

Alpine Biodiversity in mountain forests

Turin – 8 April 2024

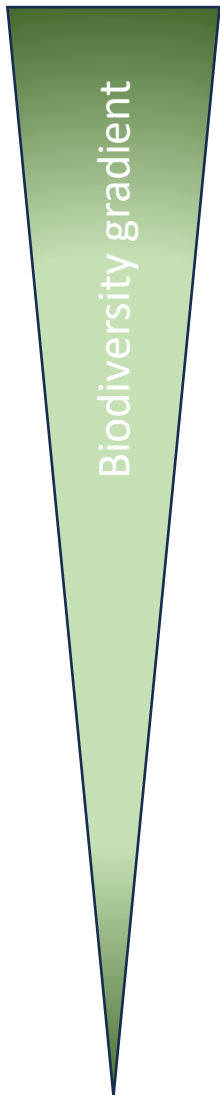
Paolo Angelini – Chair of the Alpine Biodiversity Board



Whether primary, secondary, natural or planted, forests are incredible reservoirs of biodiversity with countless benefits.

Examples of Forests (as Presented in the Survey to the Respondents)

Ecological State of the Forests



Natural forests: Old-growth forests without management and forestry use and a high degree of naturalness *



Good ecological status: forests close to a natural state, with little management, tending, or use



Little naturalness: Forests with sustainable forestry and limited clear-cuts

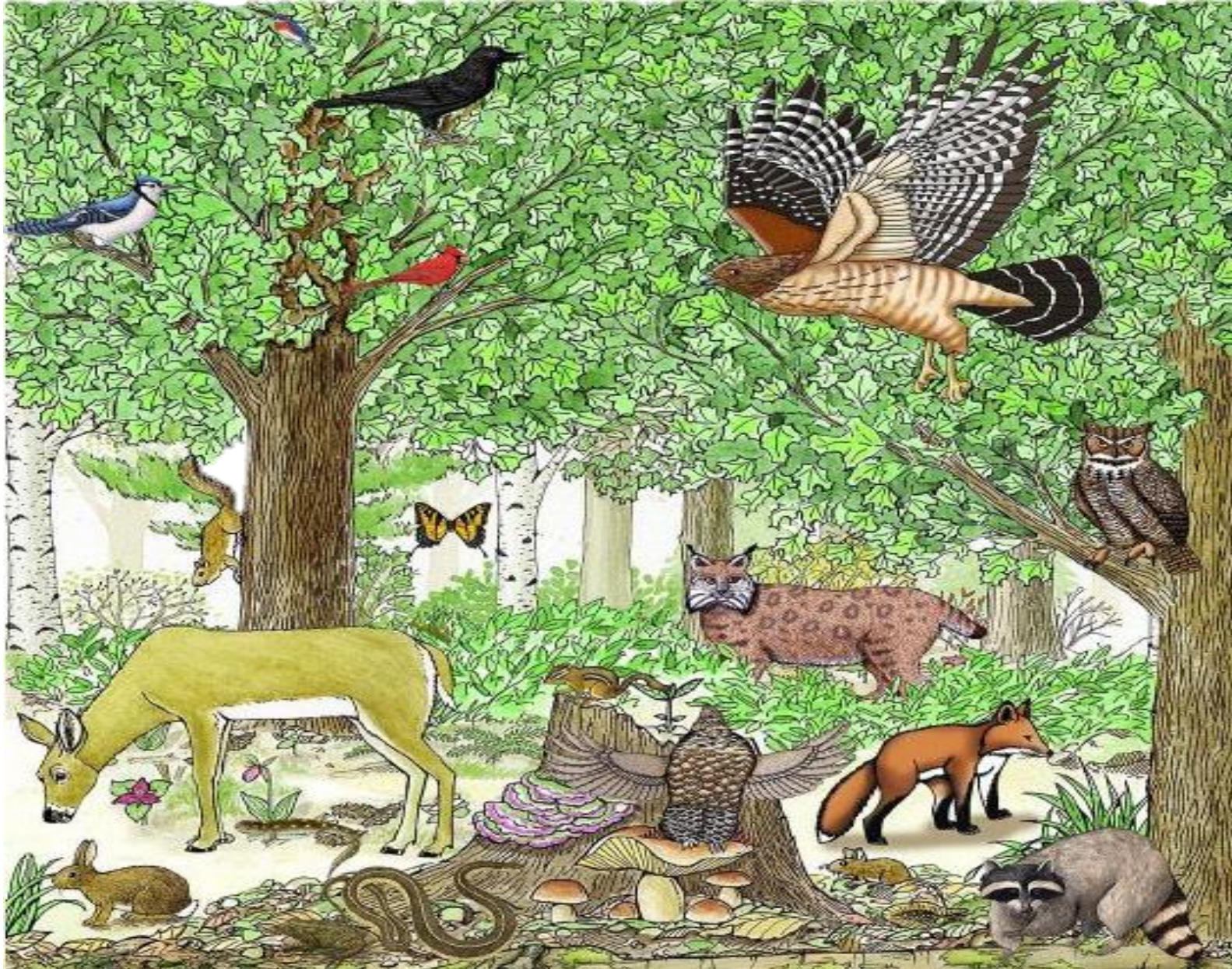


Artificial forest: Intensive forestry and regular large-scale clear cuts

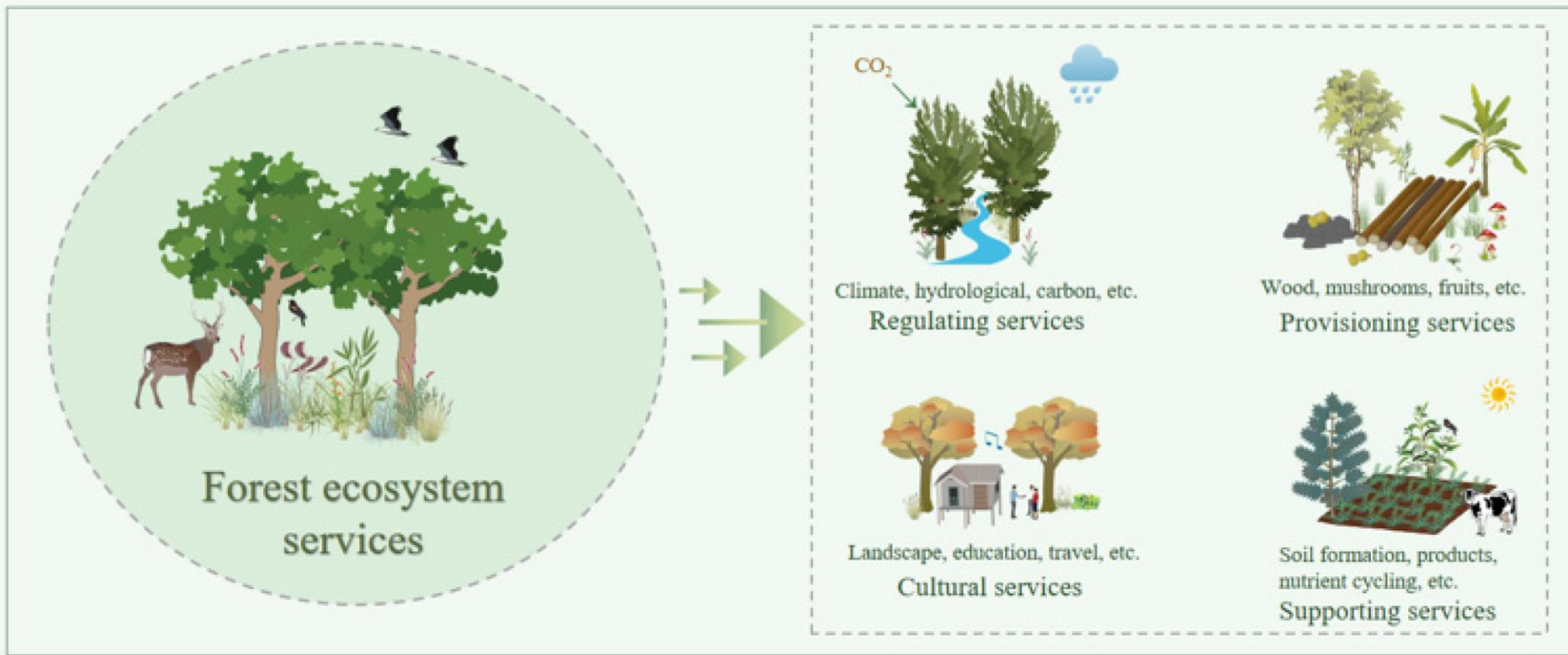


In the mountains, ecological richness of the forests increases due to the altitude gradients and access' difficulties

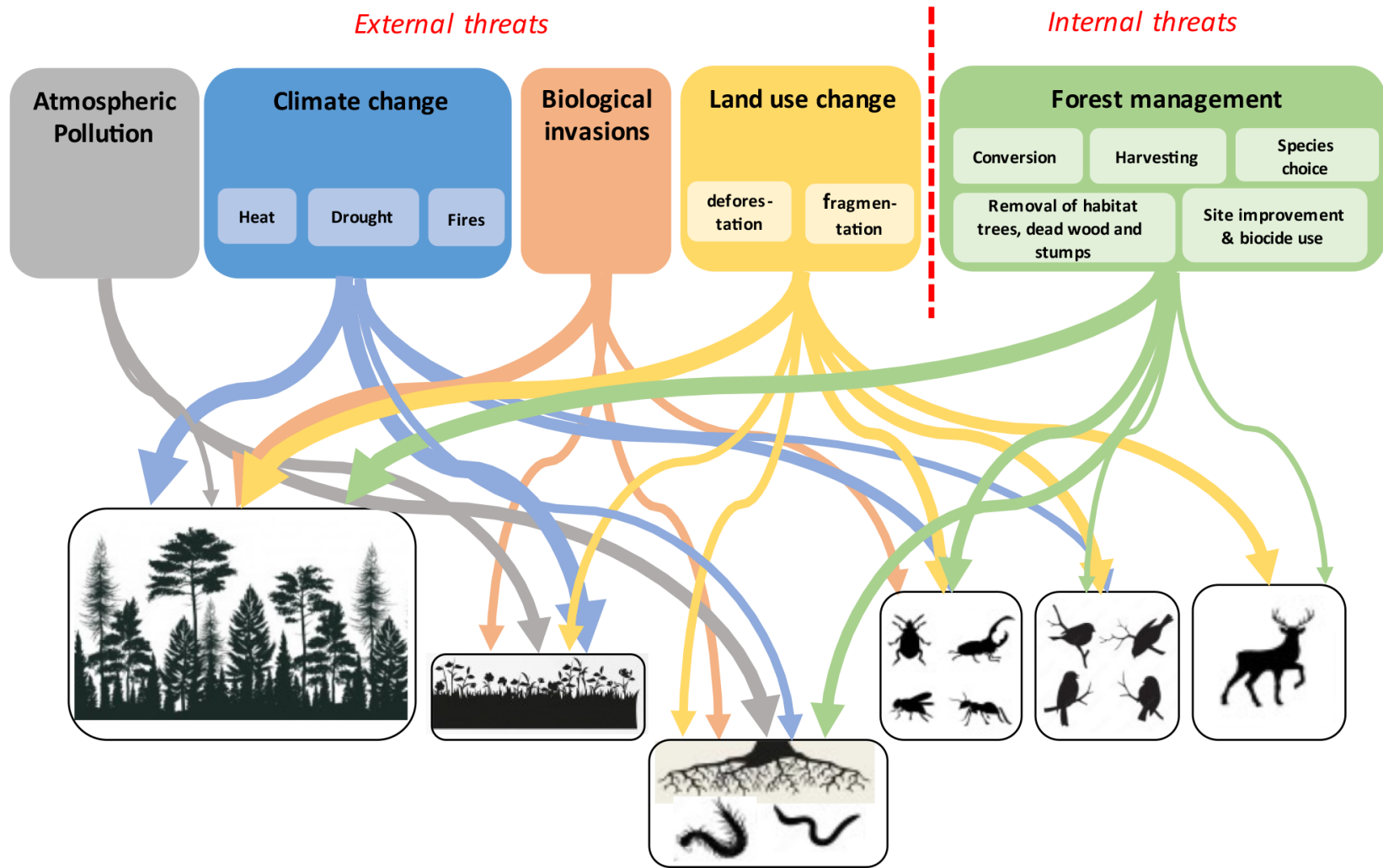
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Forest ecosystem services



THREATS TO EUROPEAN FOREST BIODIVERSITY



Impacts on European forest biodiversity

Forest management and biodiversity conservation

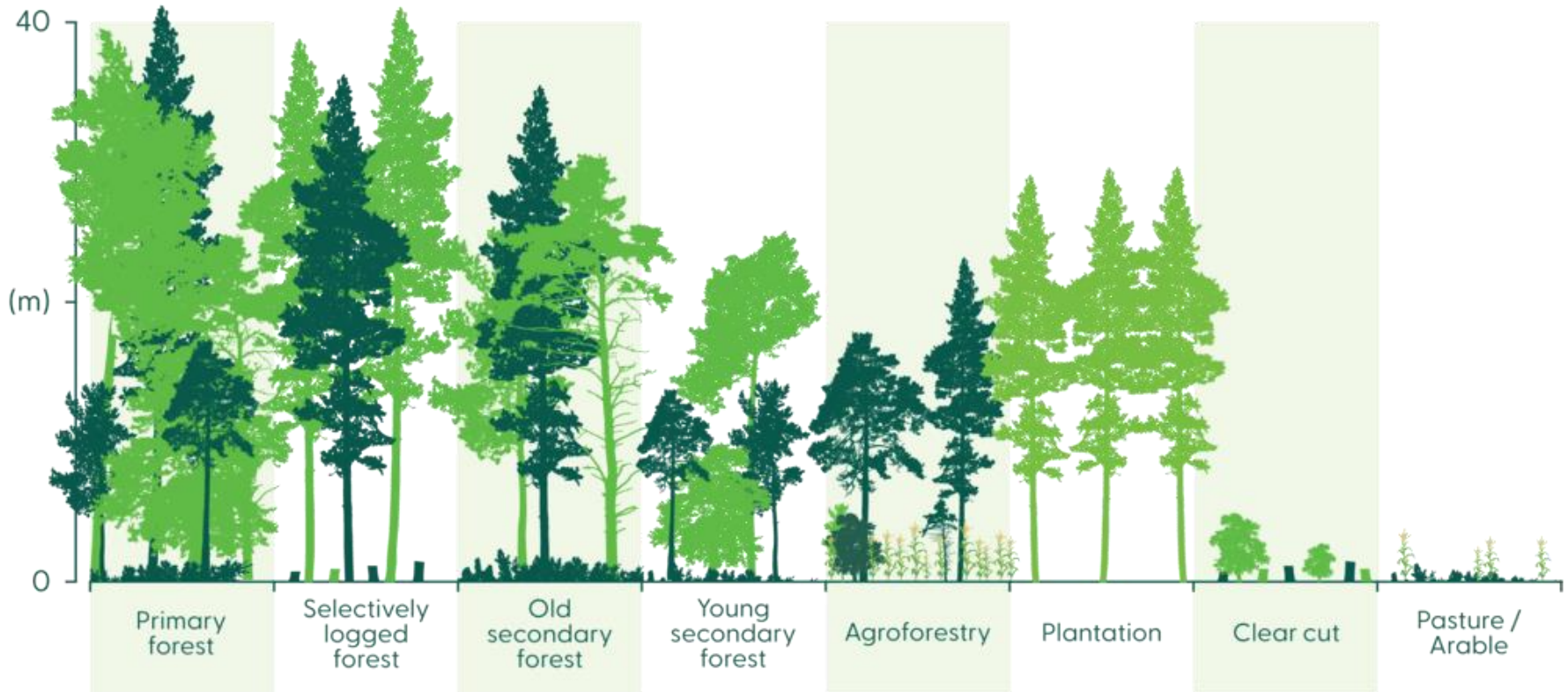


Figure 1: A spectrum of forest management goals. Graphic simplified after Brockerhoff et al 2008

Index of Biodiversity Potential



Key biodiversity characteristics

7 factors directly related to management

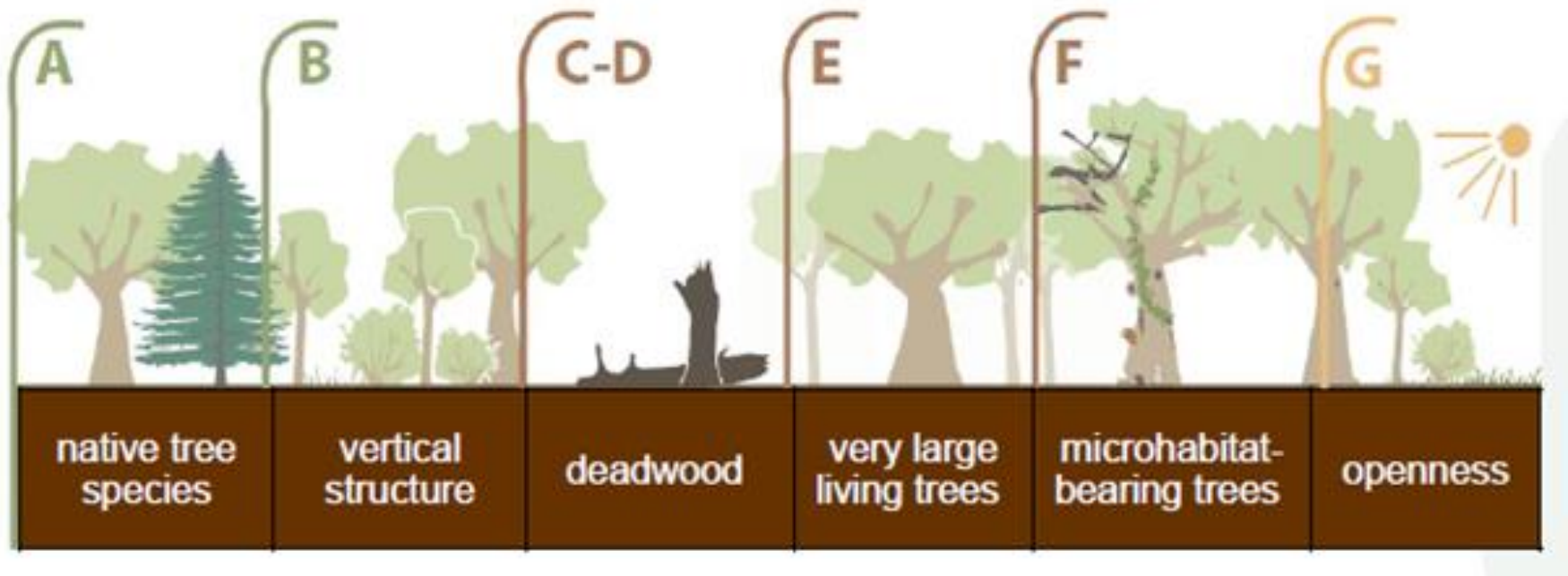


Diagram of 7 factors of the "Index of Biodiversity Potential".

Source: Centre National de la Propriété Forestière.

Thank you for your attention!

Paolo Angelini – Chair of the Alpine Biodiversity Board