



Climate Change Mitigation The Forests' Role

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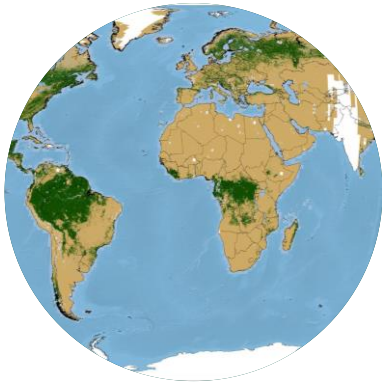
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**Eberswalde University
for Sustainable
Development**

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Forests and Climate



Demands upon
Forests



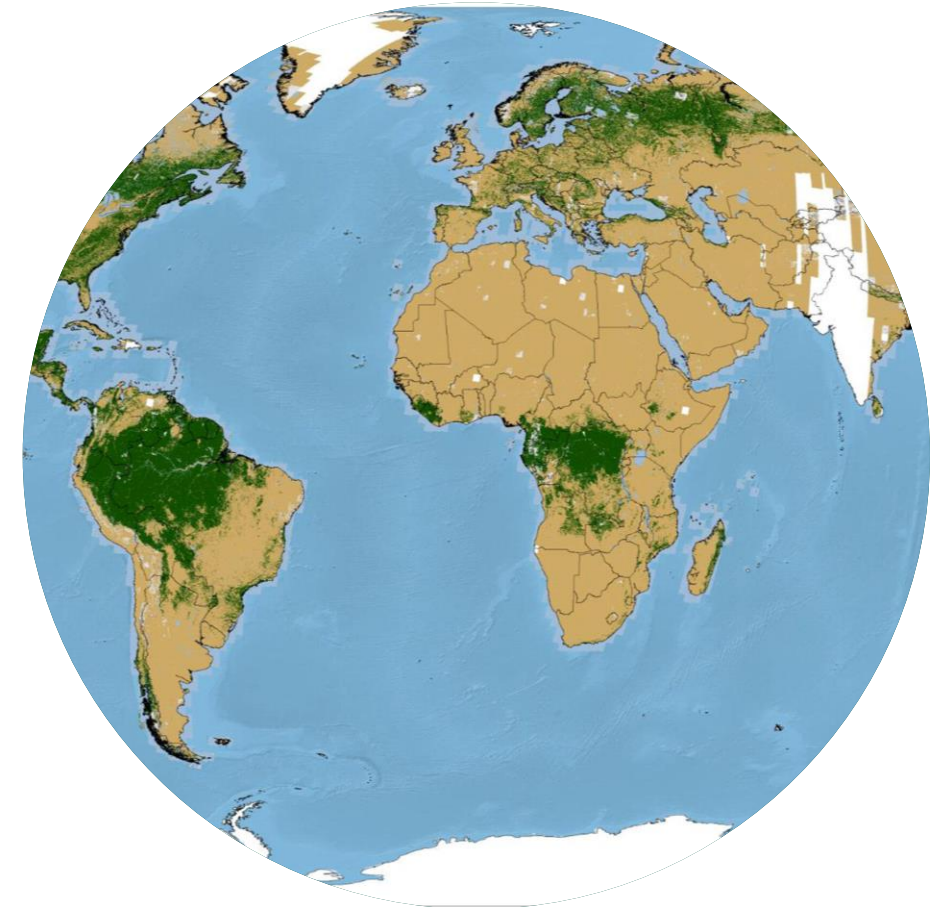
Forest Strategies



Discussion

Natural role of forests in the global climate

- Palaeotropic “Coal forests“ had a strong influence on the global climate (Cleal and Thomas, 2005)
 - World’s old growth forests as a carbon sink (Luyssaert et al., 2008)
- with the industrialisation the absorbed CO² was released rapidly and the climate began to change again



Current state of the forests in the global climate

- Managed and unmanaged forests work as a carbon sink (Jia et al., 2019)
- Reduction of carbon sinks due to intensified disturbances and deforestation (Pan et al., 2024)
- German forests are currently a source of CO² (BMEL, 2024)



Two main demands upon forests

- Forests should give ecological benefits and work as a CO² sink
- They must deliver fast growing wood
- Use the forest or keep the forest?



Two main demands upon forests

- Monocultural forests bind CO² in short time and have less biological benefits compared to mixed forests
- Mixed forests take longer to bind CO² but after 100 years they have a higher stock capacity
- *Pinus silvestris* – *Fagus silvatica* forests have a big potential

(Rodriguez de Prado et al., 2023)

Use the forest or keep the forest?

- Forestry in a continuous cover forest (*Pinus silvestris*-*Fagus sylvatica*)
- Use of agricultural land for Short Rotation Coppice
→ Regular coppice of trees with regular revenue
(Vanbevereren et al., 2019)
- Keep forests unmanaged to be a CO² sink

Allocated role of forests on an international level

- Significantly increase the area of forests worldwide (UNDESA, 2021)
- Enhance their contribution to biodiversity conservation and Climate Change mitigation (UNDESA, 2021)
- Increasing demand for wood and non-wood products for the global bioeconomy (Verkerk et al., 2022)



Allocated role of forests on a supranational (EU) level

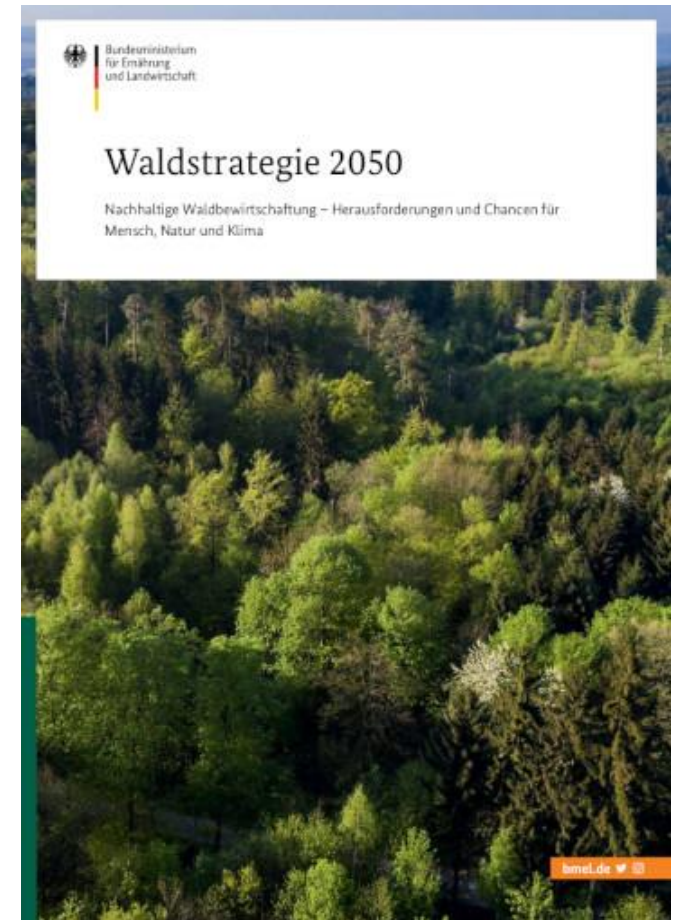
- Forest-based bioeconomy
- Substitution of fossil fuels in raw material production
- Increase the carbon storage in forest land and harvested wood products

(European Union, 2021)



Allocated role of forests on a national level

- Main demand:
 - The use of wood and non-wood products for the bioeconomy (BMEL und BMBF, 2020)
- Also the provisioning of ecosystems services:
 - Climate mitigation and adaptation
 - Recreation and a healthy environment
 - Drinking water protection (BMEL, 2021)



Discussion

- Wood is still important and should be used as a long-lasting material
 - Less usage of wood to activate the forest as a CO² sink
- mixed forests with min. 30% protected area as a buffer zone



“Climate change is sometimes misunderstood as being about changes in the weather. In reality, it is about changes in our very way of life.”

– *Paul Polman*

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