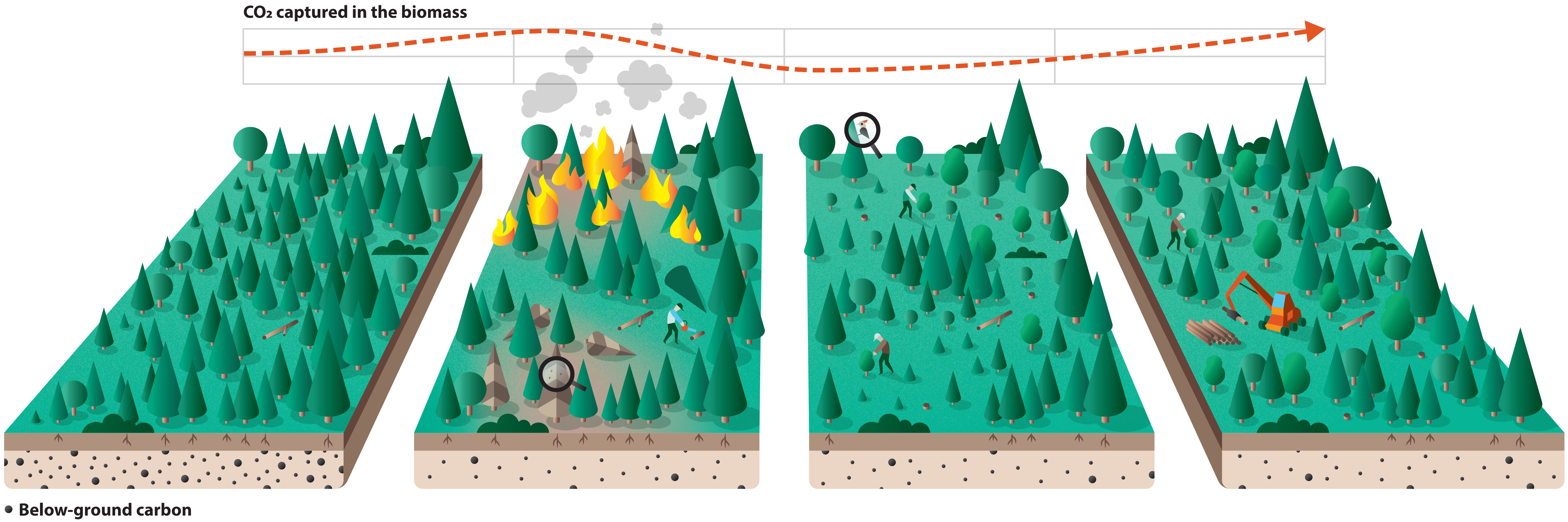
Managing forest carbon: turning risk into resilience

Forests are crucial climate regulators by capturing and storing carbon dioxide (CO_2) in wood and soil. However, many European forests are losing their capacity to store CO_2. Managing above-ground biomass helps to secure forest carbon stability.



The decrease in forest carbon in Europe is mainly caused by forest aging and natural disturbances. →

After storms, fire, pests and other natural disturbances, the level of CO_2 released to the atmosphere increases. →

Risk management strategies include forest management to increase forest stand diversity, tree species diversification, regulating stand density, preventative wildfire management and improved genetic selection. →

Future forest ecosystems will likely be less tall, have less biomass and be more diverse. Long-term harvested wood products are an important carbon mitigation solution. The cascading use of wood promotes resource efficiency and a circular bioeconomy.

Read the full workshop summary on "The role of forests and wood products in decarbonizing Europe's economy" on teamingup4forests.com

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