

BEST PRACTICES ON FOREST INNOVATION IN VALENCIAN REGION - SPAIN

Pilar Ara Lázaro
Forest Management Service
DG of Natural environment and environmental assessment of the Regional Government,
Valencia



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Contents

Where are we?

Forest surface

Public Utility Forest

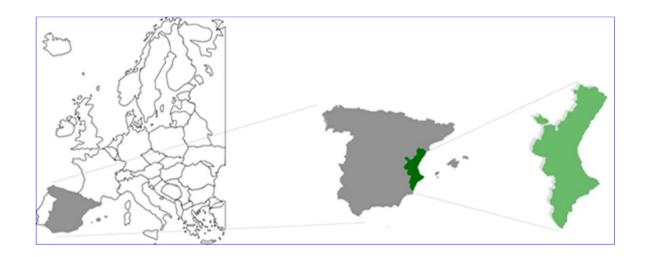
Forest Management Service

Forest investment

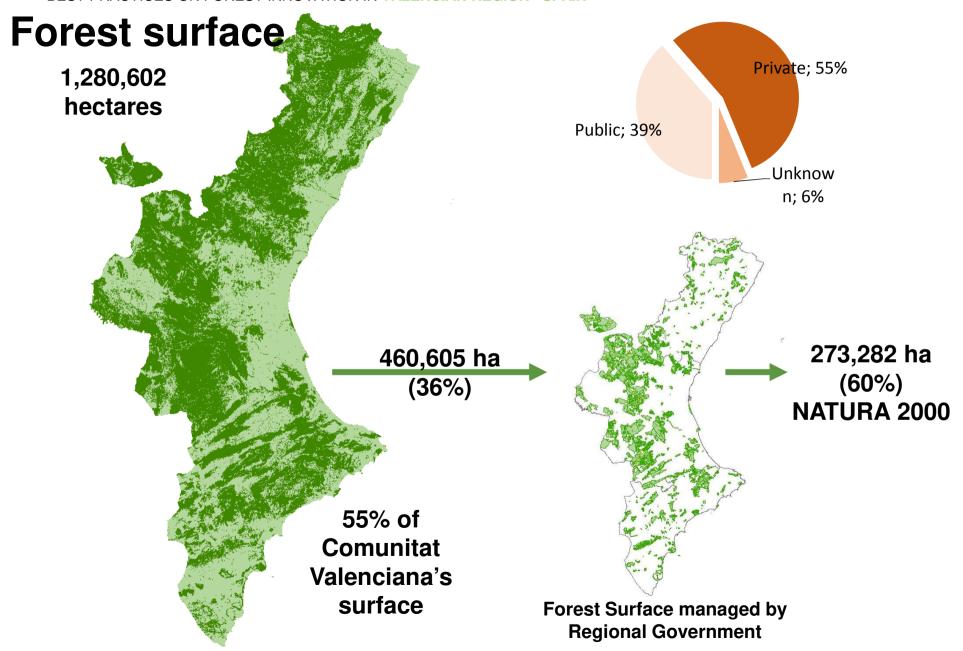
Innovative practices

Conclusions

Where are we?



Valencian Region is in the Mediterranean basin



Public Utility Forest

Forest Surface: 1,280,602 ha
Public Utility Forests surface: 414,050 ha
(32%)



The first protection figure in the world

Creation: Madoz disentailment Year 1855

Catalogue of Public Utility Forests Last approval year 1970

Natura 2000 delimitation

Public Utility Forest



Forestry Act 2003

strengthens the protection of Public Utility Forests

PUBLIC DOMAIN

Forest Management Service (Regional Government)





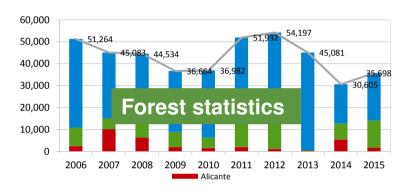




Forest Management Service (Regional Government)



Cortas de madera (m3 con corteza)







Executive Framework

Level	Practice		Innovative approach
Strategic planning	Valencian Community Forestry Territorial Action Plan	PATFOR	Environmental services approach Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
Tactical planning	Forest Resources Management Plans	Sant Mateu	Environmental services approach Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
Operational planning	Forest digital cartography	https://visor.gva.es/ visor/	Available to the public. Cartography according to European Directive INSPIRE 2007/2/EC
	PROFORBIOMED project	proforbiomed	Promotion of forest biomass in the Mediterranean basin
	LIFE RENAIX EL BOSC project	LIFE RENAIX EL BOSC	Adaptive forestry for the recovery and conservation of Tilio-Acerion forest formations
	LIFE TECMINE project	TECTOMINE	Demonstration project to test new environmental and sustanainable restoration techniques in mining forest areas

Executive Framework



Executive Framework



Executive Framework

Level	Practice	Funds	Innovative approach
Operational planning	 ✓ Forest management plans in public and private forests (grants) ✓ Forestry treatments ✓ Forest Health 	The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development Europe investing in rural areas	 ✓ Environmental services approach ✓ Forestry for fire prevention ✓ Water forestry to generate forest masses that consume less water ✓ Adaptive forestry to generate local rainfall ✓ Adaptative forestry for increasing carbon capture and storage capacity
	 ✓ Environmental restoration of areas affected by forest fires, drought or pests ✓ Hydrological-forestry restoration projects ✓ Reforestation projects 	European Union European Regional Development Fund e forests of the 2	

Forests that protect themselves
Forest that generate rainfalls
Forest that harvest water
Forests that mitigate climate change
Forests that defend life



Legal Framework

Legislation development

Forest harvesting
Forest management plans
Harvesting truffles
Temporary forest plantations



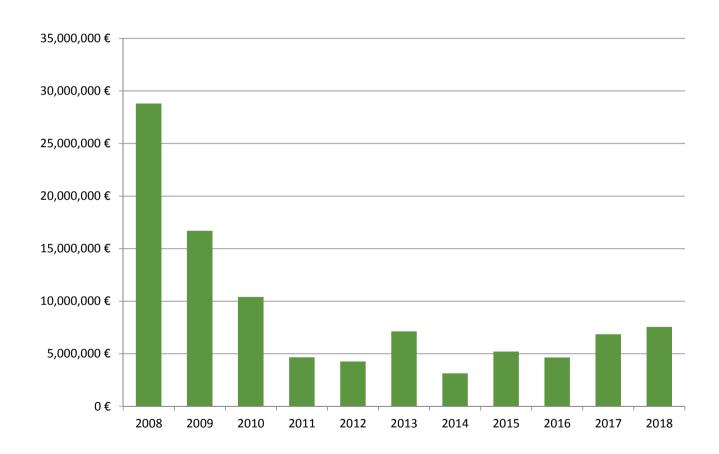
Administrative procedures

Forest management plans
Timber inspections
Temporary forest plantations





Forest investment



Conclusions

- ✓ We manage 36% of the forest surface
- ✓ Our forests are not economically profitable
- ✓ Private owners don't manage
- ✓ Public investment is not enough
- ✓ Our forests are stagnant
- ✓ We need forest prepared to climate emergencies
- ✓ We need European funds to increase investment
- ✓ Natura 2000 is located in forest areas
- ✓ Natura 2000 Directive requires actions to be carried out in the natural environment
- ✓ The European Forestry Strategy has not developed Directives that oblige states to act in the forest environment
- ✓ Forests must be preserved to preserve Natura 2000

Thanks for your attention

Pilar Ara Lázaro ara_pil@gva.es

Forest and livestock trails website http://www.agroambient.gva.es/es/web/medio-natural/montes

Social networks

Twitter: @GVAagroambient Facebook: @GVAAgroambient