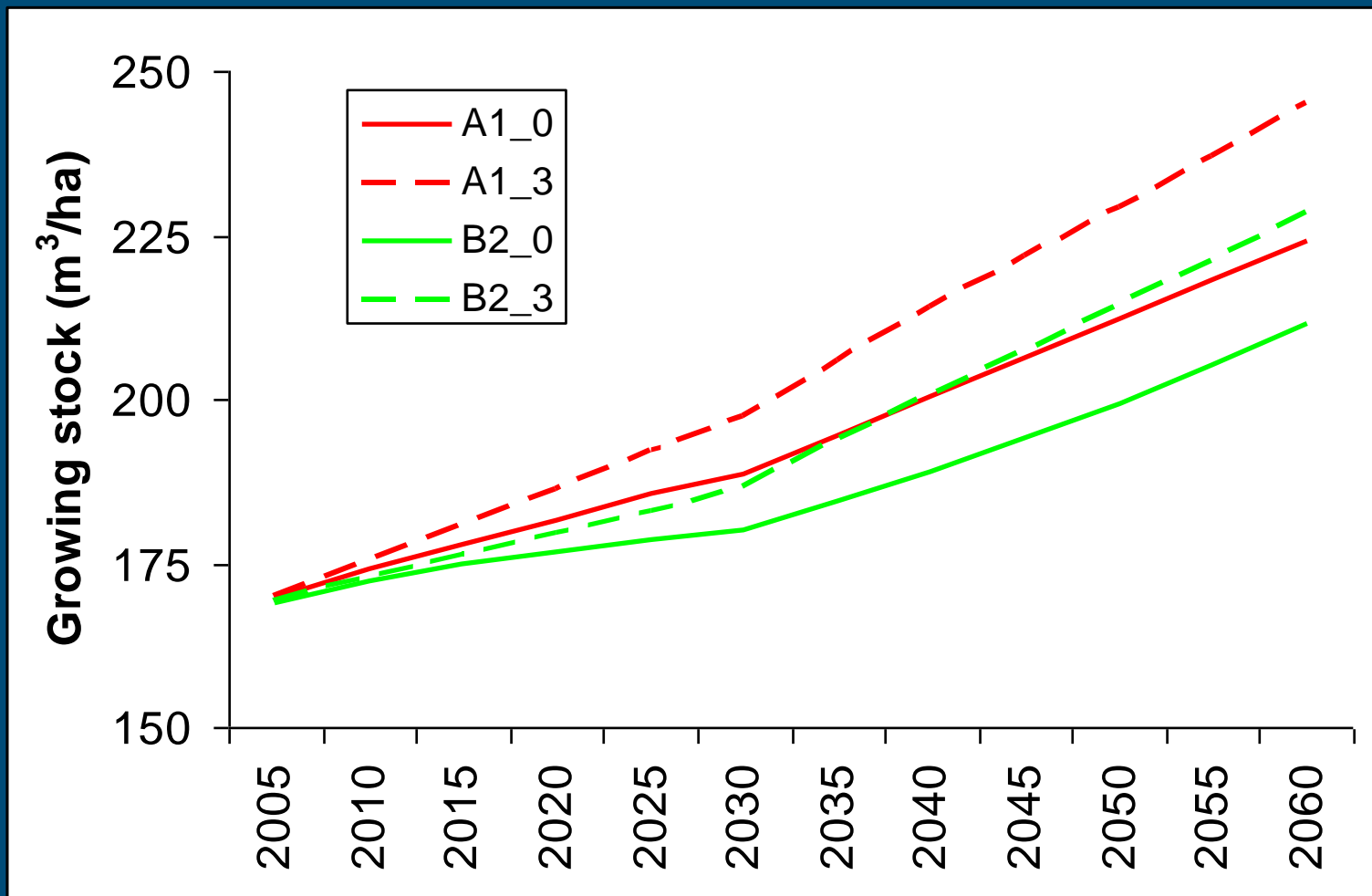
Source of harvest in 2025



Development of growing stock by management regime (conifers in France, B2_3)



Average growing stock in Europe



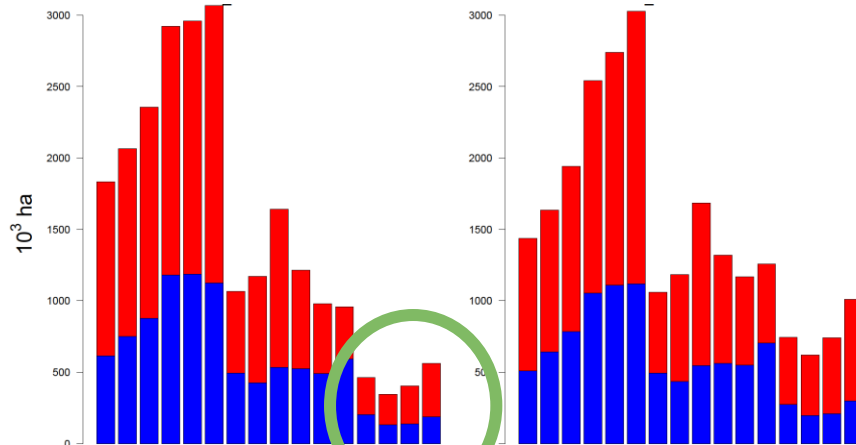
2010

A1

B2

Level 0

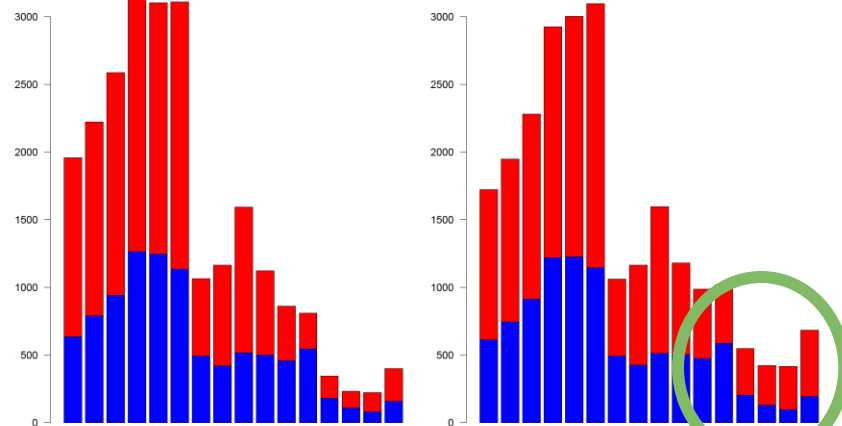
Level 3



2060

B2_0 - Year: 2060

B2_3 - Year: 2060



Conclusions

- More conservation will decrease sustainable harvest level (about 1% harvest per 2% increase of conservation)
- Adapted management in conservation area can compensate for a large part this decrease (roughly half)
- Protection is especially needed/beneficial when demand is high (B2 future): also relevant for increased bio-energy demand

Thank you - questions?

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