

How to integrate segregation in sustainable forest management. An overview of the Danish context

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The importance of the integrate network

- Welcome
- Introduction of today's topic
- Why the network has an important role to play
- The Green Deal: Up-coming EU Biodiversity and EU forest strategies
- The forests play a huge role for biodiversity and other ecosystem-service.
- Integration the major tool → large areas → wide impact.
- Important to talk together: Share knowledge across forestry and conservation research and interests



Why talk segregation in an integration network?

- Network focus:
Work with nature conservation as part of forest management
- Biodiversity experts say:
More space is need, space for free natural dynamic processes



Integration and segregation

- Integration is central and will bring us far
- Integration and segregation: it is not either or
- Segregation part of integration: Some areas need to be taken out for conservation – set aside. Politically decided in Denmark.
- Segregated areas for nature conservation part of the large forest matrix on a landscape level.
- Danish forest development types also for segregated areas



Scale and diverse habitats

- Single element – micro habitats
 - Dead wood - high stumps - standing dead trees
 - Veteran trees - 5 long living habitat trees per ha
- Small (integrated) set-aside key habitats
 - Forest meadows, small heathlands, open dryland
 - Mires, forest swamps, lakes, watersheds etc.
 - Old growth set-aside forest
- Large (segregated) set-aside areas



Large scale set-aside

- Some conservation objectives may be difficult to include in the forest matrix:
 - Undisturbed (by human) natural dynamics
 - Large scale conservation areas (a relative term) with large grazing animals
- Opportunity to learn from set-aside areas



Knowledge: How to select large set-aside areas in an intelligent manner?

- Danish forests are young – most less than 200 years old
- Thus, few old-growth elements
- Many exotic tree species – conifers
- Many evenaged stands with one main tree species
- Knowledge of species diversity for targeted restoration
- Involve stakeholders
- Active or passive forest restoration?



Welcome to our keynote speakers

- **Eric Buchwald:** More on the Danish context
- **Yoan Paillet:** Experiences and challenges of going from managed forest to conservation forest
- **Kris Vandekerkhove:** Re-appearance of old-growth elements after 20-30 years of non-intervention
- **Jacob Heilmann-Clausen:** Biodiversity effects after active promotion of old-growth elements
- Followed by discussion and questions