FINAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

Towards Forest Management in line with the Protection and Conservation of Biodiversity 16-18 February 2022







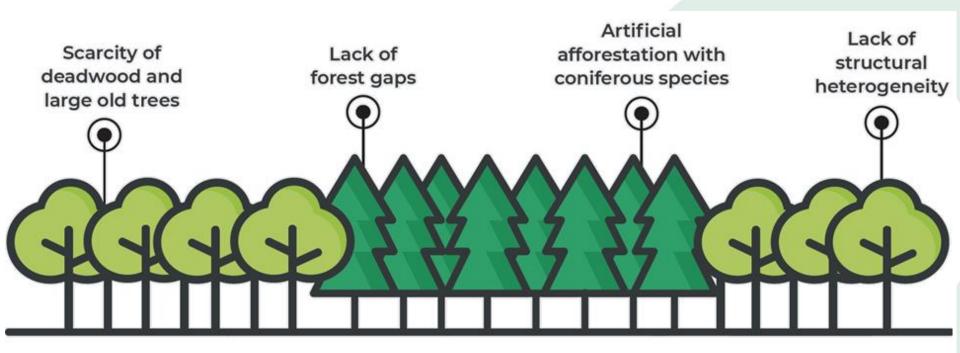


LIFE SPAN Project: a network for biodiversity

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POSSIBLE PROBLEMS OF TRADITIONAL MANAGEMENT









PROJECT'S OBJECTIVES

The project's main goal is to develop and test management solutions in protected and productive areas by integrating the already existing ones, which would guarantee forest biodiversity conservation with a focus on saproxylic species, in addition to all the other ecosystem services.

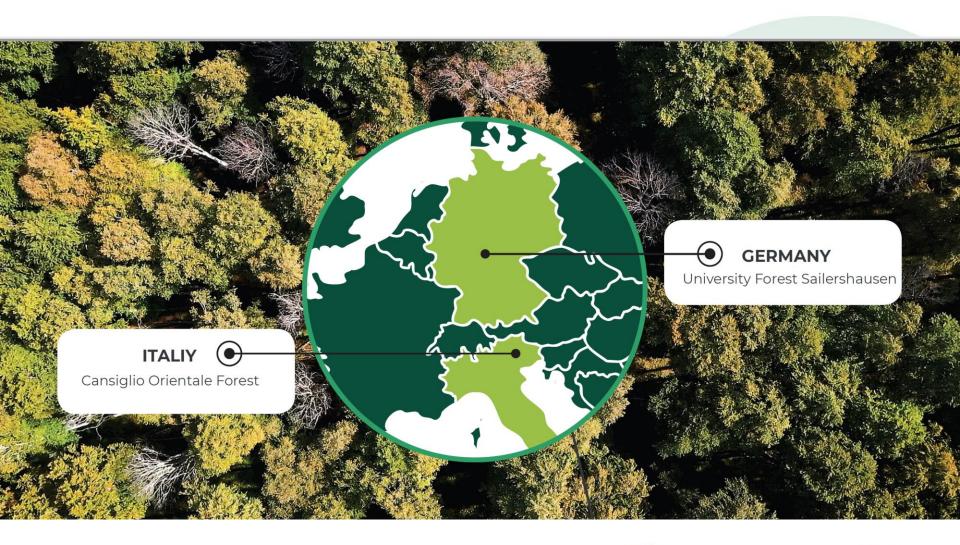
Management solutions aimed at the conservation of habitats and species of community interest linked to deadwood, will be implemented and monitored through an innovative forest planning and management approach, always attentive to the economic sustainability of the proposed interventions.







LIFE SPAN sites

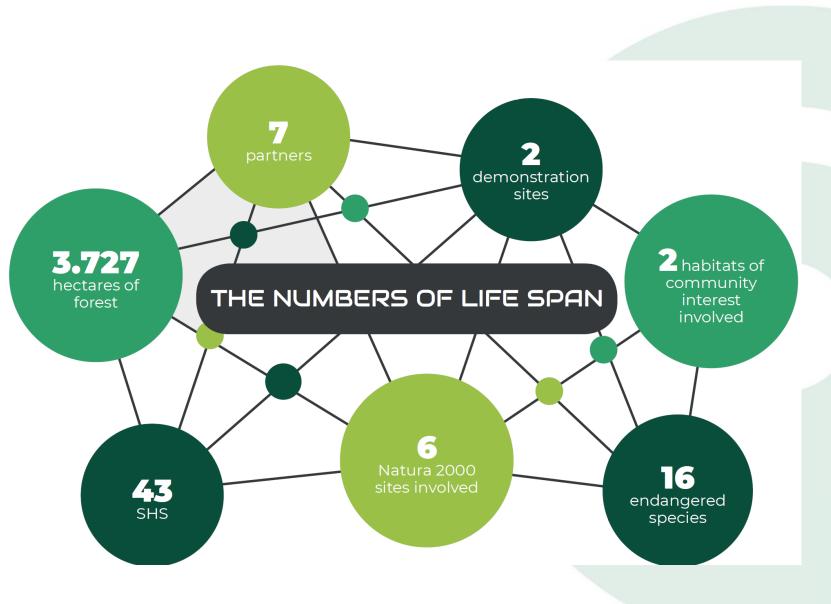












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îlot de sénescence (IdS)

"micro-reserves" functional to the survival of saproxylic species

- dimension
 - 0,5 ÷ 4 ha
- interevent
 - progressive acceleration of stands ageing (girdling, basal basins...)
 - dead wood release (at least 30 m³/ha)
- positioning
 - in the cultivated matrix of the forest, in which silvicultural activities continue
 - creation of a system connected by steppingstones (habitat trees)

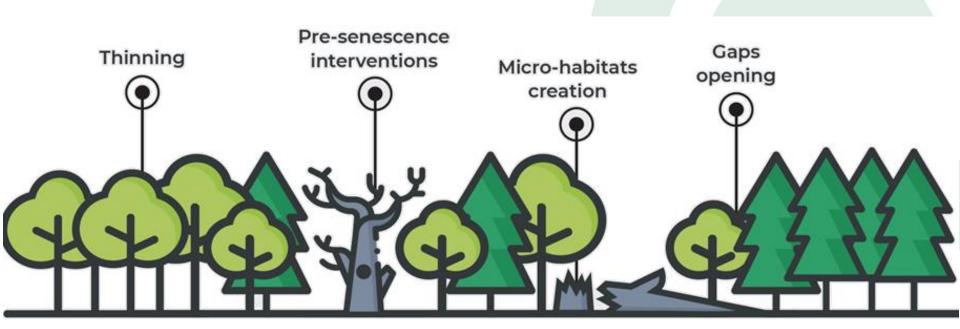






SHS – SAPROXYLIC HABITAT SITES

The main tool of the project is the **Saproxylic Habitat Network** (SHN), a network of **Saproxylic Habitat Sites** (SHS) that will support the presence and dissemination of saproxylic species. Acting as stepping-stones, the SHS will enhance the spreading of saproxylic towards territory where they are absent or not widespread due to forest management reasons.

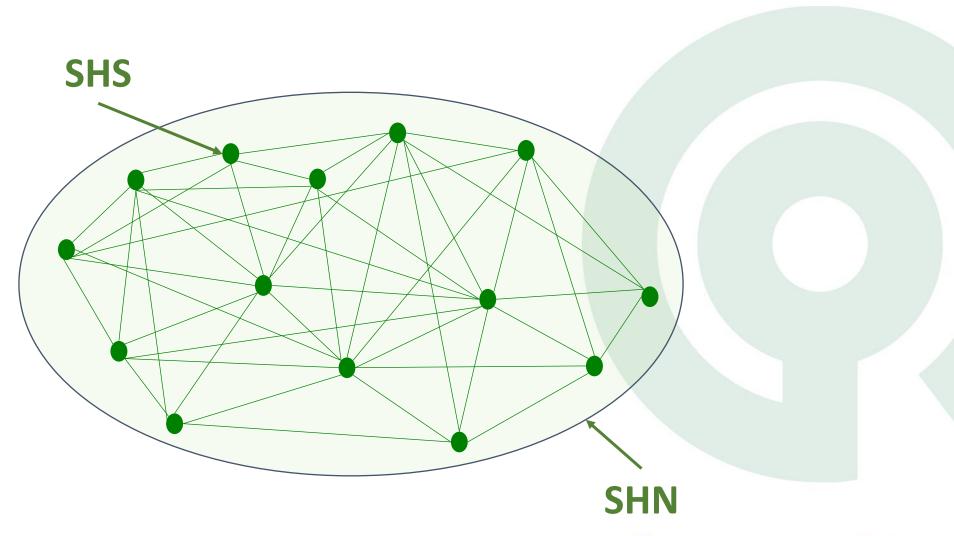








SHSs in a Saproxylic Habitat Network (SHN)











PRE-SENESCENCE AND MICROHABITAT CREATION

Within the SHS, **the process to have habitat trees** and improve the quantity and quality of deadwood **will be speeded up by specific interventions** in order to create key structure for the nesting and growth of saproxylic organisms.



Create artificial snag through pollarding and crushing of standing trees



Create different kind of cavities on trunks

to host saproxylic





Create standing dead trees

(girdled)







SHS NUMBERS

- Surface:
 - IT 2.5 ha
 - DE 1.8 ha
- Microhabitats:
 - at least 15 habitat-trees/ha (e.g. trunk cavities)
- Deadwood:
 - uprooted trees (min. 1/ha)
 - standing dead trees (min. 4/ha)
 - laying dead trees (min. 10/ha)
- Forest gaps:
 - open areas (0.15 ha)











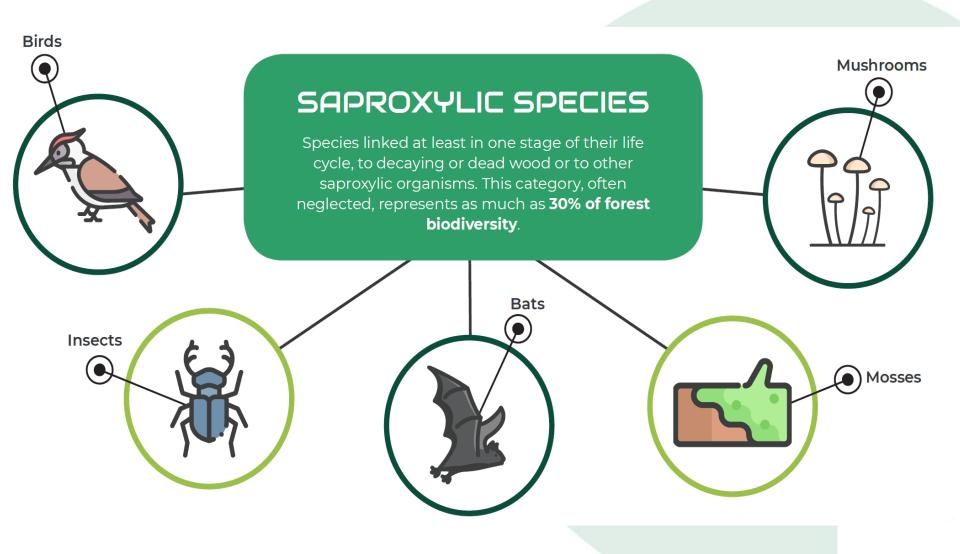
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LIFE SPAN sites



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• CANSIGLIO ORIENTALE FOREST (the Italian site)



SHS positioning







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