



Forestry in Finland – Climate Change Challenges

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Content

- Global and regional climate change
- Forest sector and climate change
- Making forest fit for climate change
 - Case Finland
- Questions, debate and recommendations



Photo: Kaj Lindh

Global climate change

- Climate change has already affected forest ecosystems
- It will have increasing effects on them in the future
- Without reduction in emissions the change will be irreversible



Source: Wikimedia Commons

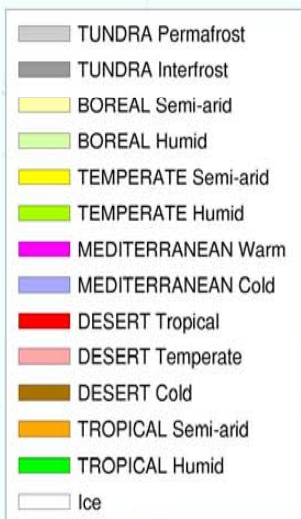
Source: Adatation of forest and people to climate change. IUFRO 2009.

Impacts on forest types

- **Tropical** forests: increased productivity where water is available, but decline in dry areas
- **Subtropical** forests: decreased productivity in most parts
- **Temperate** forests: less affected than other forest types
- **Boreal** forests: particularly affected; increased growth; more fires, pests and storms

Source: Adaptation of forest and people to climate change. IUFRO 2009.

Biomes



Miller Projection
SCALE 1:100,000,000
0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 6,000 7,000 8,000
KILOMETERS

Source: Wikimedia Commons - USDA

Key conclusions

- Mitigation and adaptation are necessary
- Mitigation requires healthy forests
- Unmitigated climate change is likely to exceed the adaptive capacity of many forests
- Large reduction in emissions from fossil fuels and deforestation are needed to preserve forests

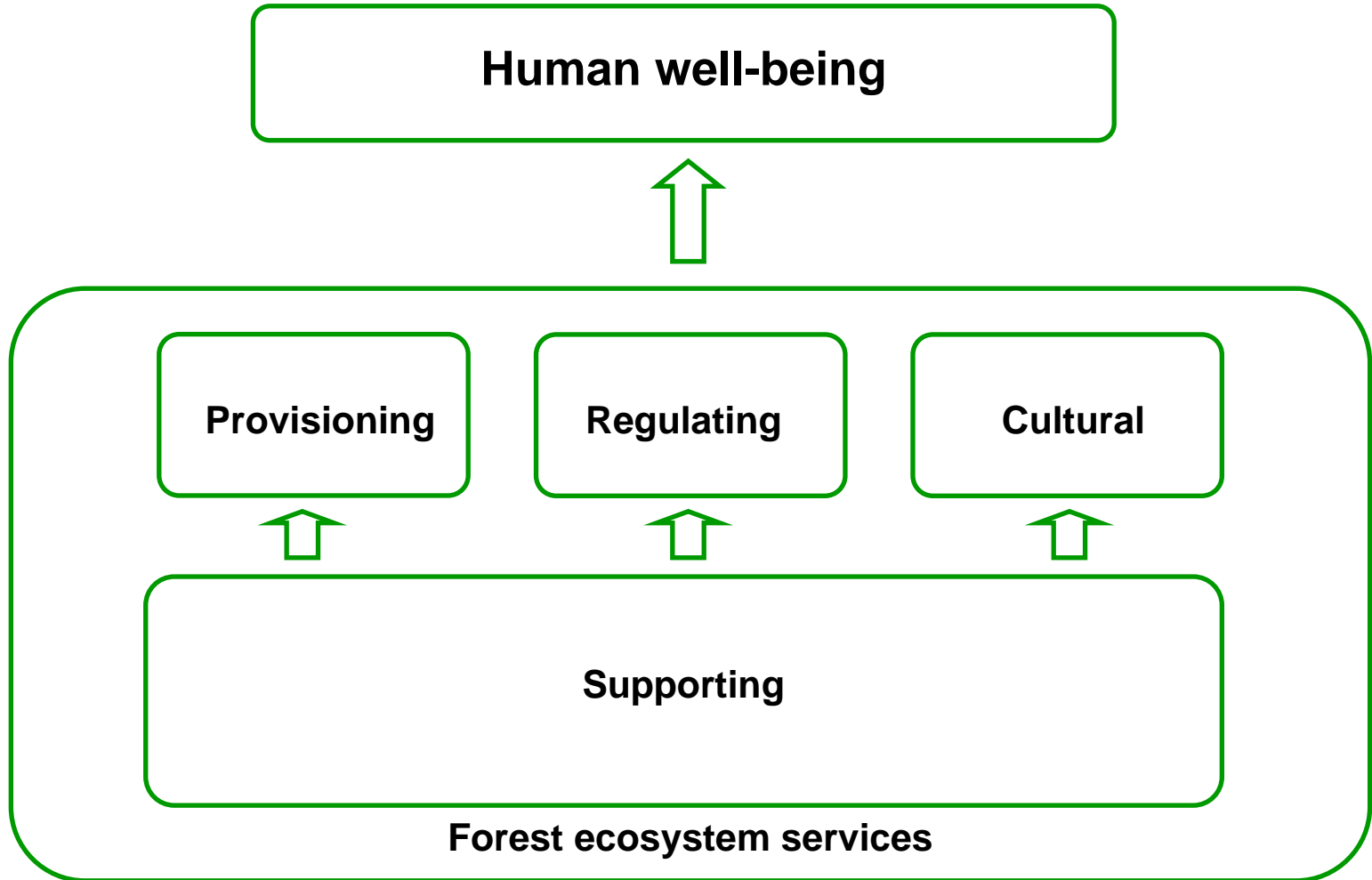
Source: Adatation of forest and people to climate change. IUFRO 2009.

Knowledge gaps

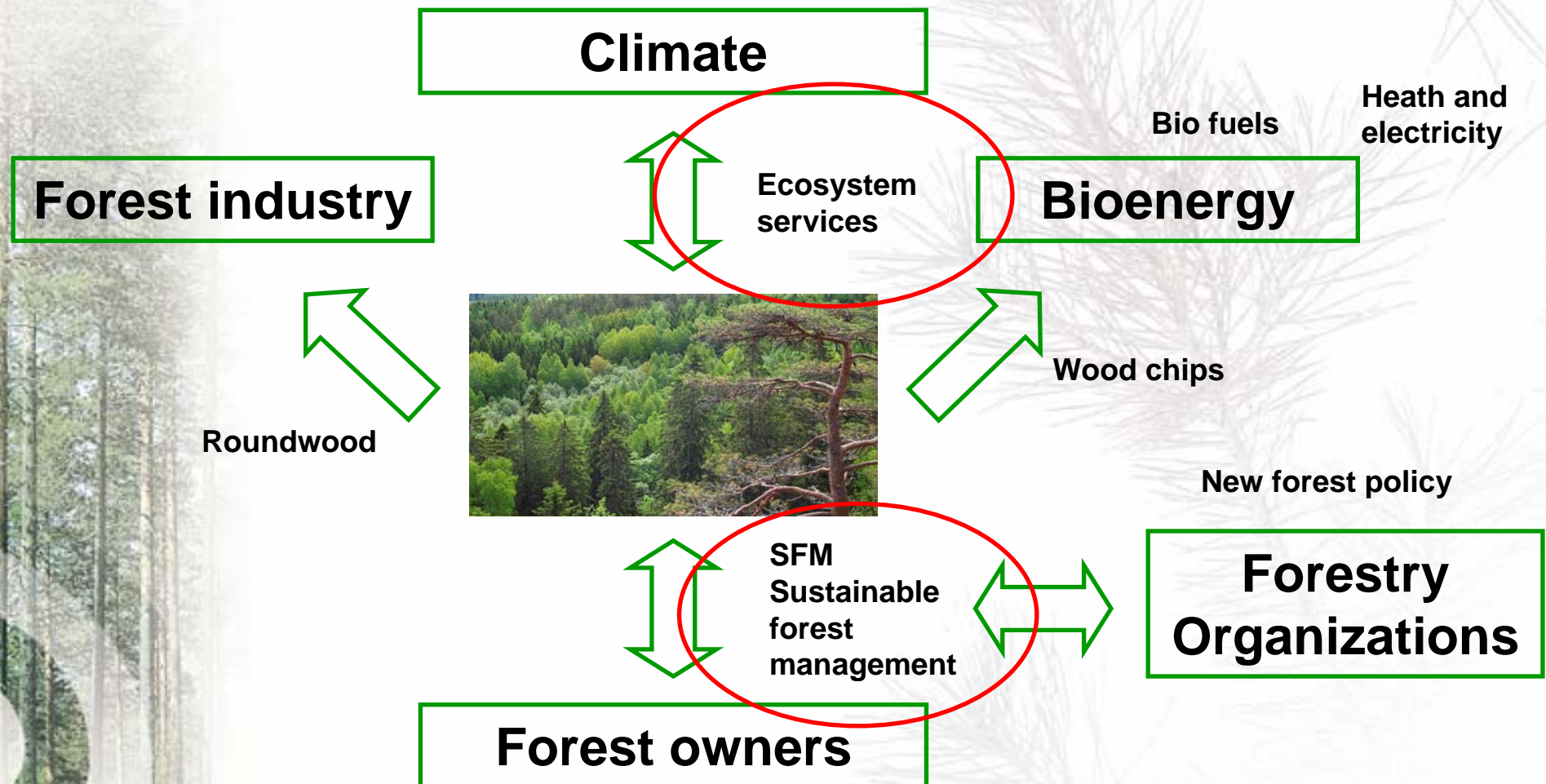
- Regional and local impacts
- Socio-economic impacts
- Effectiveness of management and policy measures for adaptation

Source: Adatation of forest and people to climate change. IUFRO 2009.

Forest ecosystem services



Forest sector and climate change



Making forest fit for climate change

– Case Finland

- Finland is situated in the boreal zone
- forests cover more than 70 per cent of the land area
- Finland has the fifth largest wood resources in Europe, after Russia, France, Sweden and Germany





Estimated climate changes in Finland

- Milder and more rainy winters
- Slightly warmer summers
- Risk for occasional summer droughts in Southern Finland
- Uncertainty of storm risk



Impacts of estimated climate change in Finland

- Warmer summers increase growth especially in Northern Finland
- The main tree species are not threatened:
 - Spruce (*Picea abies*) is sensitive against occasional droughts in Southern Finland
 - Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) can adapt to changes
- Peatland forests grow well during dry summers
- Insect damages are likely to increase (e.g. *Ips* sp., *Lymantria monacha*)
- Earlier growth > increased risk of frost damages
- Increased risk of fires





Photo: Kaj Lindh



Impacts of estimated climate change in Finland

- Warmer winters have mainly negative effects
- Harvesting cannot rely on frozen ground in Southern Finland
- Harvesting causes more root damages
- Lack of ground frost increases storm risk
- Root rot (*Heterobasidion annosum*) damages are likely to increase



Making forests fit

- Management recommendations not changed yet
- Prevention of insect damages has been on the agenda for a long time
- Spruce is the dominating species in planting – more diversity is needed
- Forest road network is improved for year-round use
- Dry summers increase fire risk; present fire monitoring is effective and the road network is helping in fire fighting



Sustainable forest management - SFM

- can be applied to reduce the exposure and sensitivity of a forest and enhance its adaptive capacity
- can play an important role in climate change adaptation globally
- SFM at present and in the future in France and Finland?

Merci beaucoup!

Questions, debate and
recommendations...