

# Management for adaptation to climate change of forests

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# Impacts of climate change (CC)

The effects of CC on Systems Forests are very variable depending of geographic areas. In the Mediterranean ecosystems include:

decay and mortality of the trees, illness and pest affectation, changes in the area of distribution and composition of species, reduction of production and

forest fires

## **Forest management**

Forest management is an important tool to reduce the negative effects of climate change in forests (FAO, 2010). The principles of sustainable forest management can be applied to reduce the sensitivity and vulnerability of forests to the climate change and thus improve its ability to adapt to climate change.



Coordinador















#### Management measures I: Realization of s forestry treatments and carved

- Clarifications and selection of new outbreaks
- Promote the most adapted and vital species.
- To advance the degree of maturity of forests, extending shifts.
- Help the natural regeneration of the forest.

#### Management measures II: Promotion of mixed forests and biodiversity

- To promote mixed masses and diversity of species, especially of leafy ones.
- To plant with improved species genetically and adapted to the climate.
- In conifer plantations, to intersperse leafy and promote mixed plantations.

### Management measures III: Prevention of large forest fires

- To promote structures that are resistant to fire and which prevent fires from active and virulent foliage.



















Bibliography: FAO. 2010. Managing forests for climate change. FAO, Roma. 20 p.; Vericat, P., Piqué, M., Serrada, R. 2012. Adaptive management to global change in Quercus Mediterranean masses. Forest Technology Center of Catalonia. Solsona. 172.

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