

Forests and climate change

The Paris Agreement, the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, the EU's 2030 Climate and Energy Framework, the updated EU's Bioeconomy Strategy and EU Long-term Strategy for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions by 2050 have confirmed the important role of the EU forests and forest-based sector in tackling climate change.

First and foremost, forestry should be considered as the sector that can offer a great potential in mitigating climate change and support the transition towards the bioeconomy. Currently, the forests sequester approximately 10 % of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions and by substituting the fossil-based raw materials and energy the overall mitigation effect is even higher.

Furthermore, by increasing the amount of carbon in the long-term wooden products in construction, overall climate benefit of the sector to the society would be fostered.

It should be noted that young and healthy forest resources effectively remove CO₂ from the atmosphere. Climate change already affects forest ecosystems in many parts of the EU and has a pivotal impact on practising forestry. It is likely that the current trend with rapidly changing climatic conditions will increase the damages caused by e.g. pests, forest fires, drought and erosion. Thus, it is important to understand the climate change impacts on forests in order to be able to develop necessary adaptation strategies and measure and to make most of the mitigation potential.

Forest owners and their cooperatives are sustainably managing European forests in a way that they can fulfil both now and in the future, their ecological, economic and social functions, at local, national and global levels while contributing to fight against climate change. The definition and criteria of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)¹ is embedded into national forest and nature legislations and voluntary market-based tools to showcase sustainability of forestry practices.

Specificities of forests²

Forests are the green lungs of Europe, transforming CO₂ into oxygen, maintaining biodiversity whilst producing timber, biomass and cork. Forests also bear non-wood products such as fruits, nuts and mushrooms, are home to game and provide other renewable resources. Furthermore, they offer a place of leisure and recreation for European citizens but also ensure clean water and air alongside other ecosystem services. All these functions and services are mutually compatible and must be seen as a whole.

There are 182 million hectares of forest land in the EU-28. The area of forest and other wooded land showed an increase of 5.2% (8.9 million ha) between 1990 and 2015 as a result of afforestation on former agricultural land and natural forest regeneration.

The forest stock of EU-28 has also been growing constantly over the past 50 years. The total volume of standing timber is around 26 billion m³. Every year, the increase in forest resources

¹ [Forest Europe SFM Criteria and indicators](#)

² [Eurostat 2018](#)

in Europe outstrips the uses found for them as on average 70% of the annual increment is harvested.

Forests are recognised as one of Europe's most important renewable resources providing multiple benefits to the society and the economy. Additionally, European forests, ranging from the Mediterranean to the Boreal, from the Atlantic to the Alpine zones, represent in their enormous biotic differences the main depository of biological diversity.

About 60% of forests in the EU-28 are privately owned, mainly by families, and 40% are publicly owned, e.g. by the state, municipalities, religious communities and other entities with large regional variations.

The role of forest in mitigating climate change

Sustainable and active forest management with regular harvesting improves carbon mitigation as forests are constantly developing new and additional carbon sequestration capacity. The amount of carbon dioxide that a forest can capture depends largely on tree growth and growth is affected by silviculture. Therefore, SFM provides a great opportunity and also responsibility to influence and increase the sequestration of carbon dioxide.

Premature trees that dominate managed forests have a very high capacity to storage carbon due to their exponential growth and thus allow larger amounts of biomass to be harvested. The larger the carbon store is in the forest products from final felings, the more positive the effect of forestry on climate change.

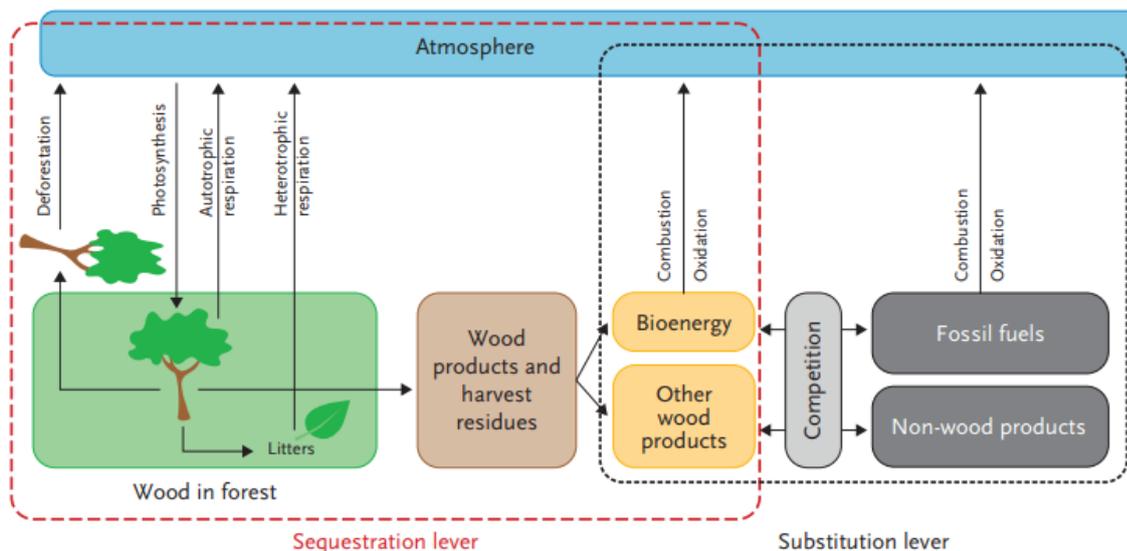
The Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCFPE) has established criteria and indicators for sustainable forestry. The EU should continue to support this process as a key reference point for the sustainable use of forest resources within the framework of sustainable development, nevertheless respecting the subsidiarity principle. Continuous, sustainable management and use of European forests has an important role in preventing the delocalization of timber production to third countries.

To improve the carbon sink function through land use change, the forest area could be expanded to abandoned marginal land areas and other land areas prone to flooding during heavy rainfall and thaw events wherever feasible. In addition to creating carbon storage, afforestation of these areas could locally prevent soil erosion and associated eutrophication and adverse sedimentation of nearby aquatic ecosystems. The increased forest area available would be beneficial for sustainable biomass production as well.

More frequent climate anomalies in the future such as fierce extratropical cyclones can devastate vast areas of forest in a short time-span and lead to sharp spikes in available timber on the marketplace which would lead to dramatic price drops for wood. New cross-European insurance products for insurance/reinsurance of risks within forestry should therefore be developed. This would accommodate the future needs of forest owner's and to encourage them to invest in sustainable production forestry under future uncertain climatic conditions.

Wood is a renewable natural resource and promoting its uses as building-materials or fuels to substitute CO₂-emission-intensive materials, is the most effective way of locking up carbon dioxide in trees and wood-based products, avoid CO₂ emissions and substitute materials based on non-renewable resources.

You can find below a good illustration of the important role of forest in sequestering carbon in biomass and wood products and the substitution effect of wood products and bioenergy.



Source: EFI- A new role for forests and forest sector in the EU post-2020 climate targets

Based on the elements presented above, forest can help to mitigate climate change by fulfilling two crucial functions:

Sequestration and storage of atmospheric CO₂ in wood and soil through:

- Active and sustainable forest management with regular harvesting that can improve the carbon mitigation capacity of forests by ensuring they constantly develop new and additional carbon sequestration capabilities.
- Increasing new forests on abandoned or marginal agricultural lands through a sustainable afforestation and reforestation.

Carbon substitution through:

- Harvested wood products, which can replace energy-intensive, high-carbon industrial materials
- Wood biomass, which replaces non-renewable fossil fuels when used to produce energy.
- Insulation materials made from wood that are both efficient and environmentally friendly

Forests – the key to adapting to climate change

Climate change affects vegetation zones differently. Longer, dry, hot periods increase the risk of forest fires especially in the Mediterranean zone. It is estimated that forest fires could release twice as much GHG emission every year as the overall European transport sector, fastening the climate change process. Such a downward circle must be avoided. In addition, longer growing seasons mean that the probability of climatic extremes such as storm damages in central and northern Europe is greater. Emissions caused by the natural disturbances do not belong to the mandatory accounting obligations of Member States.

Due to climate change, forests are facing the challenge to adapt to changes and dynamics of average temperature as well as to extreme temperatures, change of water availability and rainfall pattern, increase weather extremes as well as soil acidification, loss of nutrients and the impact of increased ozone.

SFM is the main way of improving forests' ability to adapt to climate change. EU forests are for the most part managed on an ongoing basis and are thus able to sustain high production levels and retain their vitality. The long-time horizons in forestry, with rotation periods of between 15 and 150 years, mean that any adaptation measures should begin as soon as possible. Supporting

further research and innovation is of paramount importance in order to create forest policies and further develop and SFM practices suitable to adapt to the new situation.

Awareness of the impacts of climate change as well as of the importance of active forest management in adaptation must be increased accordingly among forest owners, the public and decision makers.

In forest regeneration preference should be given to native tree species whilst at the same time attempting to study and introduce new species which have the ability to adapt and benefit from changing climate conditions. In addition, mixed forests could be recommended where this is likely to have higher resistance to storm and insect damage. Research on alternative resistant tree varieties and the introduction of new or novel species to new areas should be supported among predicative modelling of damages caused by extreme and sudden weather changes.

Climate change is expected to increase further the number of natural catastrophes. In the case of forests this means more forest fires, storm damage and widespread insect damage increasing the need for forest management practices to adjust. Therefore, at this point in time, particular attention should be paid to restocking methods, including selection and combining use of tree species, fire prevention and insect control. For these measures the EU should ensure that adequate financial support is available.

ANNEX:

Proposals for tools that could be used for forestry to mitigate and adapt to climate change

The European Innovation Partnership on agriculture (EIPAgri) focus group on Forest practices and climate change (<https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/en/content/focus-groups/new-forest-practices-and-tools-adaptation-and>) and you can find below some of their recommendation of solutions good practices, strategies, research and innovation needs that we consider that will need to be taken into account:

- Explore methods to boost the use of broadleaf species by increasing their potential in forest regeneration
- Test methods to improve assisted regeneration or afforestation in drought prone areas
- Scaling up management and tackling climate change risks by an integrated landscape management and the implementation of early warning and innovative risk management strategies (eg. for pests or forest fires)
- Develop a user-friendly early warning system on local forest health issues which can assess the situation and raise the alarm when necessary
- Develop or gather resources and tools to foster local adaptation in forest
- Local/regional guidelines for the implementation of innovative silvicultural practices to adapt the forests to the expected future conditions
- management by enhancing awareness and peer to peer learning
- Explore ways to enhance landscape management by helping individuals to make decisions aligned with strategies to fight climate change
- Develop collective and effective plans to mitigate climate change effects (drought, forest fires), promote actions for ecosystem resilience and/or increase awareness of all actors
- Analysis of mitigation options along specific value chains (e.g. for pine) to improve carbon balance
- Improving forest management at stand level with special attention to small scale forests. Climate smart silviculture, genetic resources and decision support systems (DSS) and tools can highly contribute to this objective
- Enhancing knowledge exchange and awareness about climate change beyond the forest community by finding and using effective communication methods and bringing together views from science, policy and practice
- Study carbon dynamics related to the fire regime: forest species (fire prone vs resistant), land uses and practices (e.g. monocultures, agroforestry) and management options (e.g. wild vs prescribed fire)
- Characterisation of existing collective approaches effectively improving forest management in a context of climate change