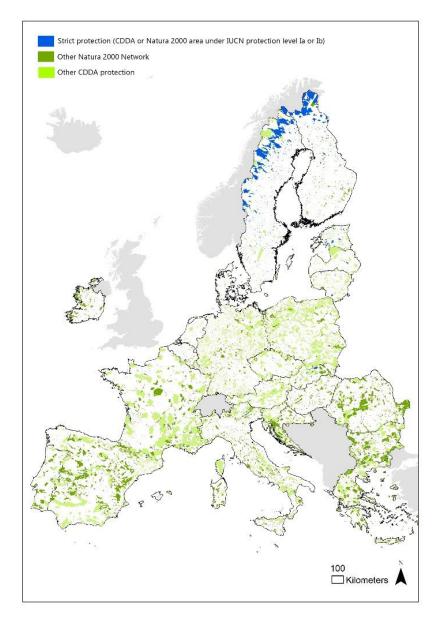


Policy Background: The strict protection targets of the Biodiversity Strategy 2030



Legally protect at least 30% of land and 30% of the sea in the EU. At least 1/3 of this should be strictly protected



26% to 30% "normal protection"

~2-3% to 10% "strict" the real challenge



Policy Background: The strict protection targets of the Biodiversity Strategy 2030

Explicitly mentioned to strictly protect all remaining "primary" and "old growth" forest

What defines primary and old growth forest?

Forest == Forest?

(I) forests of any age that
have a history of
minimal or absence
of human disturbance
"primary forest"

(ii) old forests or forests in a late-successional stage with varying degrees of human disturbance, "old-growth forest".

Diversity and Distributions Cons

BIODIVERSITY RESEARCH 🙃 Open Access (c)

Protection gaps and restoration opportunities for primary forests in Europe

Francesco M. Sabatini M. William S. Keeton, Marcus Lindner, Miroslav Svoboda, Pieter J. Verkerk, Jürgen Bauhus, Helge Bruelheide, Sabina Burrascano, Nicolas Debaive, Inés Duarte, Matteo Garbarino, Nikolaos Grigoriadis, Fabio Lombardi, Martin Mikolás S. Peter Meyer, Renzo Motta, Gintautas Mozgeris, Leónia Nunes, Péter Ódor, Momchil Panayotov, Alejandro Ruete, Bojan Simovski, Jonas Stillhard, Johan Svensson, Jerzy Szwagrzyk, Olli-Pekkä Tikkanen, Kris Vandekerkhove, Roman Volosyanchuk, Tomas Vrska, Tzvetan Zlatanov, Tobias Kuemmerle ... See fewer authors ~

54 forest types





Why are primary and old growth forests so important?

Multiple values and services

Biodiversity

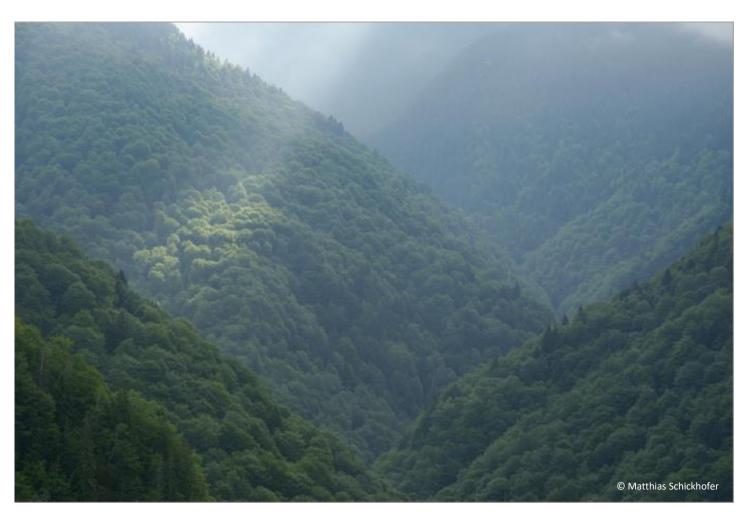
Last remaining pockets of wilderness

- Regulating services
 - Carbon sequestration, water cycle, air, temperature
- Cultural services:

recreation, foraging, cultural identity

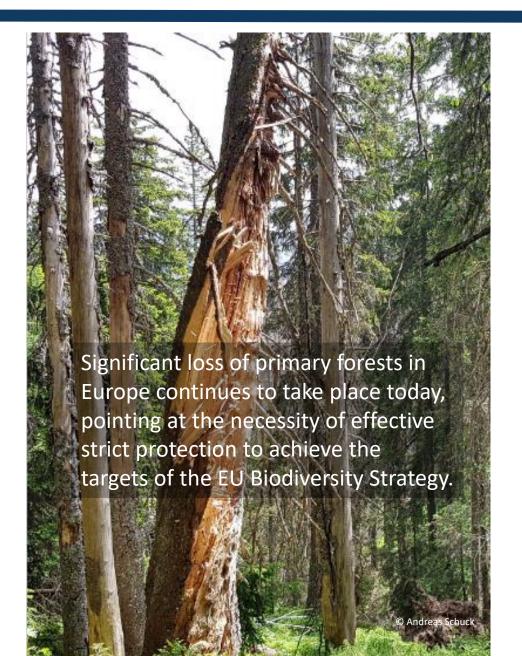
Economy

wood and non-wood forest products





Why are primary and Old Growth Forests threatened?



Salvage logging after windfall or barkbeetle outbreaks allowed even in national parks

Small size of patches



Previous work and need for update



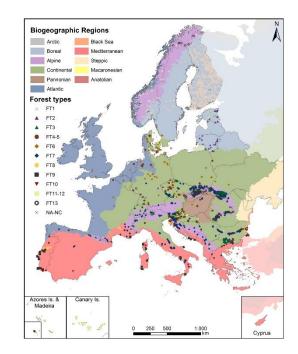
A Journal of Conservation Biogeography

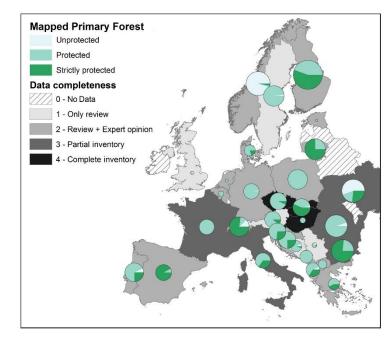
Where are Europe's last primary forests?

① Correction(s) for this article >

Francesco Maria Sabatini . Sabina Burrascano, William S. Keeton, Christian Levers, Marcus Lindner, Florian Pötzschner, Pieter Johannes Verkerk, Jürgen Bauhus, Erik Buchwald, Oleh Chaskovsky, Nicolas Debaive, Ferenc Horváth, Matteo Garbarino, Nikolaos Grigoriadis, Fabio Lombardi, Inês Marques Duarte, Peter Meyer, Rein Midteng, Stjepan Mikac, Martin Mikoláš, Renzo Motta, Gintautas Mozgeris, Leónia Nunes, Momchil Panayotov, Peter Ódor, Alejandro Ruete, Bojan Simovski, Jonas Stillhard, Miroslav Svoboda, Jerzy Szwagrzyk, Olli-Pekka Tikkanen, Roman Volosyanchuk, Tomas Vrska, Tzvetan Zlatanov, Tobias Kuemmerle ... See fewer authors

First published: 24 May 2018 | https://doi.org/10.1111/ddi.12778 | Citations: 225





Previous work and need for update

scientific data

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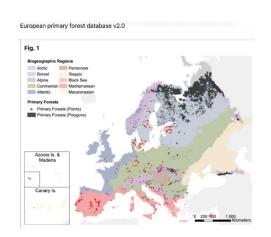
nature > scientific data > data descriptors > article

Data Descriptor | Open Access | Published: 17 August 2021

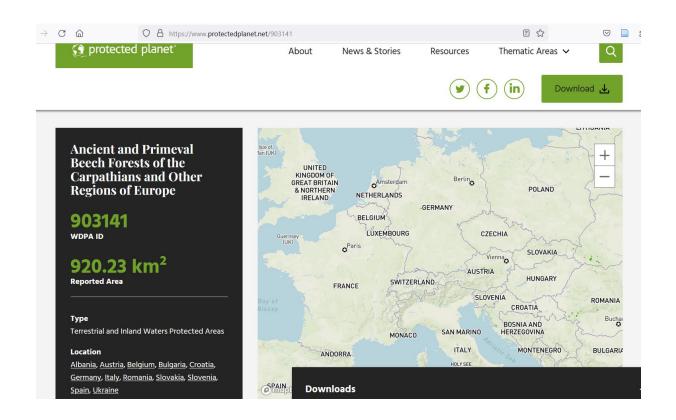
European primary forest database v2.0

Francesco Maria Sabatini —, Hendrik Bluhm, Zoltan Kun, Dmitry Aksenov, José A. Atauri, Erik Buchwald, Sabina Burrascano, Eugénie Cateau, Abdulla Diku, Inês Marques Duarte, Ángel B. Fernández López, Matteo Garbarino, Nikolaos Grigoriadis, Ferenc Horváth, Srđan Keren, Mara Kitenberga, Alen Kiš, Ann Kraut, Pierre L. Ibisch, Laurent Larrieu, Fabio Lombardi, Bratislav Matovic, Radu Nicolae Melu, Peter Meyer, Rein Midteng, Stjepan Mikac, Martin Mikoláš, Gintautas Mozgeris, Momchil Panayotov, Rok Pisek, Leónia Nunes, Alejandro Ruete, Matthias Schickhofer, Bojan Simovski, Jonas Stillhard, Dejan Stojanovic, Jerzy Szwagrzyk, Olli-Pekka Tikkanen, Elvin Toromani, Roman Volosyanchuk, Tomáš Vrška, Marcus Waldherr, Maxim Yermokhin, Tzvetan Zlatanov, Asiya Zagidullina & Tobias Kuemmerle — Show fewer authors

Scientific Data 8, Article number: 220 (2021) Cite this article



Country		Tot. estimated area (1,000ha	
Albania	13\6	13.36	0, 1, 47, 54
Austria	34\2	1.46	9, 35, 49
Belarus	3\0	188.29	46
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4\12		0, 2, 50, 53
Bulgaria	483\2	56.77	0, 3, 4, 35
Croatia	45\3	6.24	0, 5, 9
Czechia	86\10	9.07*	0, 6, 9
Denmark	0\24	1.68	7
Estonia	0\29	0.05*	0, 8
Finland	1,008\3	2,817.36*	0, 12, 38, 39
France	106\7	10.86*	0, 13, 14, 35, 37
Germany	25\21	13.65*	0, 9, 15, 35
Greece	5\2	1.75*	0, 16
Italy	86\12	6.84*	0, 18, 35, 55
Latvia	3\0	4.79	40
Lithuania	20\0	32.05	19
Moldova	0\1	0.03	
Montenegro	2\0	2.85	2, 50
Netherlands	3\0	0.08	
North Macedonia	5\1	0.81	1, 20
Norway	240\1	280.05*	0, 21, 36, 43
Poland	66\5	21.15*	0, 22, 35
Portugal	32\21	15.75*	23, 24
Romania	3,571\6	59.11*	0, 1, 25, 32, 33, 35
Russian Federation	3,082\3	37,417.69*	0, 51
Serbia	14\4	7.78	0, 35, 36, 44, 45
Slovakia	290\4	10.98	0, 9, 26
Slovenia	170\1		0, 27
Spain	44\58	9.4*	0, 41, 52
Sweden	0\51	32.81*	0, 29, 35
Switzerland	5\5	2.29	0, 30, 35
Ukraine	8,966\3	97.8*	0, 1, 32
United Kingdom	0\2	0.1	9
Total	18,411\29	41,136.53*	



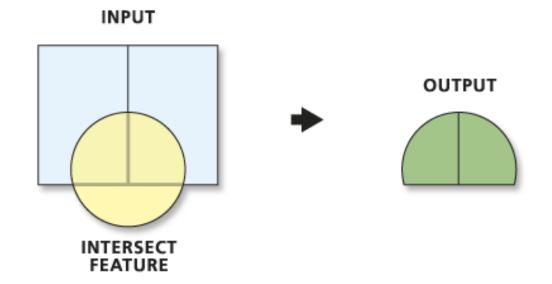


Data sources

Countries + Counties

CDDA + Natura 2000 Sabatini et al.
+
Carpathian Convention

(also credit to JRC & ETC DI)



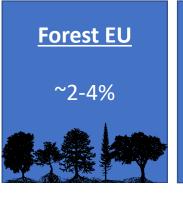
Strict protection: IUCN la & lb



Results

Total forest OGF

3.385.082 ha





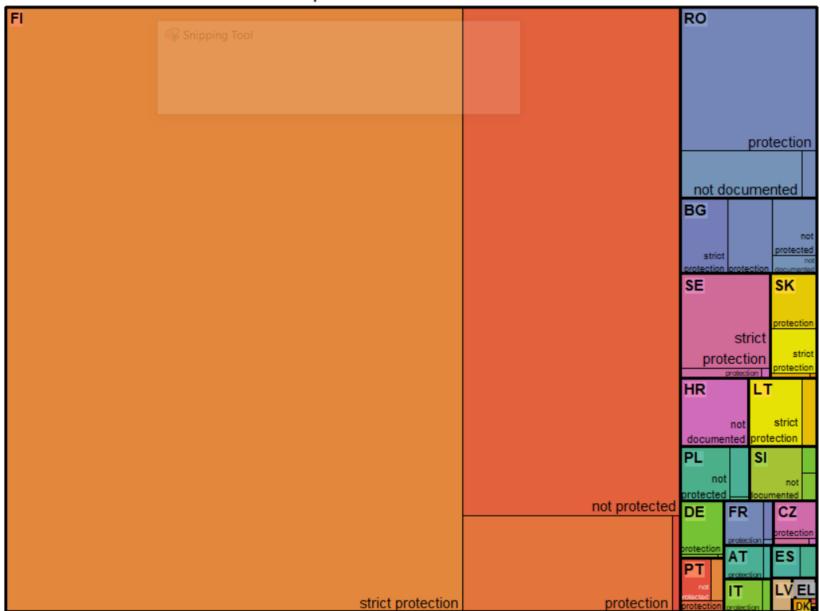
р	rotection class	<u>hectares</u>	<u>percent</u>
1	not protected	817.207	24.1
2	not reported, assigned or applicable	103.794	3.07
3	protection	412.986	12.2
4	strict protection	2.051.095	60.6

	country	<u>hectare</u>
1	Finland	2.816.432
2	Romania	180.255
3	Bulgaria	70.722
4	Sweden	64.709
5	Slovakia	33.115
6	Croatia	32.469
7	Lithuania	31.991
8	Poland	25.981
9	Slovenia	25.100
10	Germany	17.259

<u>country</u>	percent
1 Finland	8.34
2 Slovenia	1.24
3 Romania	0.756
4 Slovakia	0.675
5 Bulgaria	0.637
6 Croatia	0.574
7 Lithuania	0.493
8 Portugal	0.177
9 Czechia	0.166
10 Sweden	0.144

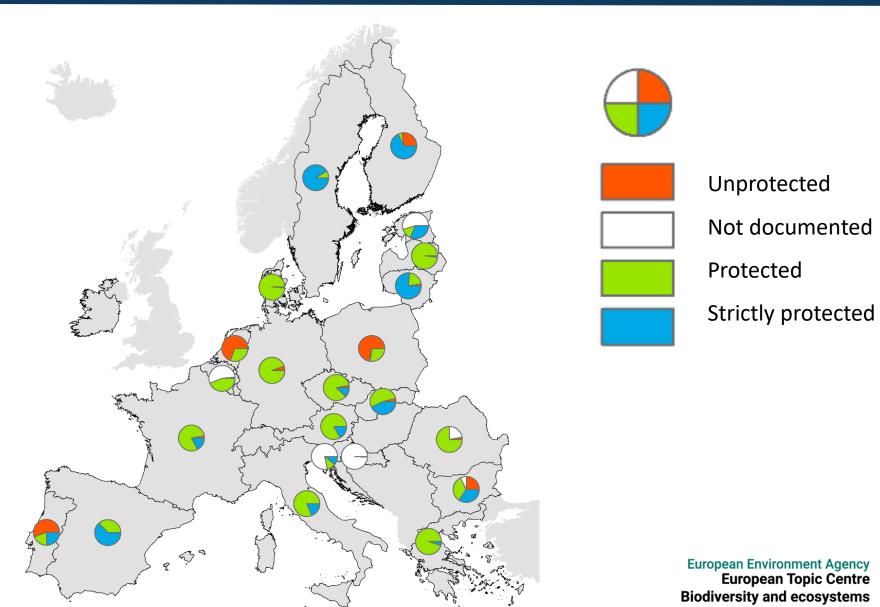


OGF area and protection status in EU Member States



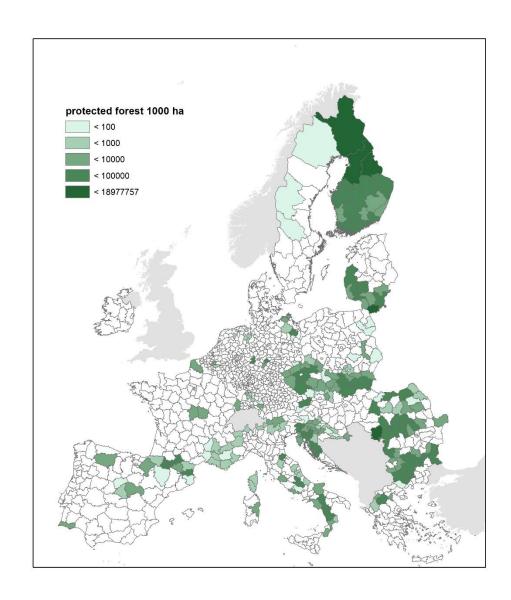


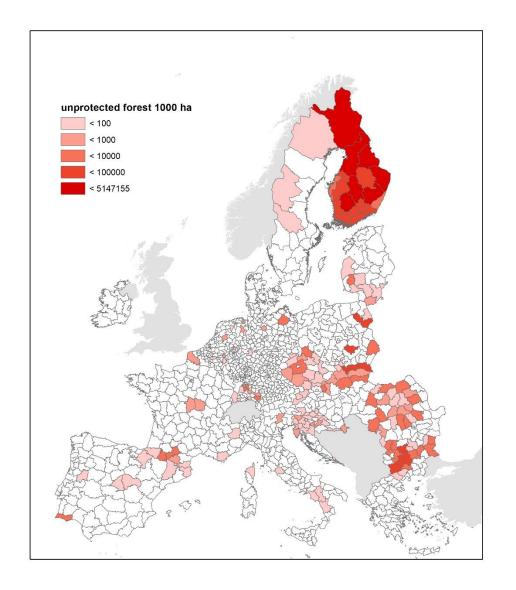
Results





Results







Caveats

There might be less forest

Forestwatch data known to have errors in Europe



There might be more forest

Definitions not clear

Lack of motivation or resistance



Implications: challenges and opportunities

Extent and forest types:

Burden sharing between countries



Pledges:

National vs
EU wide planning

Mapping and updates:

Ongoing effort

Large differences in motivation and efforts between countries

Beyond core areas:



Additional analysis in this project

Future policy decisions on designation of new protected areas and their conservation objectives





Designing a resilient and coherent Trans-European conservation network for nature and people



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www.naturaconnect.eu

European Biodiversity Strategy 2030



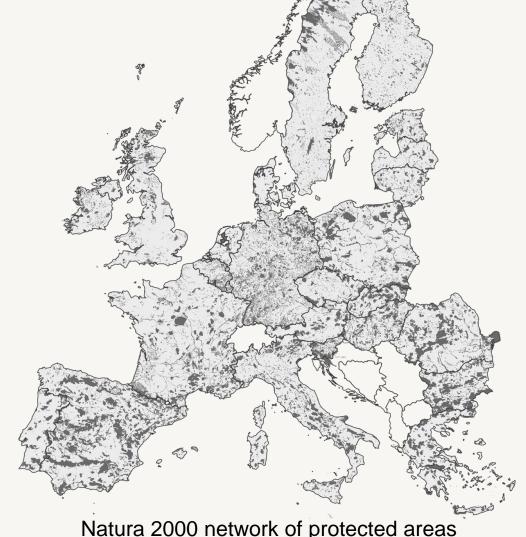
Legally protect at least 30% of the land (incl. freshwater), and 30% of the sea in the EU. At least 1/3 of this should be strictly protected



Include restoration on 20% of lands by actively or passively assisting towards good condition



Facilitate ecological corridors and support sustainable land management, while increasing resilience through climate mitigation and adaptation

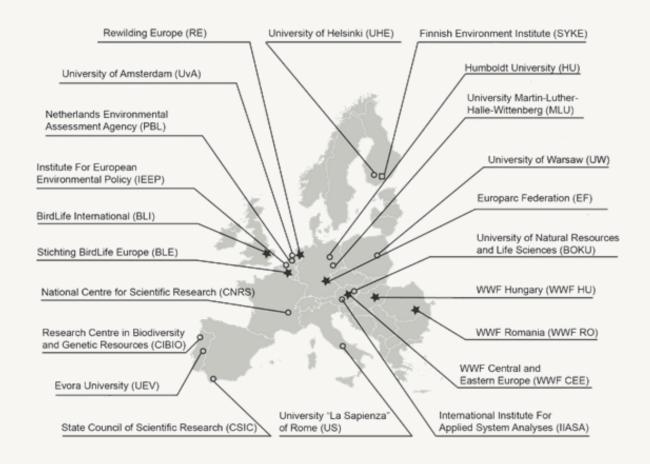






Aim 2023 - 2026

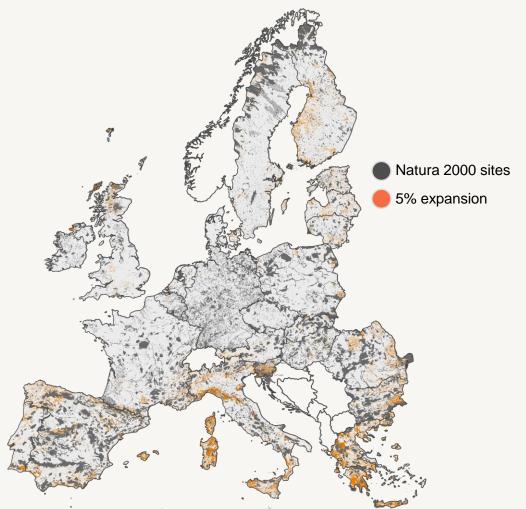
co-create with key decision-makers
and stakeholders from EU Member
States an ecologically representative,
resilient and well-connected network of
conserved areas



- **15** Research organisations
- 7 National agencies & conservation NGOs



Large conservation gains are possible in few areas



5% expansion of Natura 2000 network when focusing on terrestrial vertebrates



Just a small amount of protected area expansion in the right places can make a big difference!



