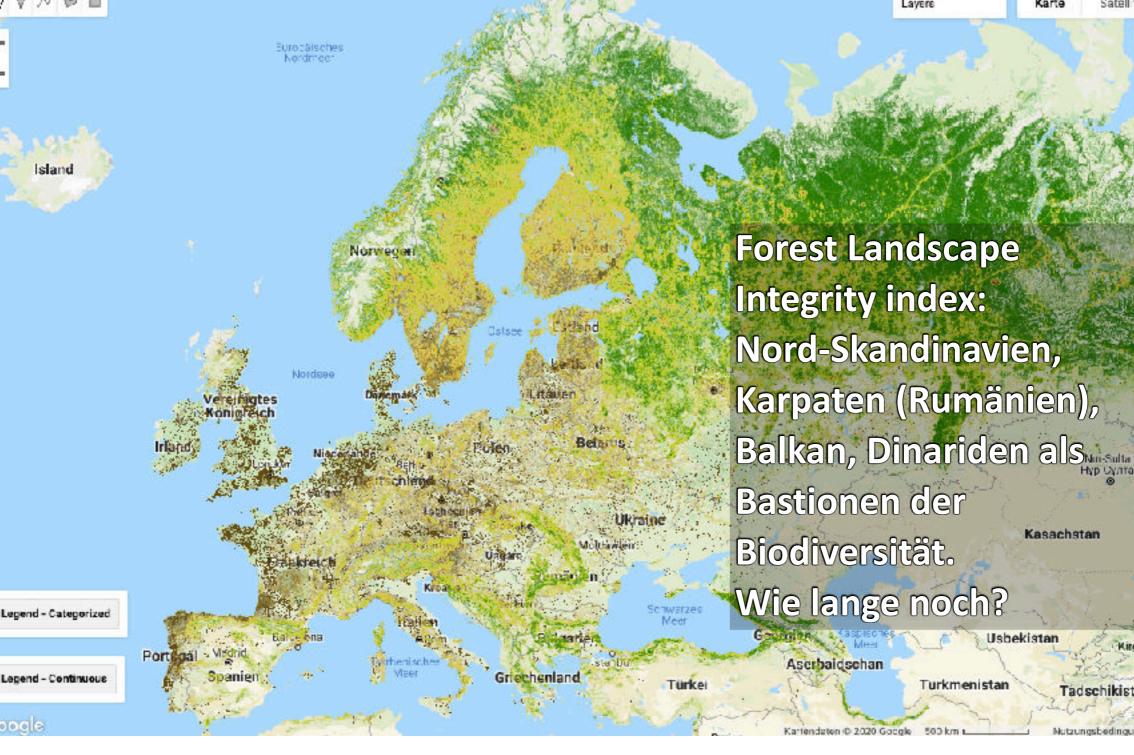
Status und Zukunft der (Natur-) Wälder in Europa

Klimakrise, Biomasse-Boom, Forstwirtschaft im Wandel - wie können wir unsere Wald-Natur erhalten?

Matthias Schickhofer - Strategy Advisor EuroNatur Foundation; author, photographer saveparadiseforests.eu, supportingchange.org, schickhofer-photography.org







- Forstministerkonferenz Forest Europe 2020: "Im Schnitt verschlechtert sich der Zustand der europäischen Wälder"
- Nur 15% der Wälder im Natura 2000 Netzwerk sind in einem "guten Erhaltungszustand".
- 2/3 der EU-Wälder sind gleichaltrig, 30% sind Monokulturen (eine Baumart), nur 5% der Wälder haben 5 oder mehr Baum-Arten.

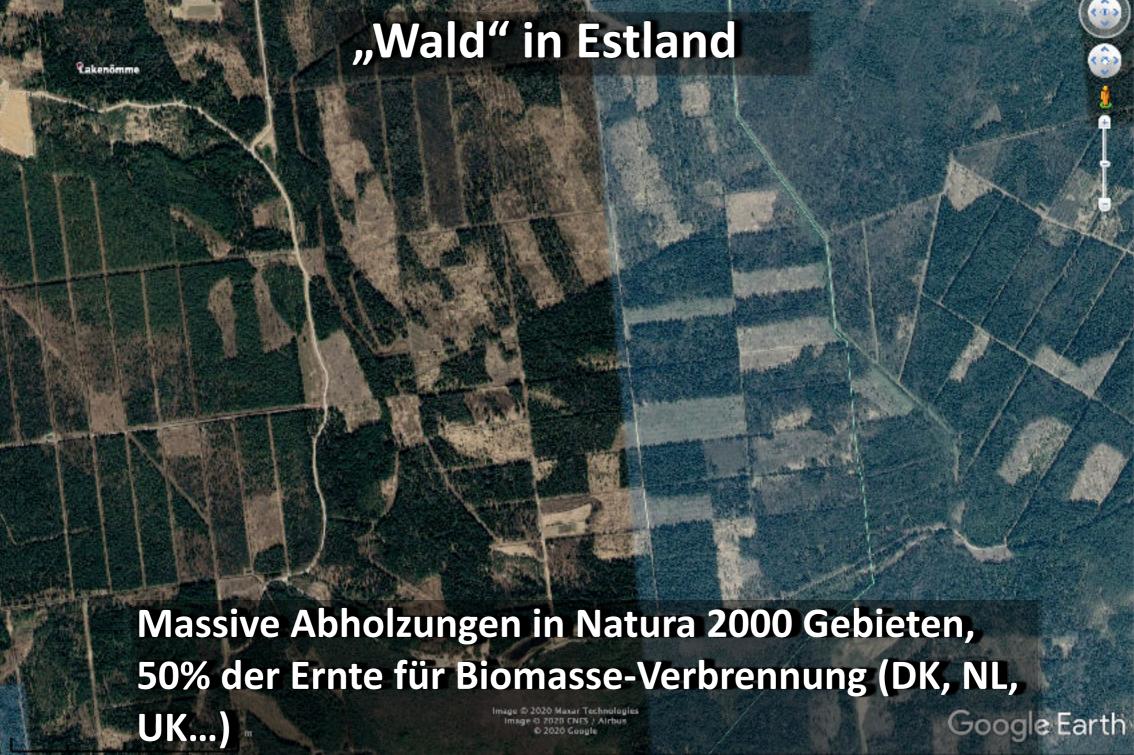




- 23,6% der EU ist "geschützt" (am Papier, v.a. Natura 2000).
 Aber nur ein sehr kleiner Teil davon ist wirklich eingriffsfrei.
- Rückgang der natürlichen Wälder: Forest Europe 2020: 2,2% forests "undisturbed by man"; Forest Europe 2015: 4% "undisturbed by man"

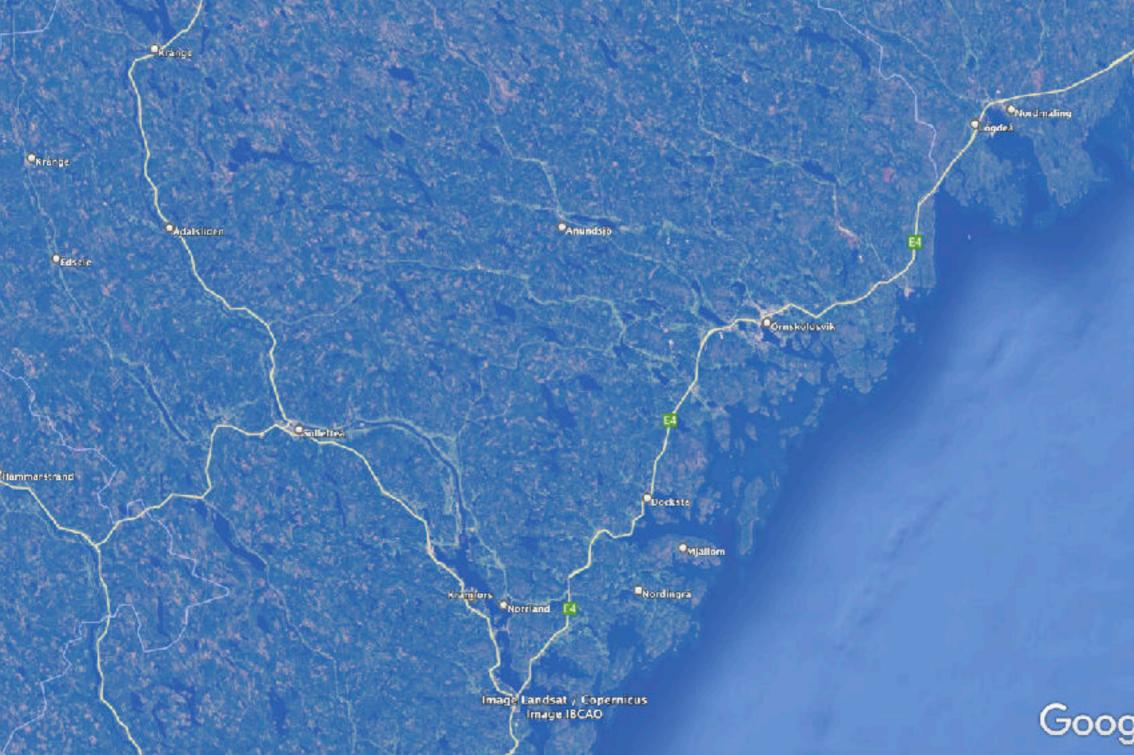










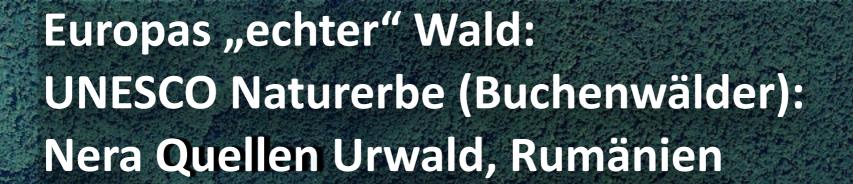










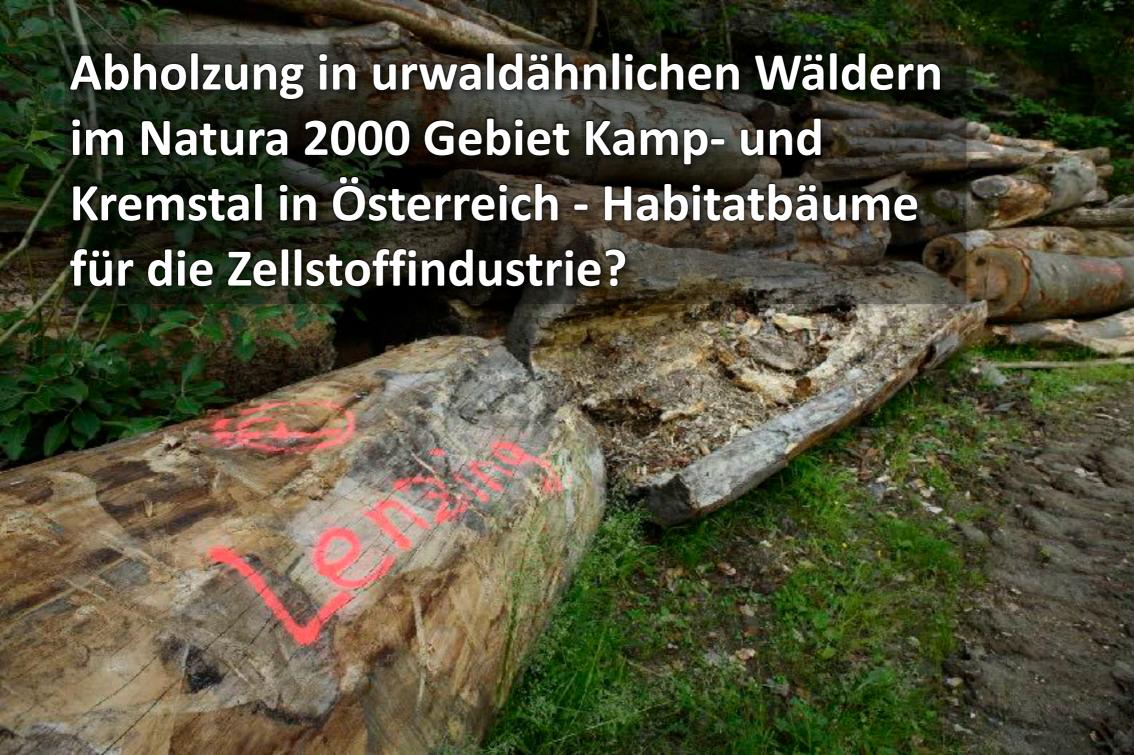


Kreis Caraş-Severin





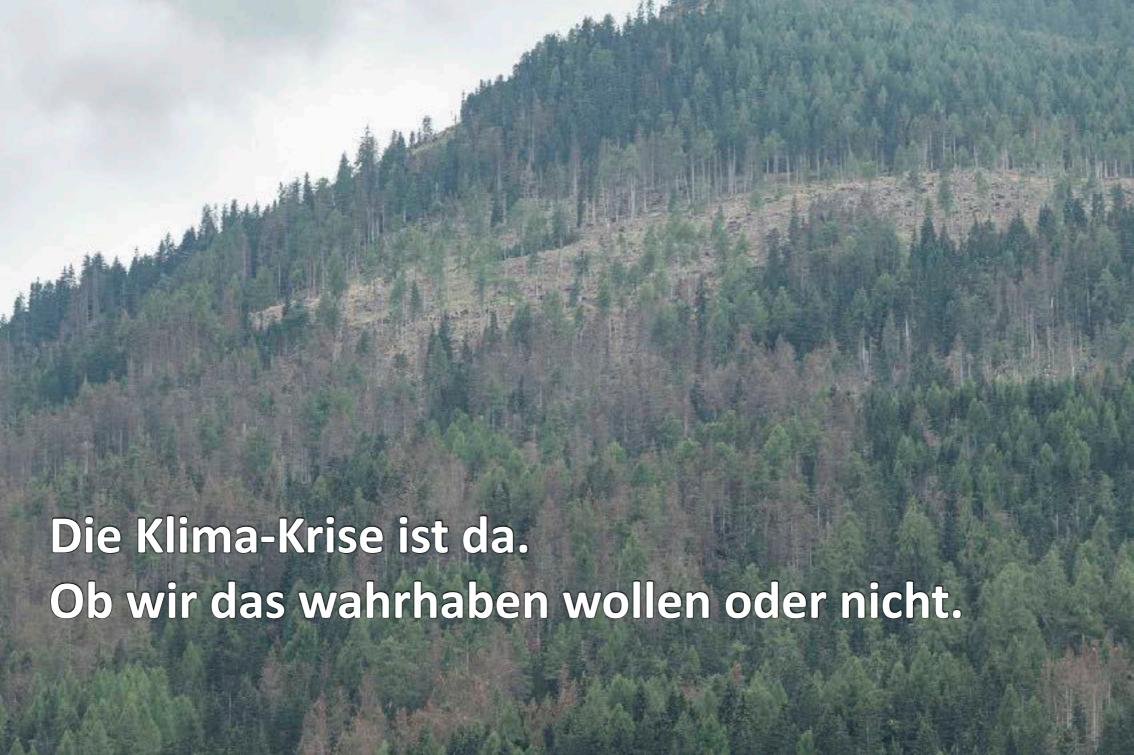


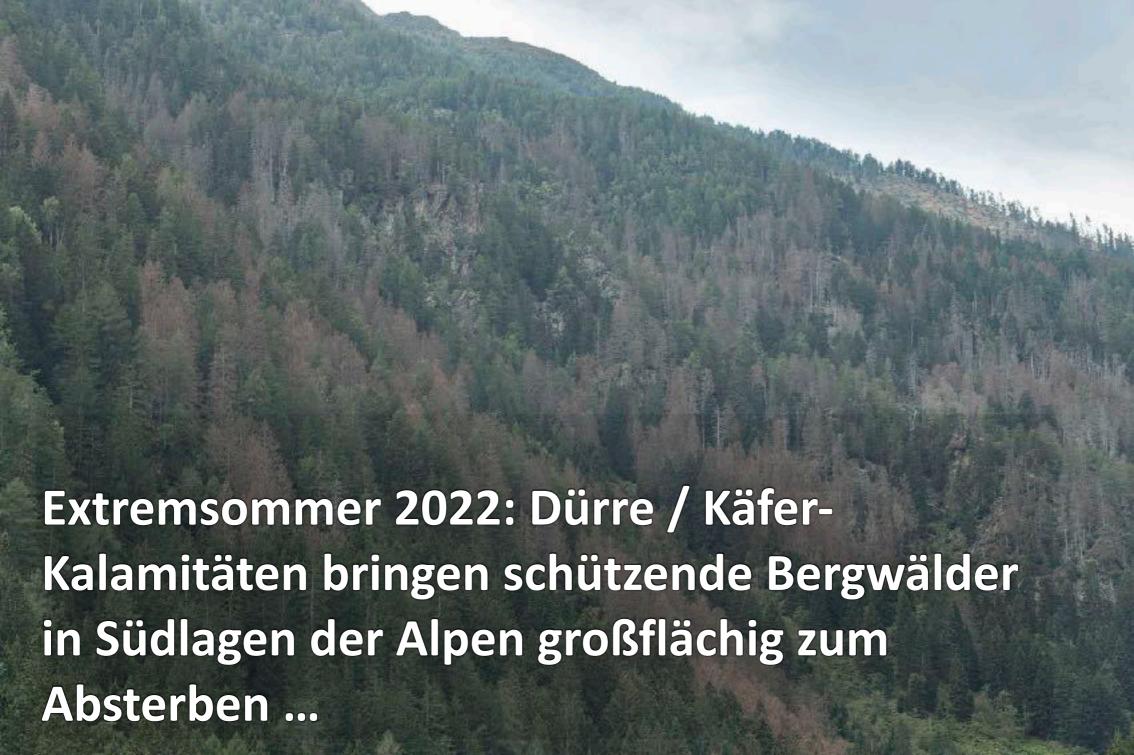




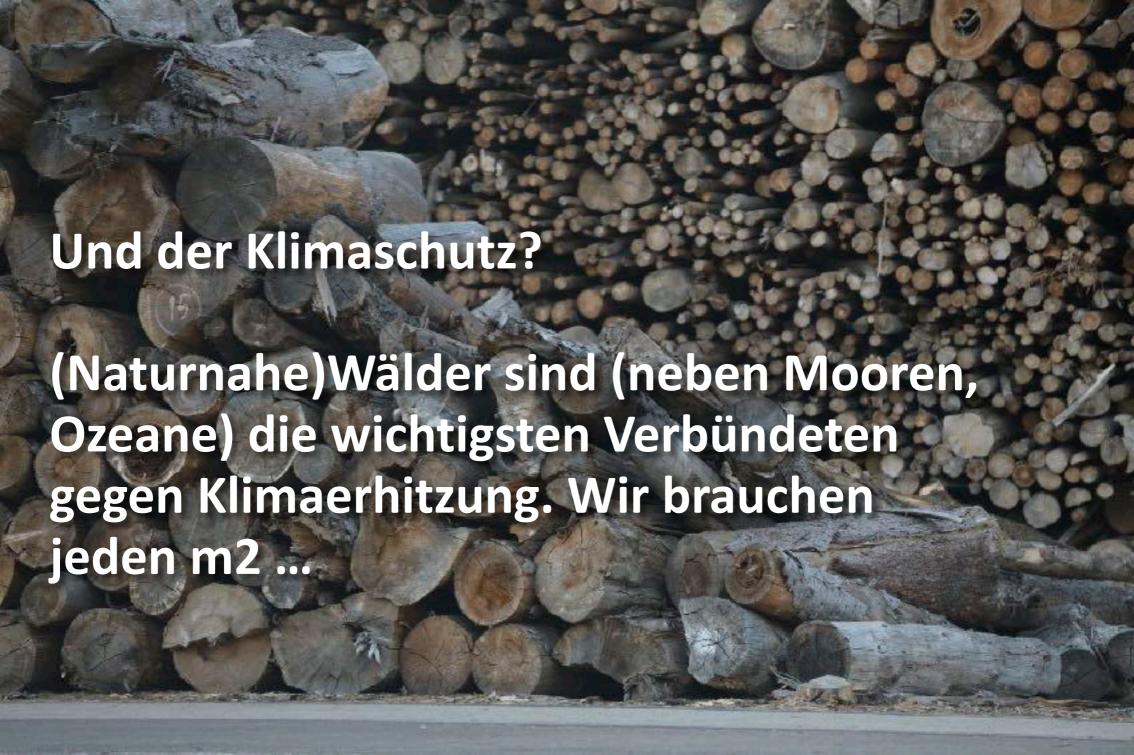




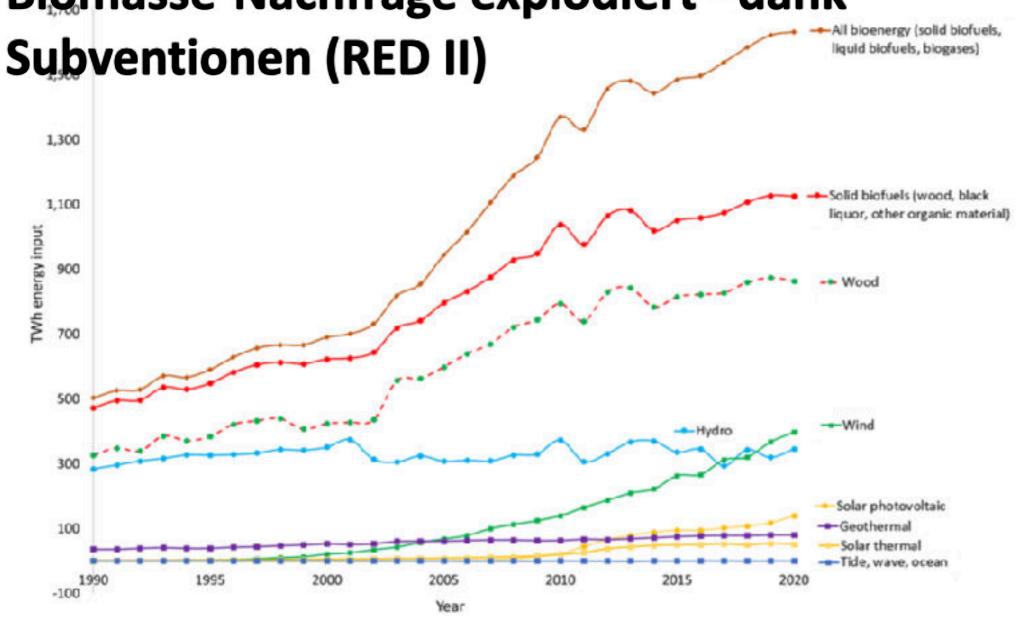




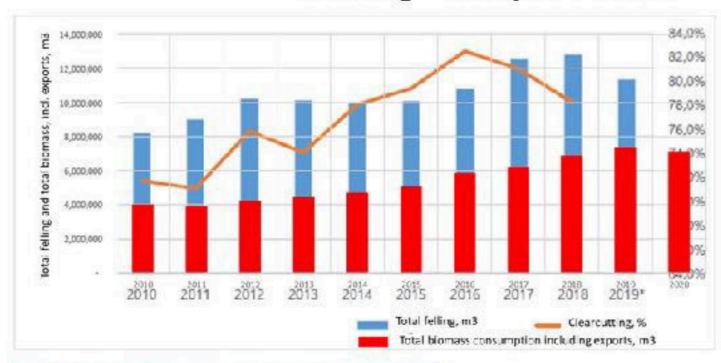




Biomasse-Nachfrage explodiert - dank

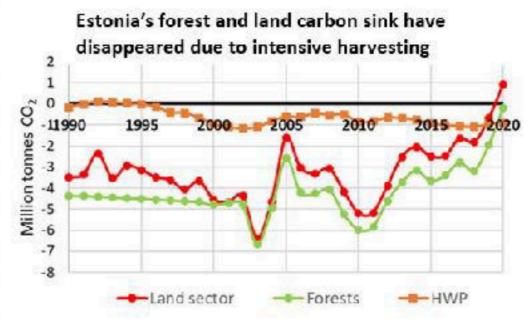


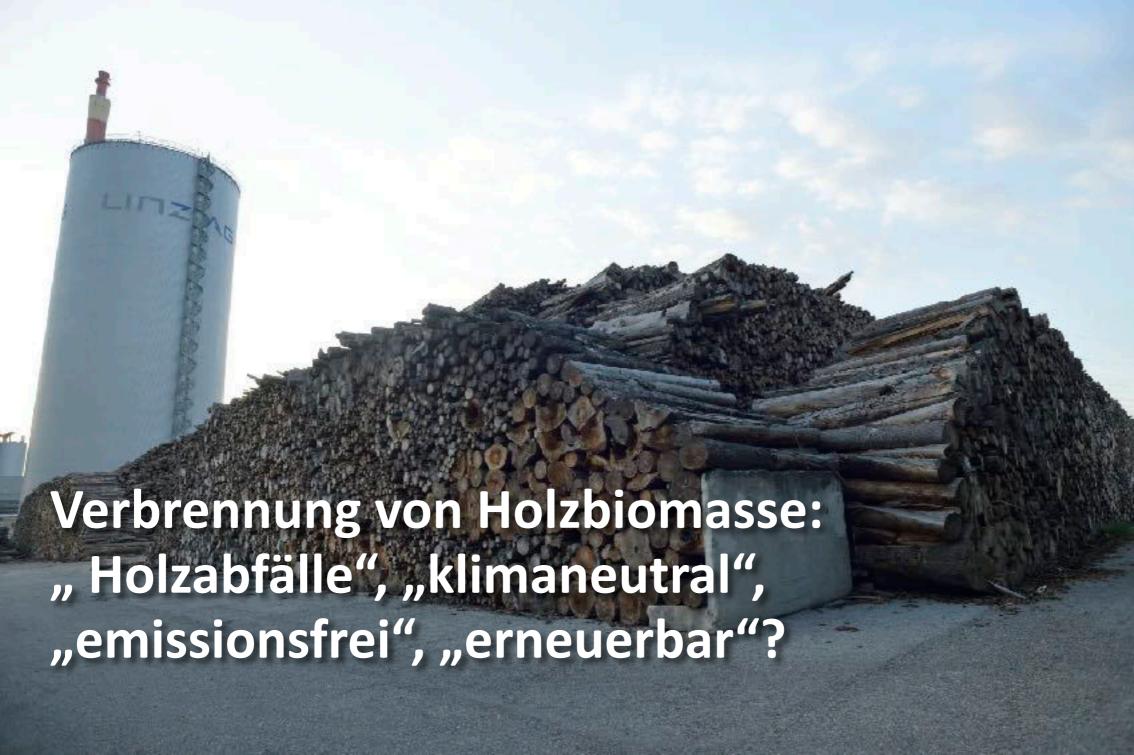
EU member states are losing their carbon sinks due to biomass harvesting – example of Estonia



Biomass harvesting, Including pellet exports, accounts for more than half of wood felled in Estonia









Wo kommen die Baumstämme her? ElA hat nun Rumänien nachgesehen ...

Damage from logging in Romania's Cheile Bicazului-Hasmas National Park

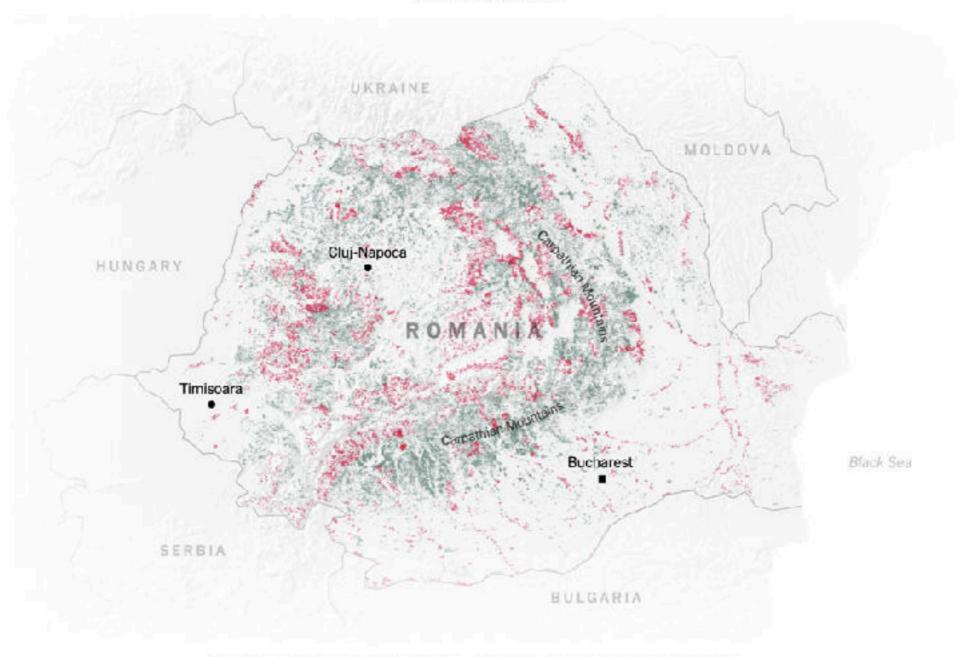
Logs have been shipped to Ameco and other companies that make pellets.



Satellite images from Planet Labs



Reports of wood harvesting inside protected areas and outside protected areas in the past year





Waldbrände 2022 = 5% der 2022 verbrannten Holzbiomasse (EU)

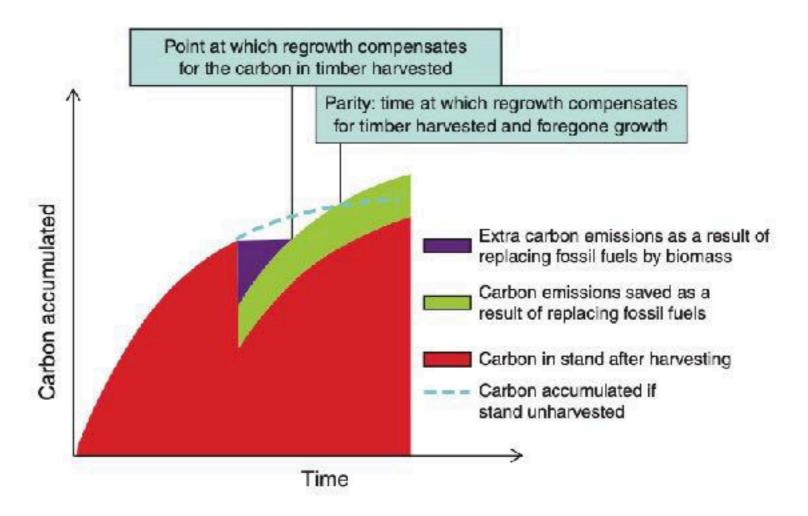
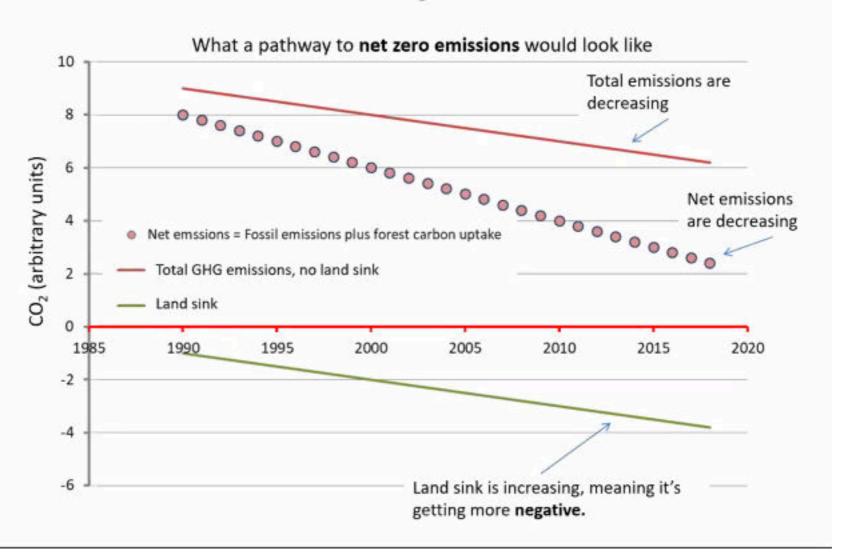


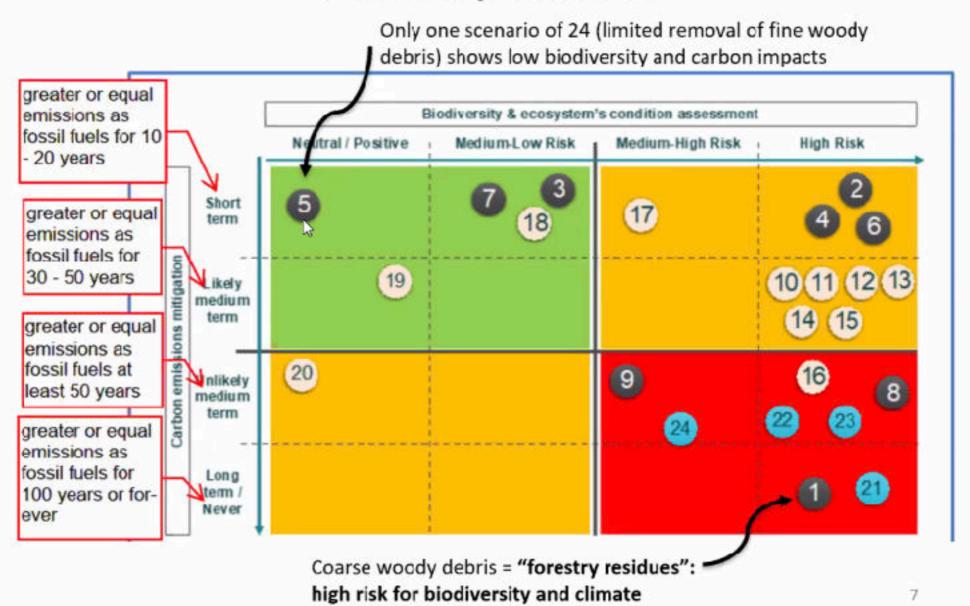
Figure 4.1 Conceptual diagram of carbon debt and parity. Source: adapted from Nabuurs et al. (2017).

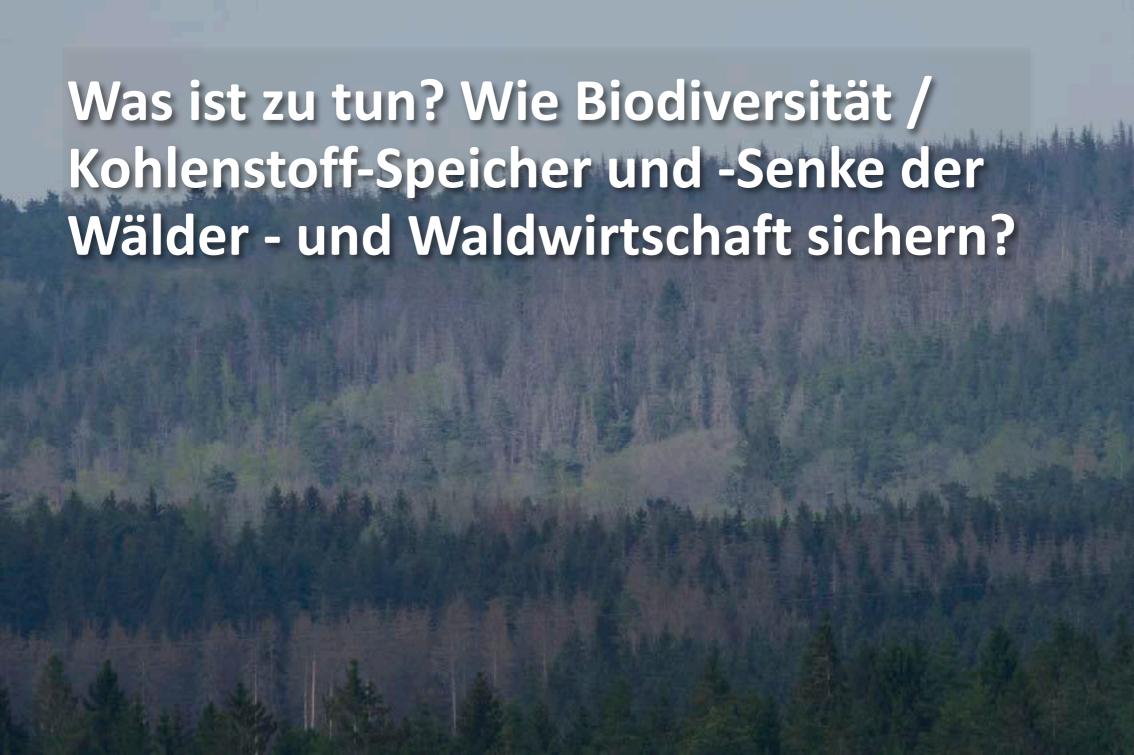
Quelle: EASAC

Achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 requires reducing emissions and increasing the forest carbon sink



JRC biomass report finds forestry residues are high risk for biodiversity and climate







- Rapid, deep and absolute cuts in emissions the next 8 years are crucial, we cannot wait until 2030
- Fossil fuels must be phased out
- Transformative shifts should scale up energy efficiency, renewable energy and electrification
- Conservation and restoration of forests and other natural ecosystems is vital



- Strict protection of all primary / old growth forests
- Strict protection of 10% of EU's ecosystems
- Close to nature forest management

Das bedeutet:

- Priorität für Erhaltung aller intakter (Natur-)Wälder -"Schatten sichern"
- Schutz Öksystemfunktionen + angepasste Holznutzung (Kaskade) - Abgeltung des Holz-Nutzungsentganges
- Naturnahe Waldbewirtschaftung (Dauerwald), keine Kahlhiebe / großflächige Räumungen
- Volle Umsetzung von EU-Recht (Natura 2000) im Forstsektor (Kartierungen, NVP's, Verschlechterungsverbot ...)
- Keine Subventionen für Holzbiomasse-Verbrennung, keine Anrechnung von Holzbiomasse-Verbrennung für Klimaziele (umfassende Dekarbonisierung)

