

Comparison of some pan-European and FRA indicators **Criteria 2 and 5**

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European 2020 reporting)**

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Overview

- Indicator 2.4 Forest damage/5a-b
Disturbances
- Indicator 2.5 Forest land degradation/5c
Degraded forest
- Indicator 5.1 Protective forests/3a Designated
management objective

Indicator 2.4 Forest damage/5a-b Disturbances

Pan-European

- Disturbance to the forest which may be caused by biotic or abiotic agents, resulting in death, or a significant loss of vitality, productivity or value of trees and other components of the forest ecosystem.
- The figures for the reporting years refer to the situation in a reference year, a “central year” (1990, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015) noted in the Table, or in a nearest year for which data is available, not the averages of annually affected areas for the 5-year periods, e.g. 1988-1992 for 1990. National Correspondents are asked for area with damage present in a reference year (as in pan-European 2007, 2011). If for example damage occurred in 2001, the area affected should be included in the reporting for 2005, only if effects of the damage are still present in 2005, as well as in the subsequent year(s) (2010, 2015) if relevant.

FRA

- Damage caused by any factor (biotic or abiotic) that adversely affects the vigor and productivity of the forest and which is not a direct result of human activities.
- The reporting is annual starting from the year 2000 until the year 2017. The reporting should be done according with the primary/major disturbing agent/event and the areas reported should be exclusive.

Indicator 2.4 Forest damage/5a-b Disturbances

Pan-European

Primarily damaged by insects and disease:

- Forest and other wooded land where insect attack or disease has been identified as the primary cause of damage.

Primarily damaged by wildlife and grazing:

- Forest and other wooded land where damage has been caused by wildlife or grazing by domestic animals. Includes: Grazing or browsing of young plants, preventing or delaying the establishment or regeneration of the stand.

Primarily damaged by storm, wind, snow or other identifiable abiotic factors:

- Forest and other wooded land on which the trees have been felled or damaged by storm, wind, snow or other abiotic factors such as avalanches, landslides or flooding.

FRA

Disturbance by insects:

- Disturbance caused by insect pests.

Disturbance by diseases:

- Disturbance caused by diseases attributable to pathogens, such as bacteria, fungi, phytoplasma or viruses.

No corresponding category

Disturbances by severe weather events:

- Disturbances caused by abiotic factors, such as snow, storm, droughts, etc.

Indicator 2.4 Forest damage/5a-b Disturbances

Pan-European

Primarily damaged by fire:

- Forest and other wooded land, the vegetation on which, including the trees, has been wholly or largely destroyed by fire.

Primarily human induced:

- Damage primarily human induced – Forest operations: these include damages incurred in the process of the road building and landings setting, or harvesting damage, incl. through skidding tracks, hauling and transport.
- Damage primarily human induced - Other: these include e.g. damages caused by pollution from known local sources, damage from visitors to forests; vandalism, etc. Note that human induced fire is not to be reported in this class.

Unspecified / Mixed damage

- Forest or other wooded land damaged by more than one group of causing agents (e.g. both biotic and abiotic) and/or identification of primary cause not possible. Note: if the causing agent is unidentified but known to belong to insects or diseases, the area should be reported in that category.

FRA

Forest (Sub-category of land area affected by fire):

- Forest area affected by fire.

No corresponding category

No corresponding category

Other (specify in comments) – not exactly corresponding to pan-European category

Indicator 2.5 Forest land degradation/5c Degraded forest

Categories	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
Forest	Yes	(Yes)
Other wooded land	Yes	(No)
Total forest and other wooded land	Yes	(No)

Pro-cess	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
Pan-European	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Indicator 2.5 Forest land degradation/5c Degraded forest

Pan-European

Area with forest land degradation

- Forest land severely damaged by e.g. the desertification, fires, grazing, air pollution, erosion, unsustainable management, etc. that lost tree cover and with soil damaged to a degree, that severely hampers or delays the re-establishment of stocking.
Note: After stocking is re-established, the area can be still considered degraded forest, but not degraded forest land.

FRA

Degraded forest

Not corresponding to pan-European category

- To be defined by the country.

Explanatory note:

- Countries should document definition or description of degraded forest and provide information on how this data is being collected.

Indicator 2.5 Forest land degradation/5c Degraded forest

Pan-European

- “Primarily degraded” is mainly related to the severity of the influence on degradation. The area degraded by various agents (no matter which kind of agent and how many subsequent agents) should be counted just once.
- Sub-class “Primarily degraded by grazing”: this category usually includes land degraded (eroded and poor in humus) by various domestic animals (degradation by wild animals is expected to be rare). This type degradation typically takes place on non-forest land; however, the affected plots are many times left for forest expansion or decided to be afforested. Please use “Country comments” to specify if these plots are considered to be degraded forest land in your country, and if you have sufficient information for their monitoring and reporting.
- Sub-class “Primarily degraded by repeated fires”: this sub-class is expected to be more common on forest land, however, degraded regularly burned pastures also belongs to this sub-class. Please use “Country comments” to specify if these plots are considered to be degraded forest land in your country, and if you have sufficient information for their monitoring and reporting.

Indicator 2.5 Forest land degradation/5c Degraded forest

Pan-European

- Sub-class “Primarily degraded by air pollution”: air pollution can cause the changes in pH, leaching of nutrients, crusts on the soil surface, etc. Please use “Country comments” to specify if these plots are considered to be degraded forest land in your country, and if you have sufficient information for their monitoring and reporting.
- Sub-class “Primarily degraded by desertification”: this type of degradation is mostly related to climate/weather influence possibly combined with fires, grazing, deforestation and other agents. Please use “Country comments” to specify if these plots are considered to be degraded forest land in your country, and if you have sufficient information for their monitoring and reporting.
- Sub-class “Primarily degraded by other agent(s)” comprises: repeated damage to forest stands, poor forest management, landslides, long-term changes in water table, etc. The agent(s), if relevant, has (have) to be named in the blank field in the table 2.5 header. Please use “Country comments” to characterise the agent that caused the degradation, and if these plots are considered to be degraded forest land in your country and if you have sufficient information for their monitoring and reporting.
- Total area degraded should be the sum of degradation by individual sub-classes.

Indicator 5.1 Protective forests/3a Designated management objective

Categories	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
Forest	Yes	Yes
Other wooded land	Yes	No
Total forest and other wooded land	Yes	No

Process	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Pan-European	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
FRA	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Indicator 5.1 Protective forests/3a Designated management objective

Pan-European

MCPFE Class 3: Main Management Objective “Protective Functions”

- The management is clearly directed to protect soil and its properties or water quality and quantity or other forest ecosystem functions, or to protect infrastructure and managed natural resources against natural hazards
- Forests and other wooded lands are explicitly designated to fulfil protective functions in management plans or other legally authorised equivalents
- Any operation negatively affecting soil or water or the ability to protect other ecosystem functions, or the ability to protect infrastructure and managed natural resources against natural hazards is prevented

FRA

Designated management objective: Protection of soil and water (primary designated objective and total area with designated objective)

Explanatory notes:

- Harvesting of wood and non-wood forest products may (sometimes) be allowed, but with specific restrictions aimed at maintaining the tree cover and not damaging the vegetation that protects the soil.
- National legislation may stipulate that buffer zones should be maintained along rivers and may restrict wood harvesting on slopes exceeding certain steepness. Such areas should be considered as designated for protection of soil and water.
- Includes forest areas managed for combating desertification and protection of infrastructure against avalanche and land slides.

Thank you!

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