



DIVERSIFYING FOREST MANAGEMENT METHODS

1. Lapland's Living Labs Demonstrate

Management of boreal forests is traditionally based on even-aged forestry. In Lapland, continuous cover forestry has been applied in recent years on about seven percent of the total harvested area. Elsewhere in Finland, the share calculated from forest use notifications is even lower.

Diversification of forest management in boreal forests has progressed slowly. More information is needed, for example, on the use of different methods in various sites and their short- and long-term impacts.

Forest Living Labs in the Rovaniemi area serve as showcase for forest users. They illustrate how forest management can be diversified. Visitors can freely observe what different harvesting methods look like and what effects they have. These sites are also monitored and studied for forest regeneration, growth, and biodiversity.

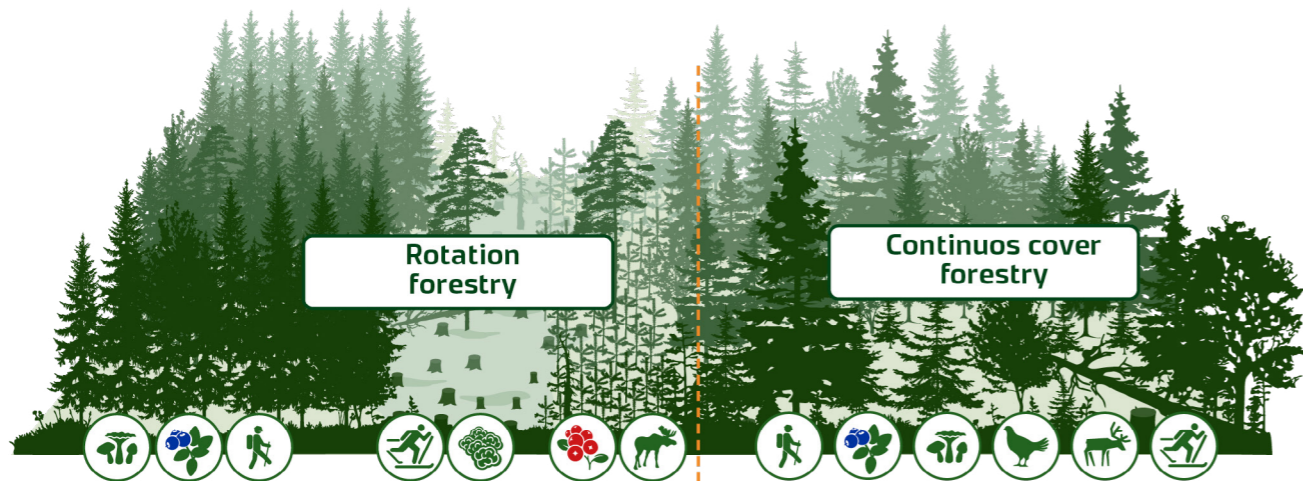


TRANSFORMIT

Integrative Forest Management in Finnish Forests

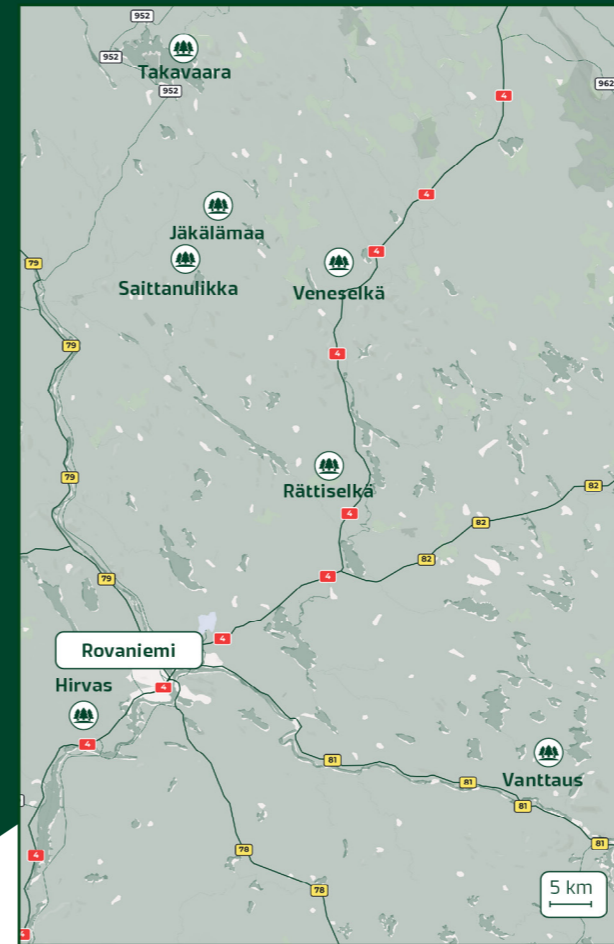
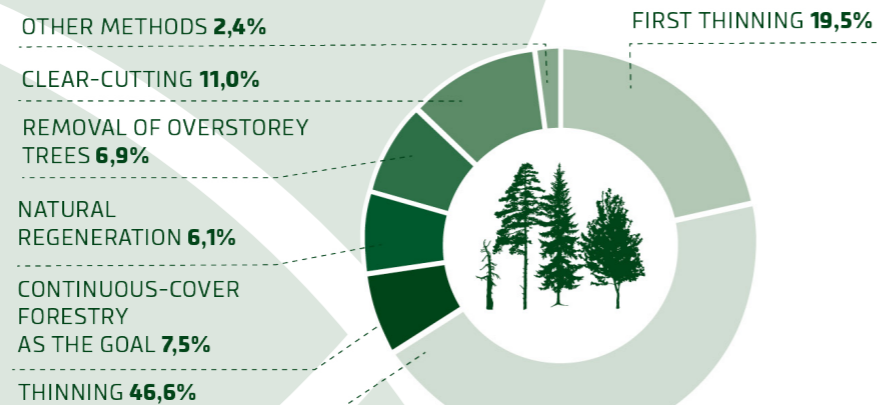
Integrative forest management (IFM) aims at integrating biodiversity conservation and global change adaptation into forest management for the sustainable provision of multiple ecosystem services. It is guided by natural and diverse forest structures, compositions, and dynamics to support ecosystem functioning and resilience. Its management practices consistently consider the tree, stand, and landscape scale and employ different silvicultural intensities, including intentionally unmanaged forests.

IFM can be applied in any type of forest to achieve integrated environmental, economic, and social outcomes.



In forests managed with continuous cover methods, there is no rotation period; the aim is to grow trees of different sizes. In even-aged forestry, dominant trees are grown and managed to develop at the same pace. Continuous cover forestry supports many recreational uses, while even-aged forestry suits various activities during different rotation stages and seasons.

The forestry methods used in Lapland and their share.
The darkest green shade stands for continuous-cover forestry, the other shades stand for the methods used in even-aged forestry.



LIVING LAB - Comparing four Harvesting Methods

Each of the seven sites includes two-hectare areas treated with four different harvesting methods: clear-cutting, seed tree cutting, small gap cutting, and selective cutting.

The areas are studied for the effects of these methods on:

- Forest regeneration and growth
- Biodiversity: birds, beetles, polypores, dead-wood, ants
- Economic viability: harvesting costs, damage during logging

More information: luke.fi/en/projects/demometsa



EXPLORE THE HIRVAS SITE HERE!

In the foreground is a small-gap cutting, and in the background selective and seed-tree fellings.
Photo from the Hirvas site, Atte Mäkinen.



TRANSFORMIT - Integrating societal demands with biodiversity

transformforest.eu/fi/

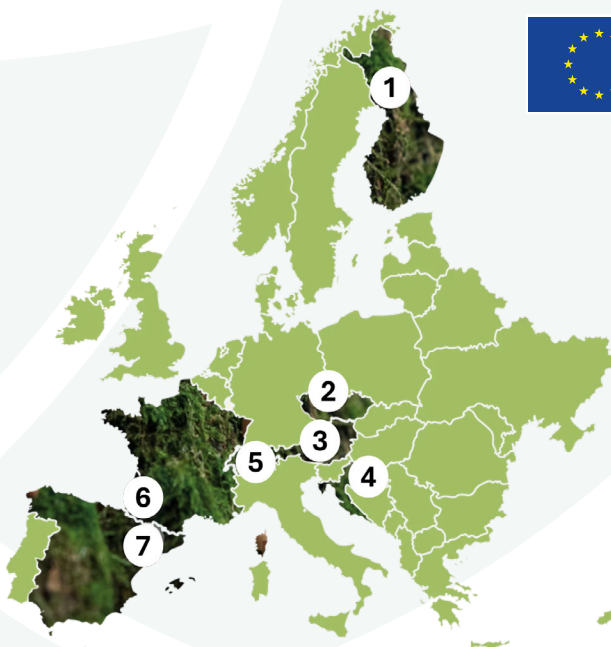
 TRANSFORMIT Project

 European Forest Institute

Transformit tests Integrative Forest Management (IFM) in seven living labs across Europe, aiming to balance economic sustainability with social sustainability and biodiversity.

- Transformit project is a European research and development initiative aiming to **promote sustainable forest management** that balances environmental, economic, and social outcomes across various forest types and contexts.
- In practice, this means Integrative Forest Management.
- The project **tests new forest management solutions** in forest living labs across Europe, including one in Lapland, Finland.
- It also seeks to build **collaboration between researchers and practitioners**.
- The project involves **16 organizations from 12 countries**, including the Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke). It is coordinated by the European Forest Institute (EFI).
- Funded by the European Union, the project has a budget of €6.9 million under the **Horizon Europe Research and Innovation program** (grant agreement 101135263).

1. **FINLAND:** Lapland
2. **CZECH REPUBLIC:** Central Bohemia
3. **AUSTRIA:** Styria
4. **CROATIA:** Zagreb
5. **SWITZERLAND:** Basel Canton
6. **FRANCE:** Les Landes
7. **SPAIN:** Catalonia



Funded by
the European Union