Forest treasures of the Carpathians

CoP4 – Carpathian Convention
Mikulov, Czech Republic
23-26 September 2014

Costel Bucur – WWF DCP
September 25th 2014

Summary

1. What do we have?

2. Why do we need them?

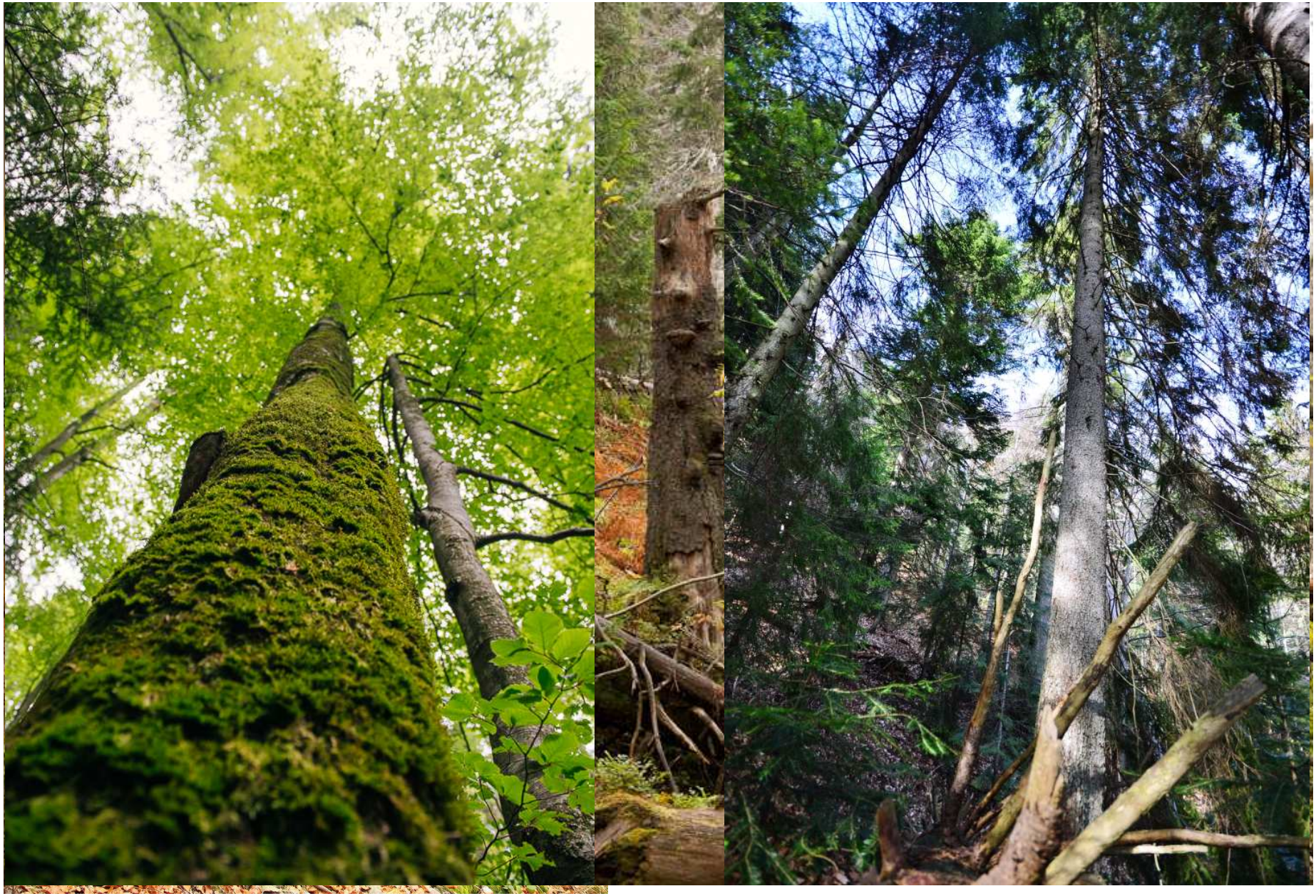
3. Where we are?

COP4 CARPATHIAN CONVENTION CZECH REPUBLIC

4. What has been done so far?

5. Next steps

What do we have?



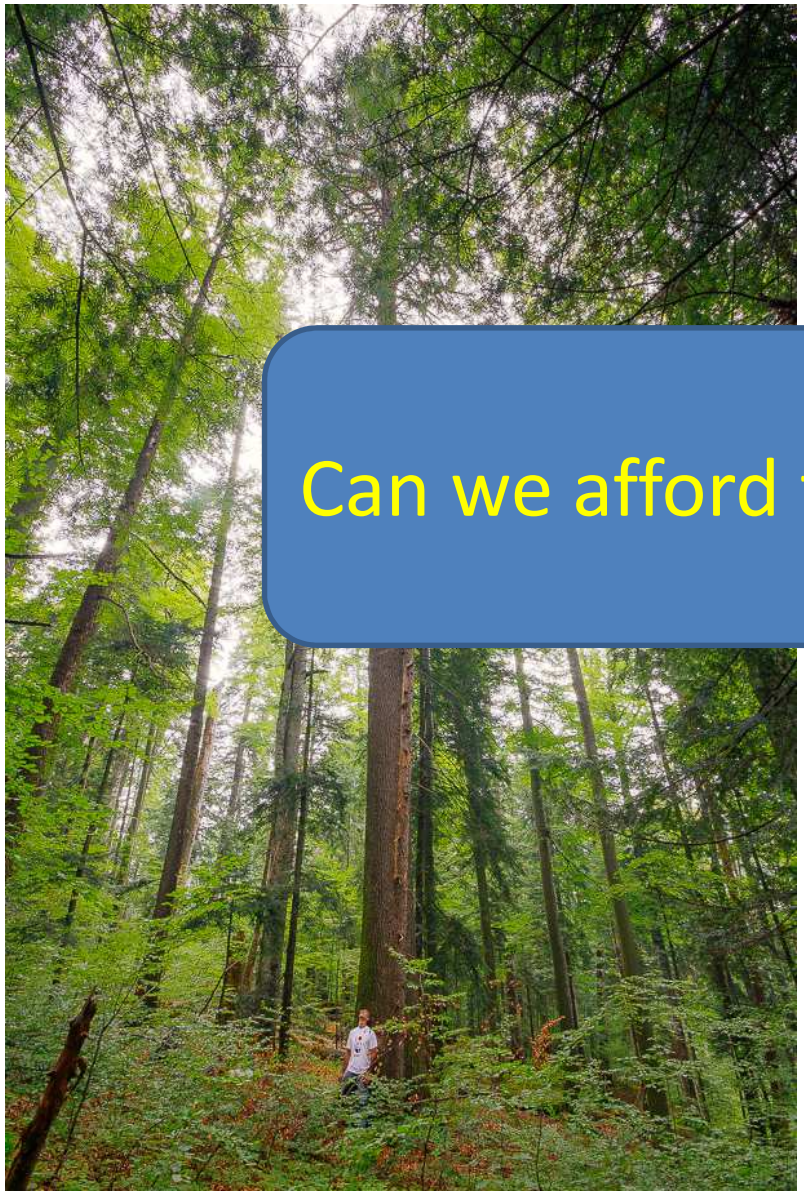
Why do we need them?

Where will we find the answers of forest management in the climate change context?

Who is teaching us the most effective forestry?

Why do we need them?

How tall a fir tree grows?



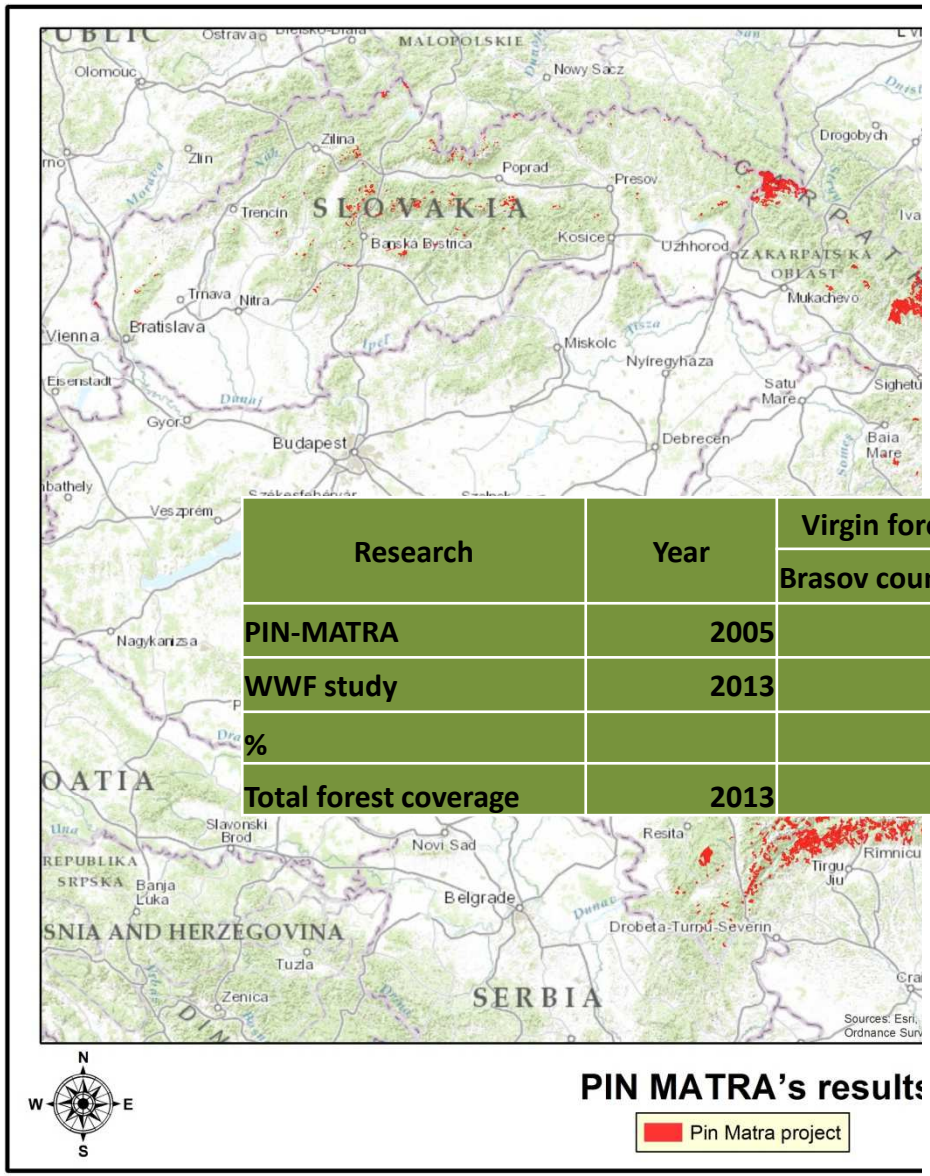
What's the largest standing volume you can get in a forest?

Can we afford to lose natural models ?

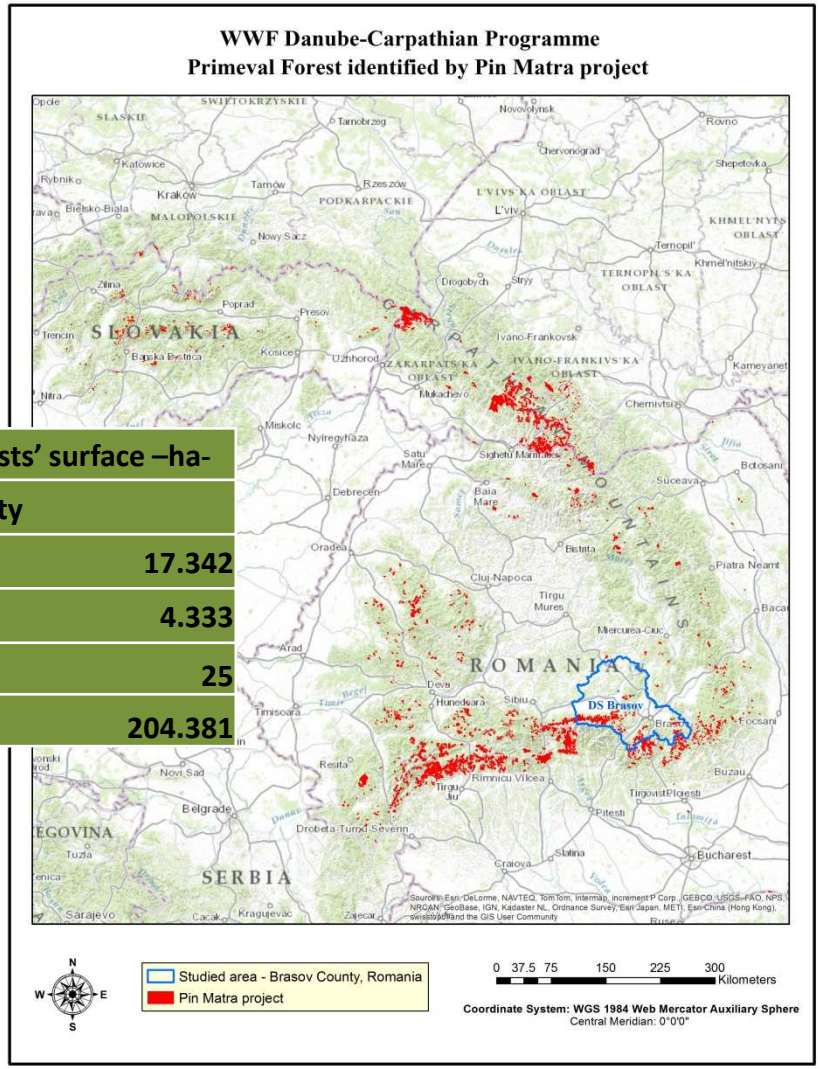
63 m

1588 cm

Where we are?



Research	Year	Virgin forests' surface –ha-
		Brasov county
PIN-MATRA	2005	17.342
WWF study	2013	4.333
%		25
Total forest coverage	2013	204.381



Where we are?

STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT (BRATISLAVA, 2011)

Objective 6 – Management of forests in Protected Areas, as well as identification and protection of natural and especially virgin forests

Results expected

a) Criteria and indicators for identifying natural and virgin forests harmonized;

b) Work on compiling, analyzing and updating the scientific data, national inventories and maps of natural and especially virgin forests conducted; inventory

data of virgin forests based of the format approved by the Parties included in Carpathian Convention joint information system;

c) Virgin forests protected through establishing national/transboundary Protected Areas and/or other specific measures of protection;

d) Commonly agreed definition of sufficient areas adopted by the Parties, if needed;

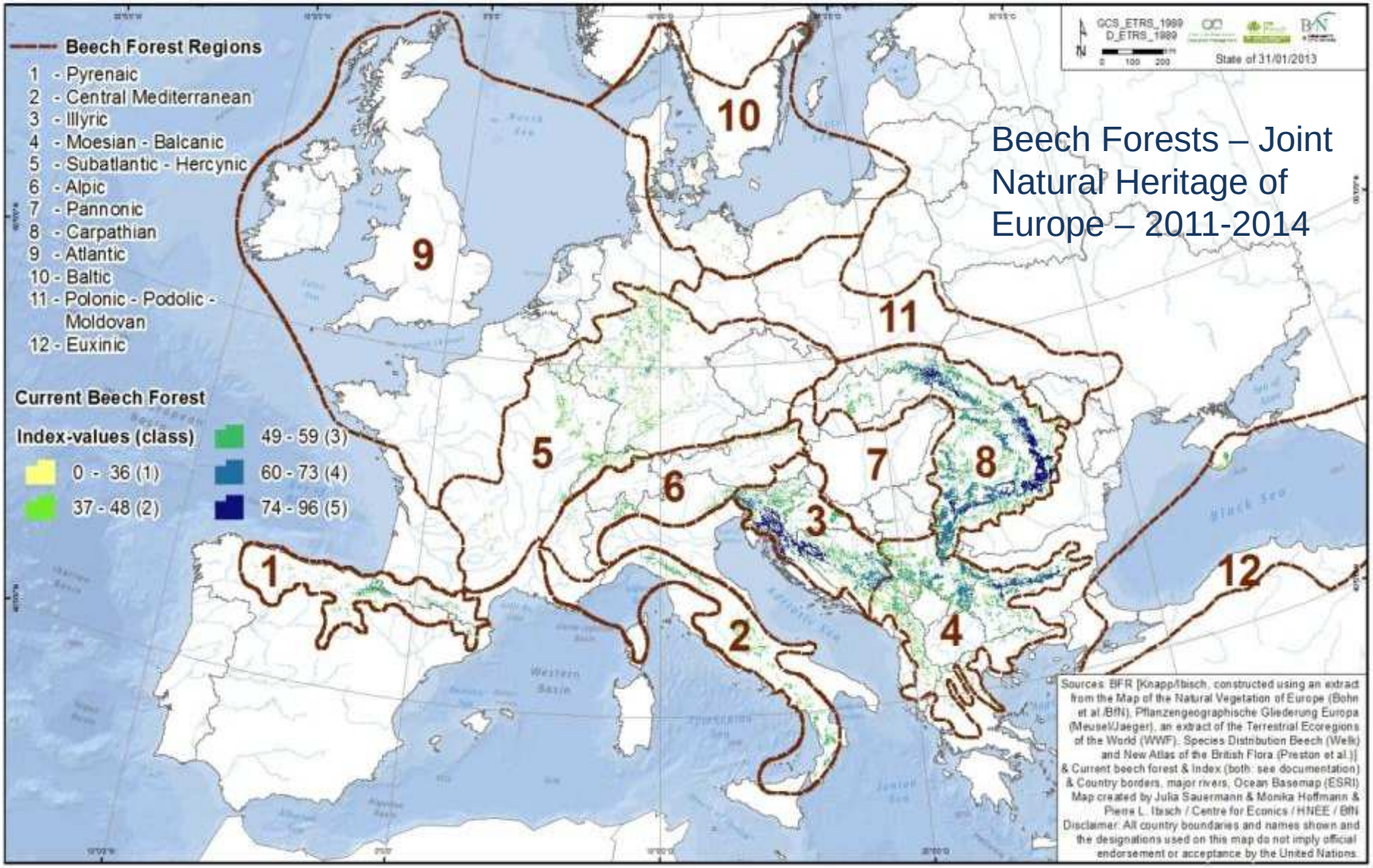
e) Sufficient areas of all types of identified natural forests from the Carpathian region included in Protected Areas;

f) Improving cooperation among administrations responsible for forest management in Protected Areas in the Carpathians facilitated.

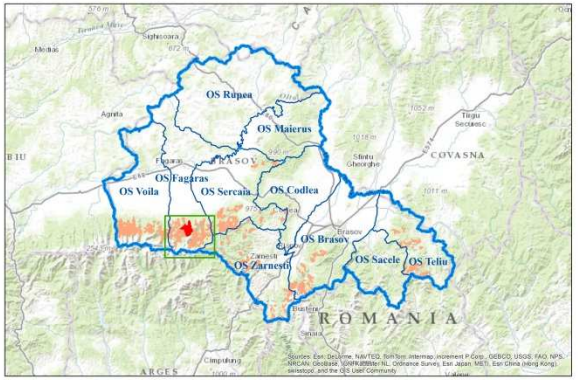
Where we are?

A1		Criterion :	Naturalness
Indicators:			Defining:
A.1.1.	Species composition		Forests formed of native/autochtonous tree species according to potential natural forest types.
A1.2	Structure		Cyclic ecosystems with complex structures, which include all stages of small development circles (some phases may be present only in small areas) in a mosaic structure (horizontal) and vertically layered, according to the natural type of forest. Range of tree ages proved by biometric characteristic.
			Occurrence of trees with exceptional dimensions according to the site conditions and species, and signs of physiological decline.
A1.3	Deadwood		Presence of deadwood (lying and standing) at all stages of degradation and all over the forest surface.
A1.4	Human activities which influenced the development, structure and dynamic of the ecosystem		Infrastructure: No documented evidence and no visible traces of forest exploitation infrastructure (e.g. absence of remnants of facilities of wood water transport supporting walls, regulating facilities roads, trails, dams, cable systems, etc.) or other forestry machinery recent traffic. Limited traces of pedestrian activities are allowed (pathways not wider than 1 m).
			Felling: No felling occurred in the past, confirmed by documentary evidence (by forest inventory and planning documents, archives, etc.). Single visible traces of occasional harvesting (removal and/or partial damage) of not more than 5 trees (stumps with diameter above 15 cm) but not more than 5% of standing timber stock harvested per hectare).
			Non wood forest products: No visible traces of extensive gathering of such products (mushrooms, berries, fruits, medicinal herbs, etc.). The collection of such products is acceptable unless there are visible traces of extensive gathering of such products.
			Forest litter removal: No visible traces and no documentary evidence (by forest inventory and planning documents, archives, etc.).
			Grazing: No visible traces and no documentary evidence of grazing/soil erosion (by forest inventory and planning documents, archives, etc.). Acceptable: occasional passing of livestock to and from pastures.
			Recreation /education infrastructure: No recreation infrastructure.
A2	Criterion:		Area & Delimitation
Indicators:			Defining:
A2.1		Area of forest plot stand	Minimum 20 ha.

What has been done so far?

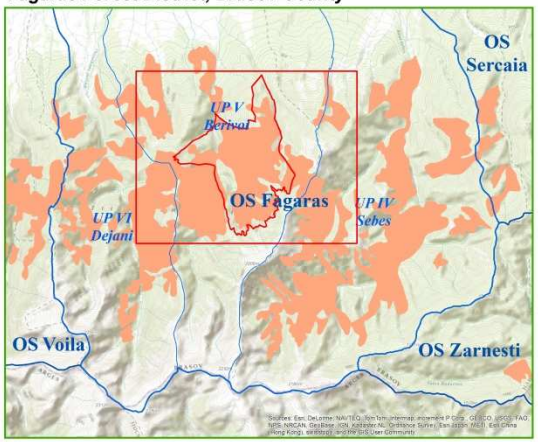


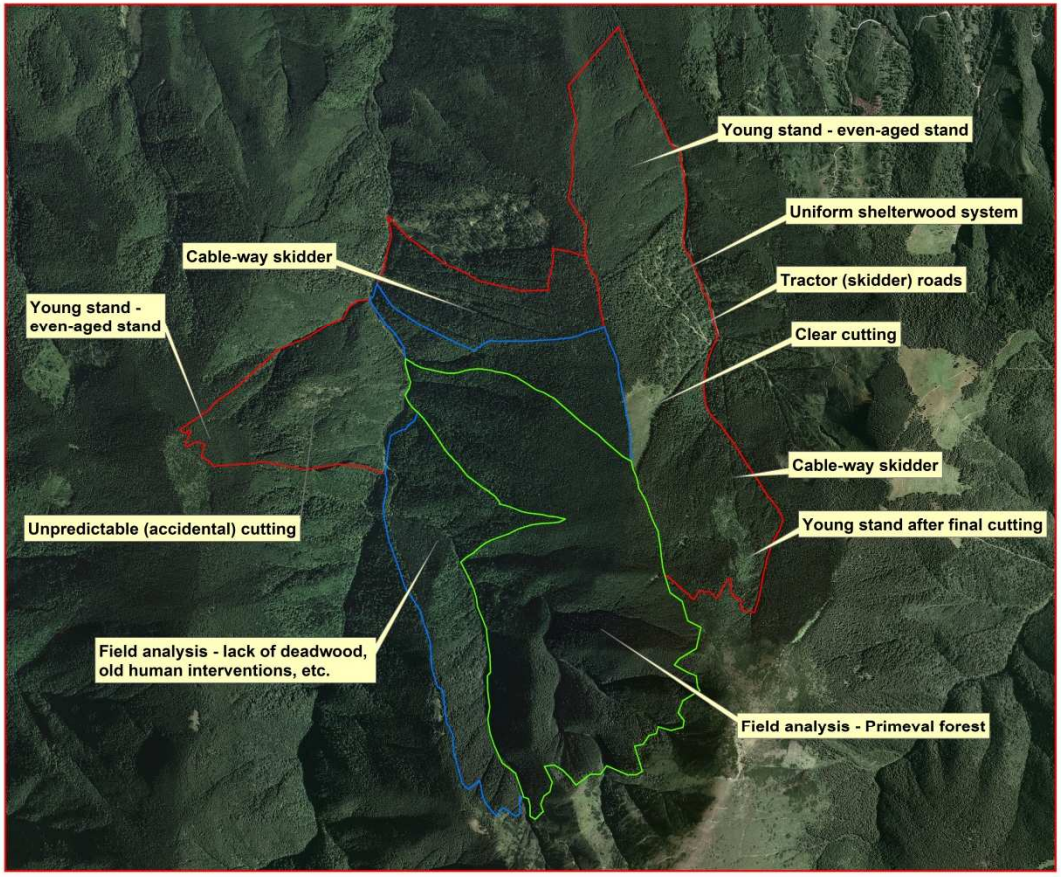
What has been done so far?



Brasov County, Romania

Fagaras Forest District, Brasov County





Forest body no. 54, Fagaras Forest District

WWF Danube-Carpathian Programme

Primeval Forest identified by Pin Matra project

- Forest Body no. 54
- Production Units
- Forest District
- Pin Matra
- Primeval forest validated
- Forest eliminated by field analysis
- Forest eliminated by satellite images analysis

Sheet No. 2

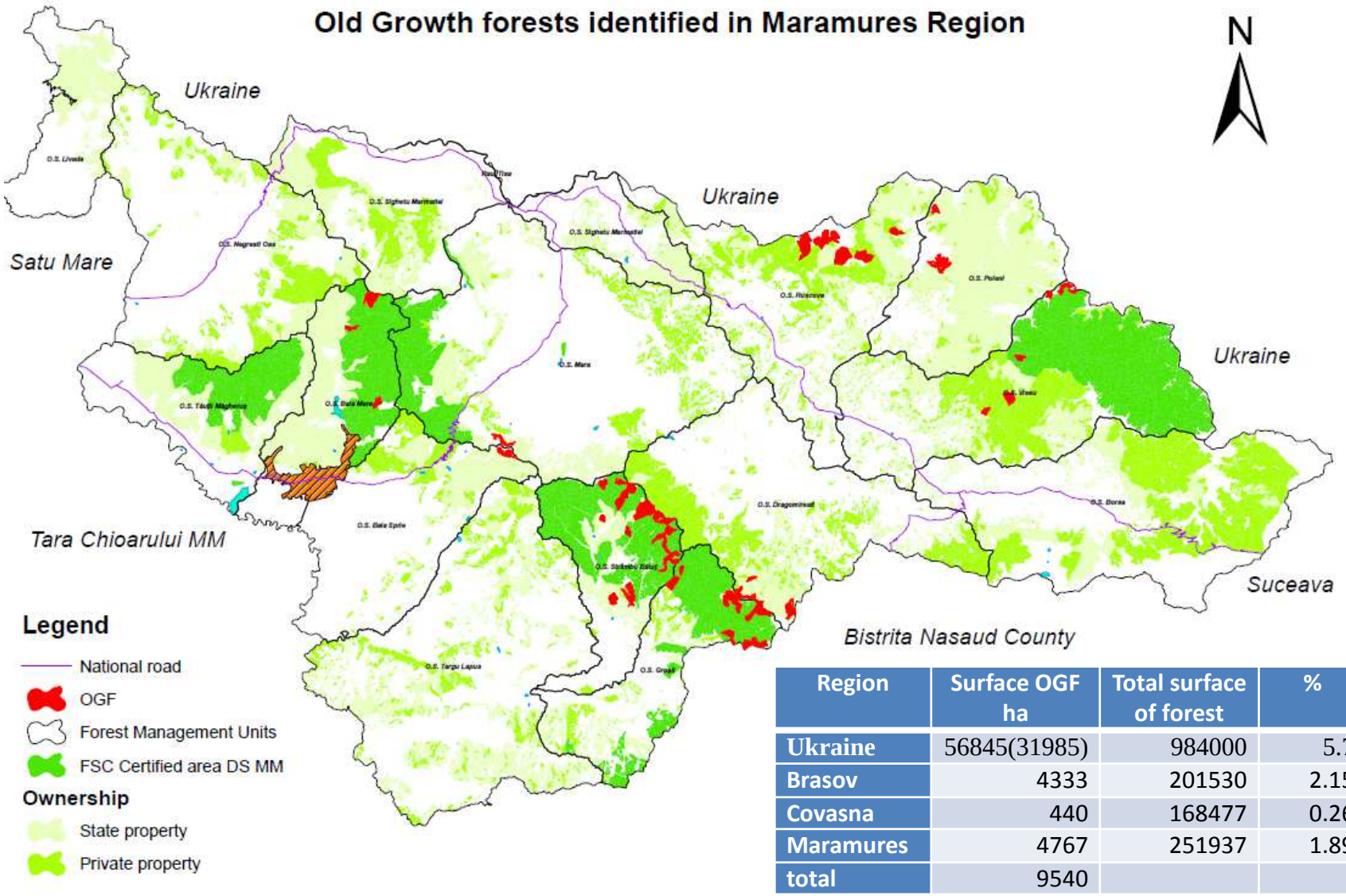
Study model - Romania

Drawn By: Bucur Costel

Checked by:

Date:

OGF and Certified Forests in Maramures



Region	Surface OGF ha	Total surface of forest	%
Ukraine	56845(31985)	984000	5.7
Brasov	4333	201530	2.15
Covasna	440	168477	0.26
Maramures	4767	251937	1.89
total	9540		

HCVF Concept Implementation

- Conduct the HCVF National Toolkit development

  Existing HCVF Toolkit for RO & BG (draft UA)

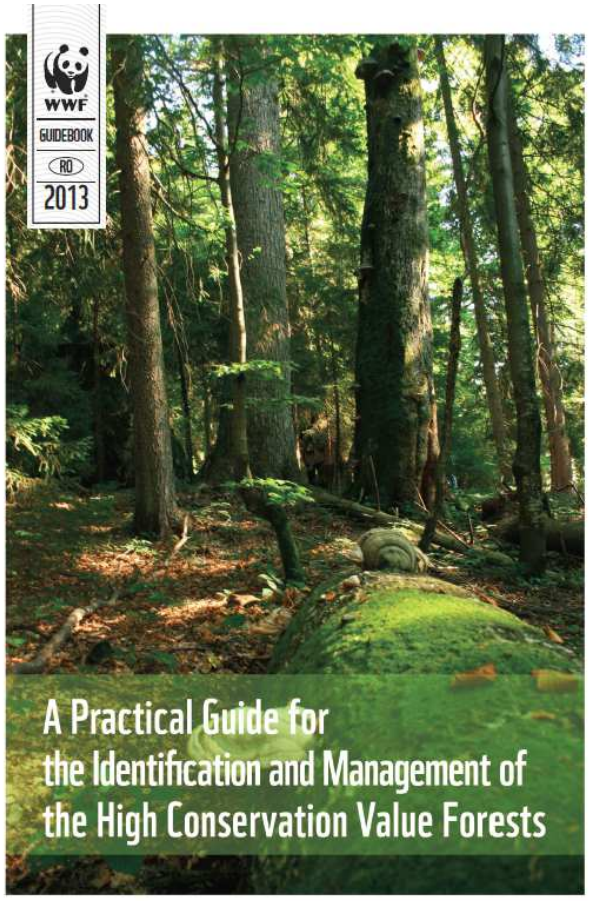
  All FMUs in the region are using the toolkits

- Perform HCVF field evaluations

  • 300.000 ha of HCVF are properly managed

  • 7.000 ha of virgin forests are now protected

  •10.000 ha of virgin forests in Romania nominated to become part of UNESCO – WHS.



Next steps

- Identification(CC-EEA-ETC) and protection for OGF
- Improve forestry legislation to ensure the protection of OGF
- Support the certification process for state and private FMUs

Thank you!

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