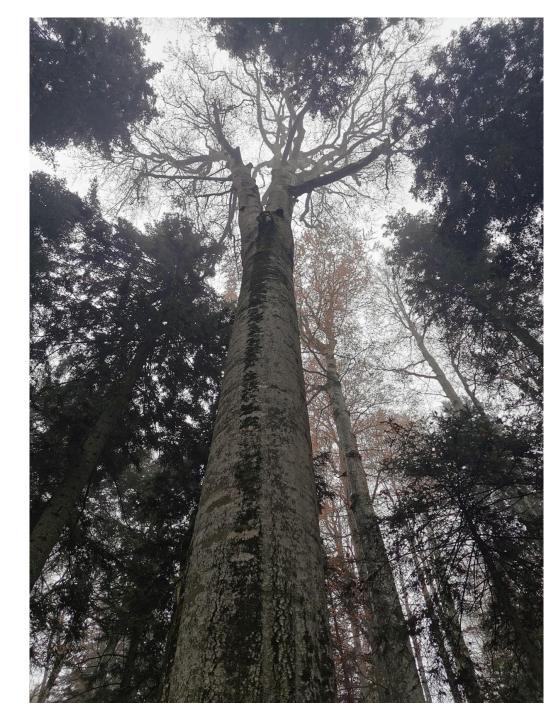
Forest vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
Biodiversity conservation as an adaptation option

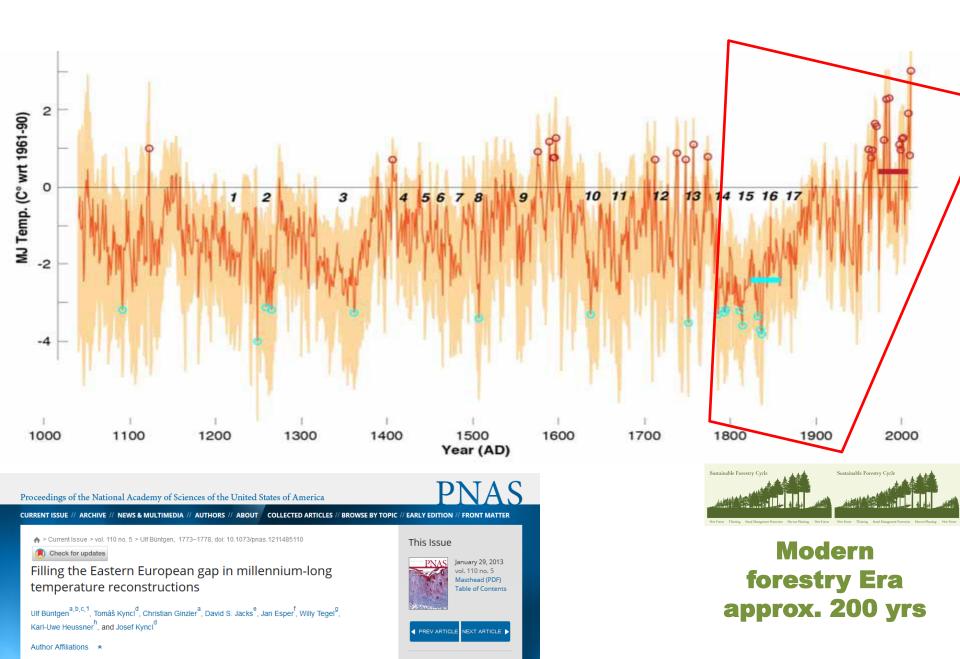
Michal Wiezik

4<sup>th</sup> February 2020

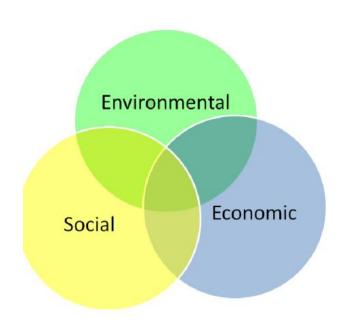
Forests for Biodiversity and
Climate Conference



### Adaptation of forest(ry), how, when and to what?



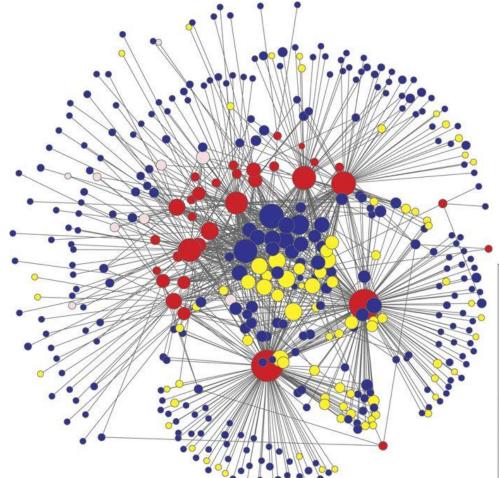




Sustainable forest management? What about the Environmental Pillar?

To:

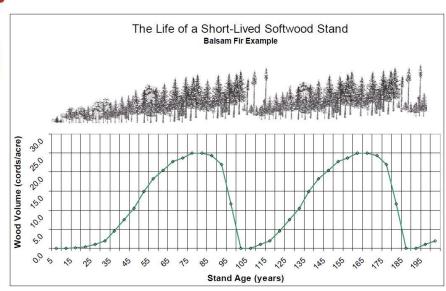
Protect, sustain, and restore the health of critical natural habitats and ecosystems



### **COMPLEXITY of a forest**

## **Implications for ADAPTATION and RESILIENCE** potential

### **Role of BIODIVERSITY**



#### nature communications

Article | Open Access | Published: 20 October 2014

### Assembly of complex plant-fungus networks

Hirokazu Toju <sup>™</sup>, Paulo R. Guimarães, Jens M. Olesen & John N. Thompson

Nature Communications 5, Article number: 5273 (2014) | Cite this article

1880 Accesses 65 Citations 34 Altmetric Metrics

**Architecture of the below-ground plant-fungus** network in a temperate forest

# What and where is the BIODIVERSITY?

The role of *Early seral* stages and *Old-growth* forest

Received: 7 March 2018 Accepted: 22 June 2018

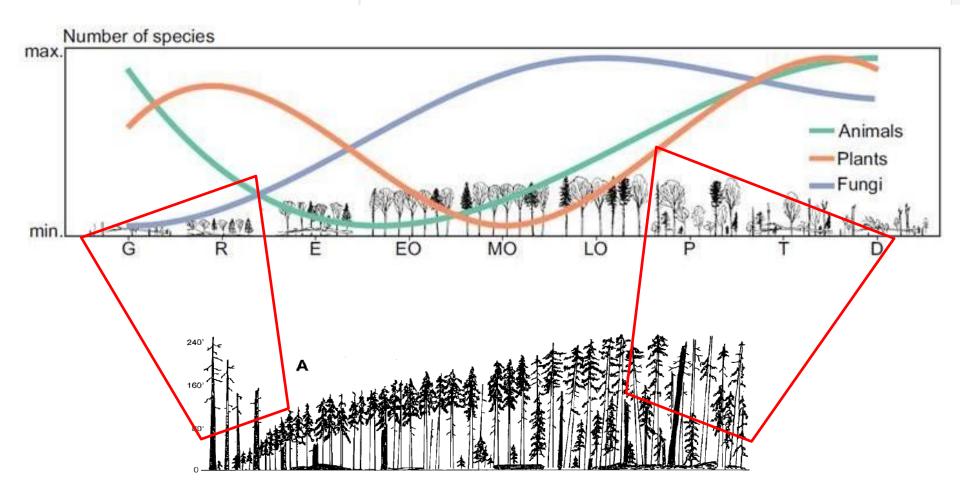
DOI: 10.1111/1365-2664.13238

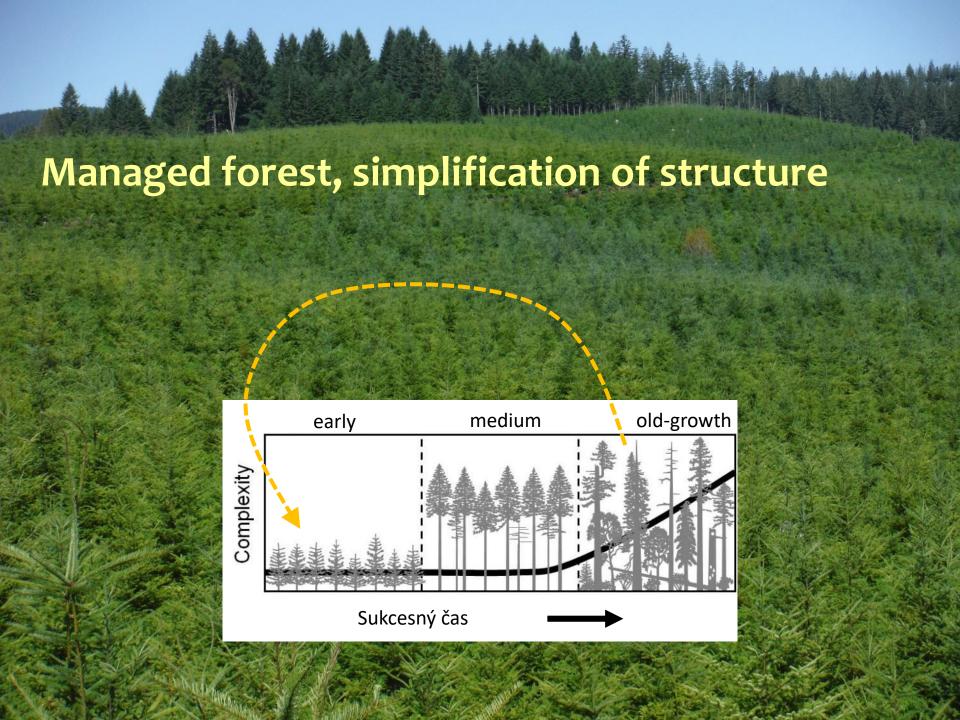
#### RESEARCH ARTICLE



### Biodiversity along temperate forest succession

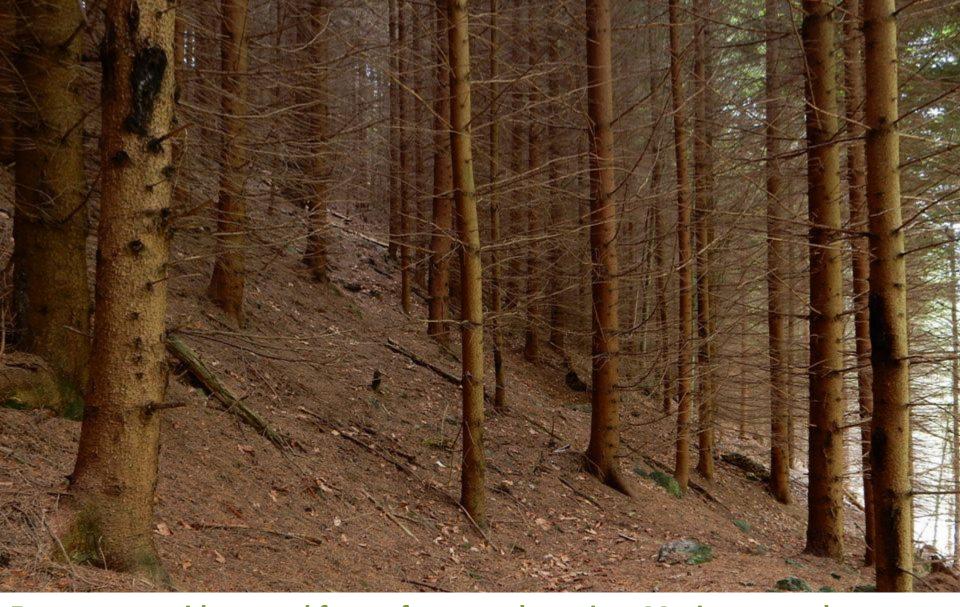
Torben Hilmers<sup>1</sup> | Nicolas Friess<sup>2</sup> | Claus Bässler<sup>3</sup> | Marco Heurich<sup>3</sup> | Roland Brandl<sup>2</sup> | Hans Pretzsch<sup>1</sup> | Rupert Seidl<sup>4</sup> | Jörg Müller<sup>3,5</sup>



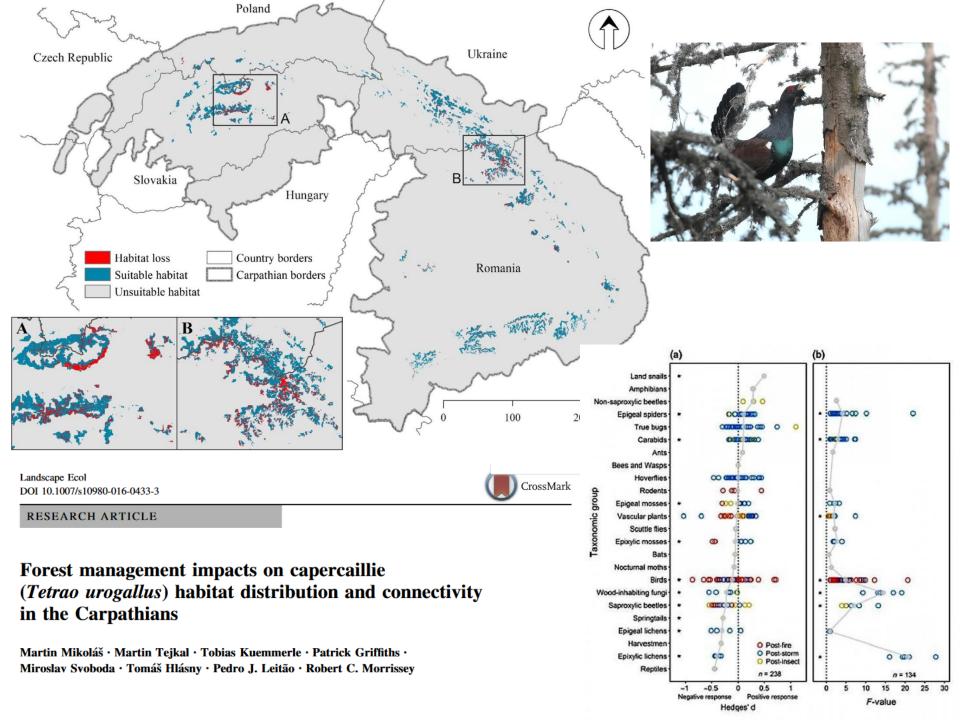


Typical structure of primary forest, with relatively open canopy (Pilsko, Slovakia)





Extream yet wide spread form of spruce plantation. Maximum stock vs minimum resilience, stability, biodiversity and aesthetics. (Collapse due tu climate change?)



Complex/Intact ecosystems HAVE GREATER CAPABILITY TO OVERCOME ENVIRONMENTAL STRESSORS, including changes to climate, than simplified (degraded) ones as they have inherent properties that enable them to maximize

their adaptive capacity.

- more above- and belowground carbon stored
- more faunal complexity (helps carbon stoarage and sequestretion)
- major carbon sequestration (soil, biomass, necromass)
- regulating local and regional weather regime
- generation of rain and reduced risks of drought
- ensuring hydrological services
- conserving biodiversity
- consistently higher number of forest-dependent species
- sustain important large scale ecological processes
- higher functional diversity
- higher intra-speciffic genetic dversity
- higher chance for dispersal or retreating refugia
- provision of key pollination and dispersal processes
- human health benefits
- and BEAUTY



# nature ecology & evolution

Perspective | Published: 26 February 2018

# The exceptional value of intact forest ecosystems

James E. M. Watson ☑, Tom Evans, [...] David Lindenmayer

Nature Ecology & Evolution 2, 599–610(2018) | Cite this article

2601 Accesses | 99 Citations | 610 Altmetric | Metrics

