

Outline

1. Introduction

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- 2. Integrated management Close to nature forest management
- 3. Strategy to counter biodiversity loss
- 4. Summery and future prospects



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Historic background

- 1800: 2-4 % forest cover of depleted forests
- 1804: First Danish forest law → Forest protection and production
- 200 years of classic forestry → Evenaged, planted, mono-species clear felling system → mainly conifers

Landscape and geology

Variation in conditions from east to vest
Flat and rolling hills (max 170m)



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Close-to-nature forestry Forest Development Type (FDT)

- No clear felling
- Natural regeneration
- Single tree and tree group managementMultispecies and age
- variation for structural differentiation
- Conversion → one tree generation

Restoration of natural hydrology

In smaller scale as active restoration

selected sites/forests
prioritized projects
often postponed til optimal time of harvest

Mainly a passive approach • no new ditches • stop for maintaining ditched

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Biodiversity integration in the forest matrix: Elements at multiple scale
Single element - micro habitats Dead wood - high stumps - standing dead trees Veteran trees - 5 long living habitat trees per ha
Small set-aside key habitats
Forest readows, small heaktinands, open dryland Mires, forest swamps, lakes, watersheds etc.
Old growth set-aside forest
Open habitats provide transition zones for rare species.
Dry habitats managed by grazing
Wet habitats ⇒ No drainage ⇒ Active restoration

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Summary

- Large change in restoring natural water systems over the last 20 years
 Even bigger changes due to 70.000 ha (60%) set aside for biodiversity
 The passive change continues on the 40% og the state forest which are multifunctionalinegrated management
- Restoration of water systems play a major role in conversion of closed, even aged, monoculture forests to diverse semi open woodlands
 Lack of monitoring till now – difficult to show benefits of close to nature management.

...and future prospects

Little focus on effects on high ground in current restoration of water systems
 Comprehensive scheme for baseline and monitoring in future set-aside
 forests

 Water4Nature - role of hydrology and groundwater in nature restoration, biodiversity and carbon sequestration in Danish forests.



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