

# LIFE RedBosques\_Clima

**Nature-based solutions  
to improve adaptation  
of forests to climate  
change**



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European Forest Restoration"  
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# The LIFE RedBosques\_Clima Project



DURATION: 01/09/21 - 30/11/25

Coordination: Fundación Fernando González Bernáldez

## Partners:

- Generalitat de Catalunya
- Centre de Recerca i Aplicacions Forestals CREAM
- Generalitat Valenciana
- VAERSA
- Junta de Comunidades de Castilla-La Mancha

Cofinancing Partner: Gobierno Vasco







# Forests and Climate Change



# Forests and Climate Change



Temperature increase  
Less rainfall/ irregular  
More intense and frequent extreme events (heat waves)

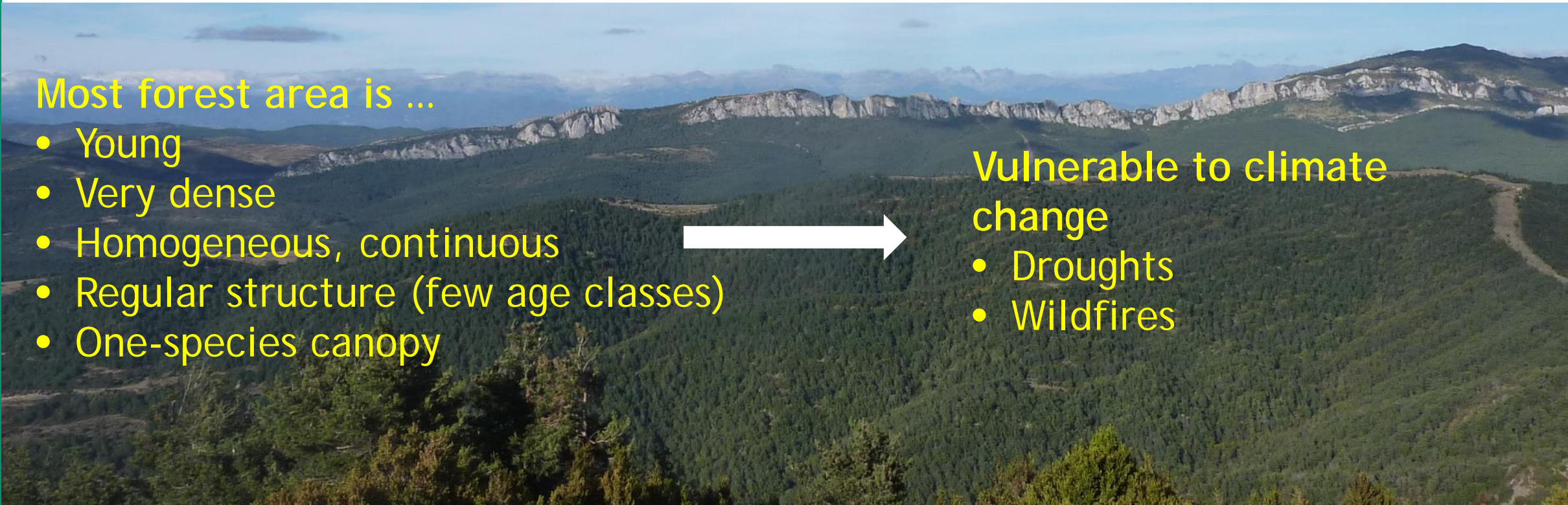
Most forest area is ...

- Young
- Very dense
- Homogeneous, continuous
- Regular structure (few age classes)
- One-species canopy

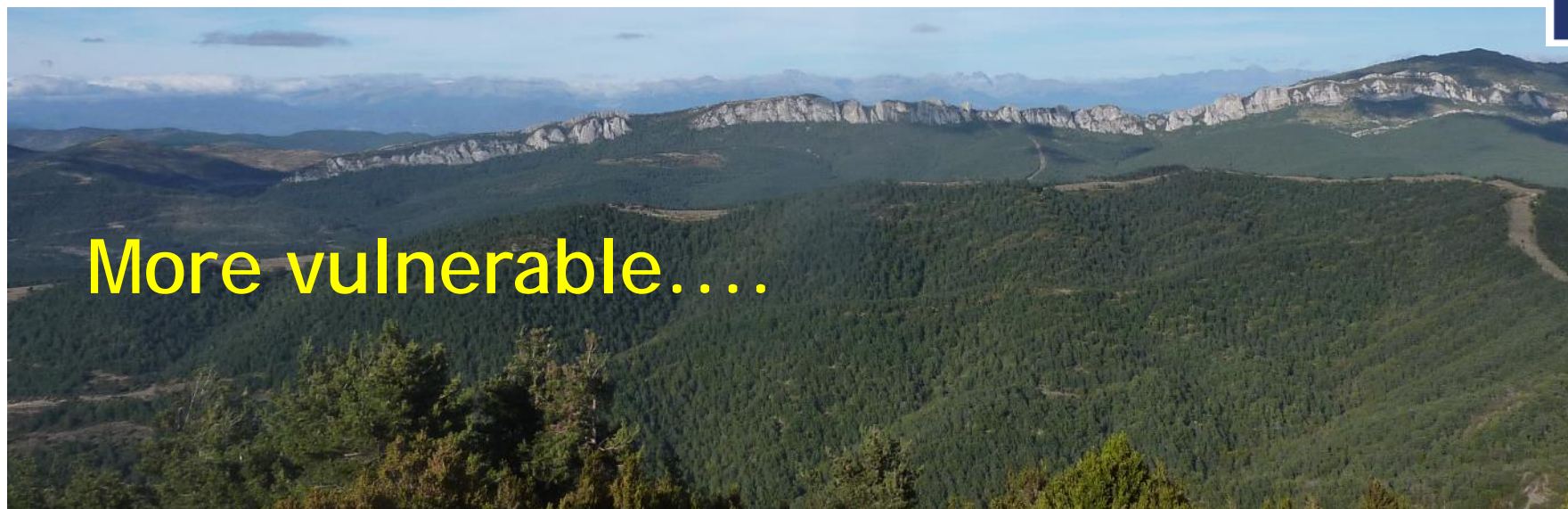


**Vulnerable to climate change**

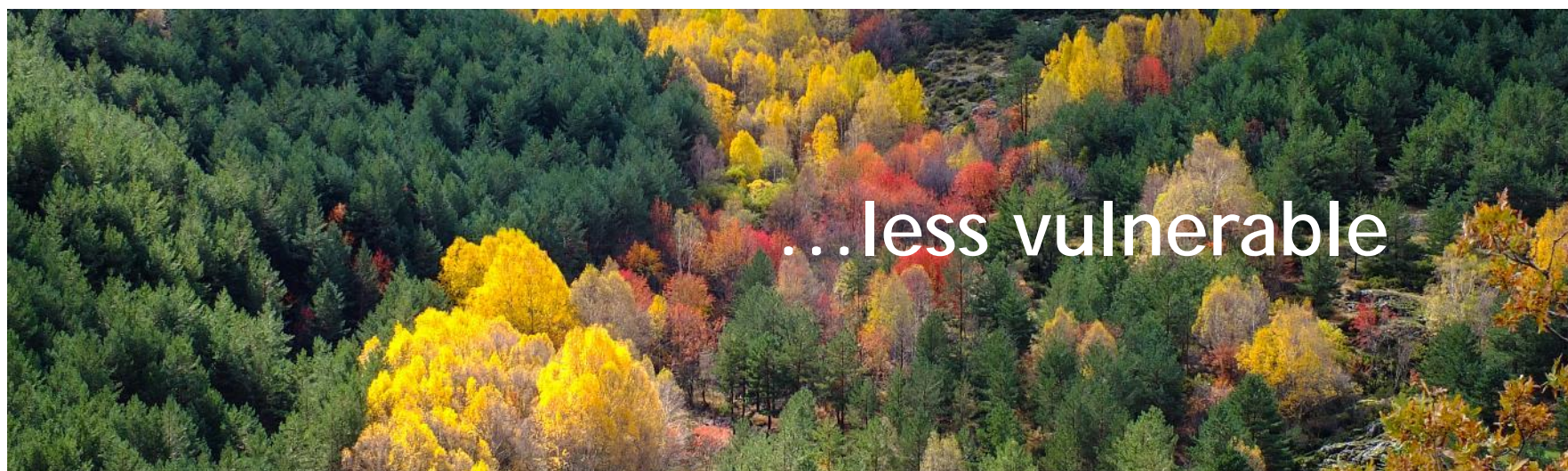
- Droughts
- Wildfires







More vulnerable....



...less vulnerable



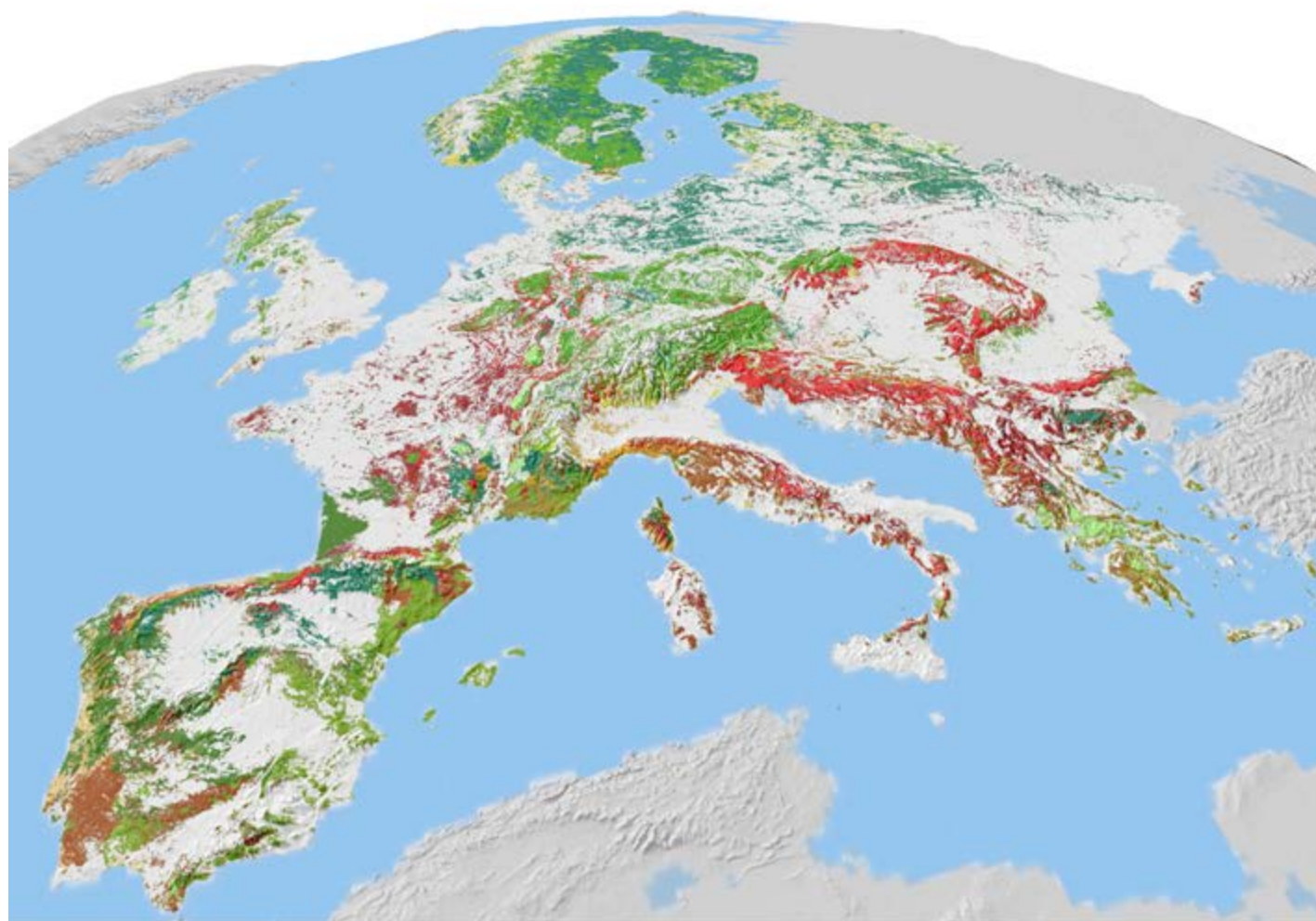






# Forests in Southern Europe





## Legend

- 0
- Abies spp
- Larix spp
- Picea spp
- Pinus pinaster
- Pinus sylvestris
- other Pinus
- Pseudotsuga Mensziesii
- other Conifers
- Alnus spp
- Betula spp
- Carpinus spp
- Castanea spp
- Eucalyptus spp
- Fagus spp
- Fraxinus spp
- Populus spp
- Quercus robur / petraea
- other Quercus
- Robinia spp
- other Broadleaved



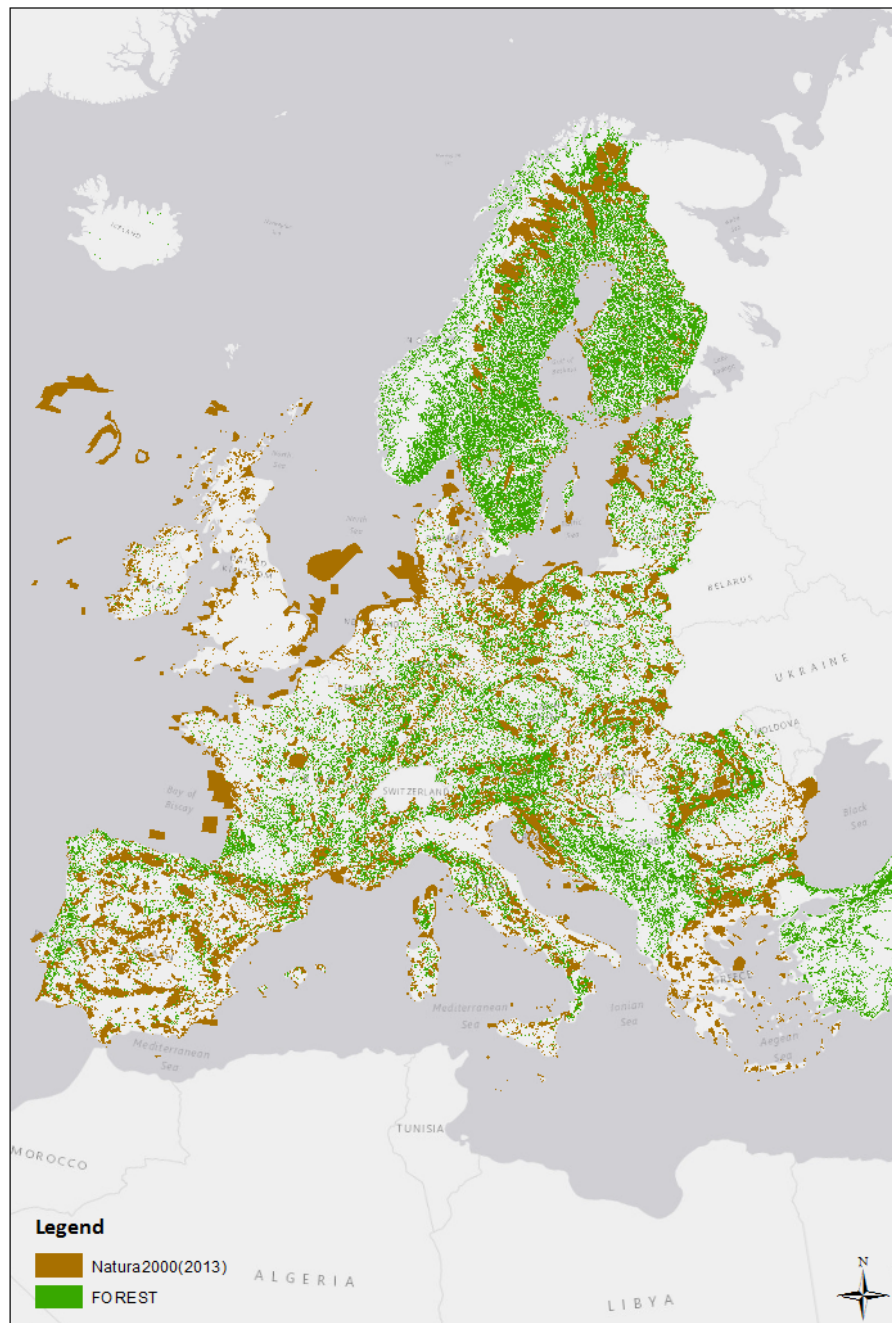
Source: European Forest Institute





Forest Habitats of Community Interest represent 50% of the Natura 2000 area in the EU.

In Spain: Natura 2000 = 27%  
80.000 km<sup>2</sup> forest in Natura 2000



Source: An Bollen & Darline Velghe. 2015. Forest thematic report. University of Antwerp





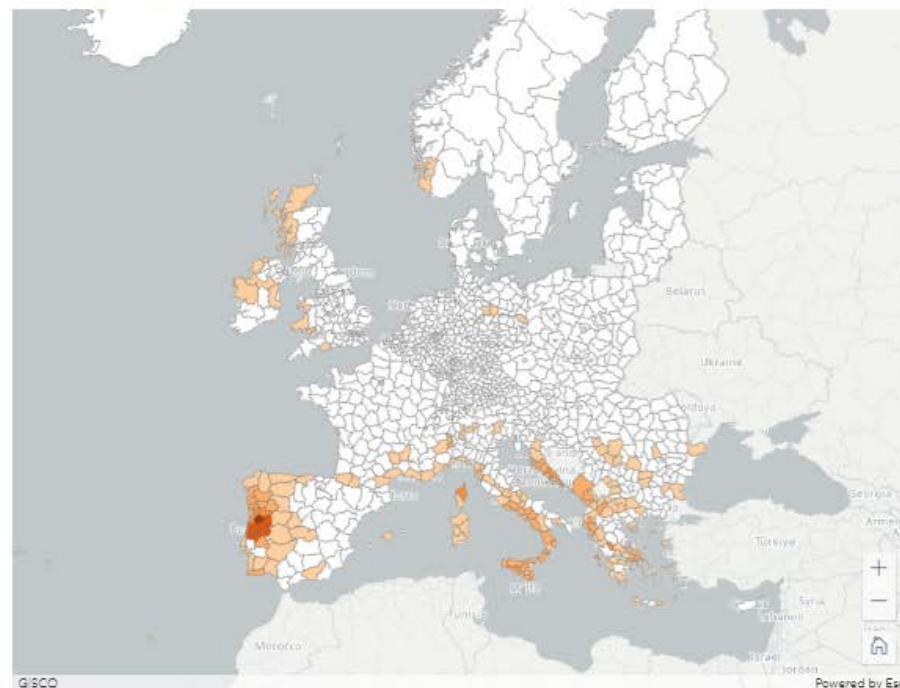
## Percentage of population exposed to wildfires in NUTS3 regions



2010-2012

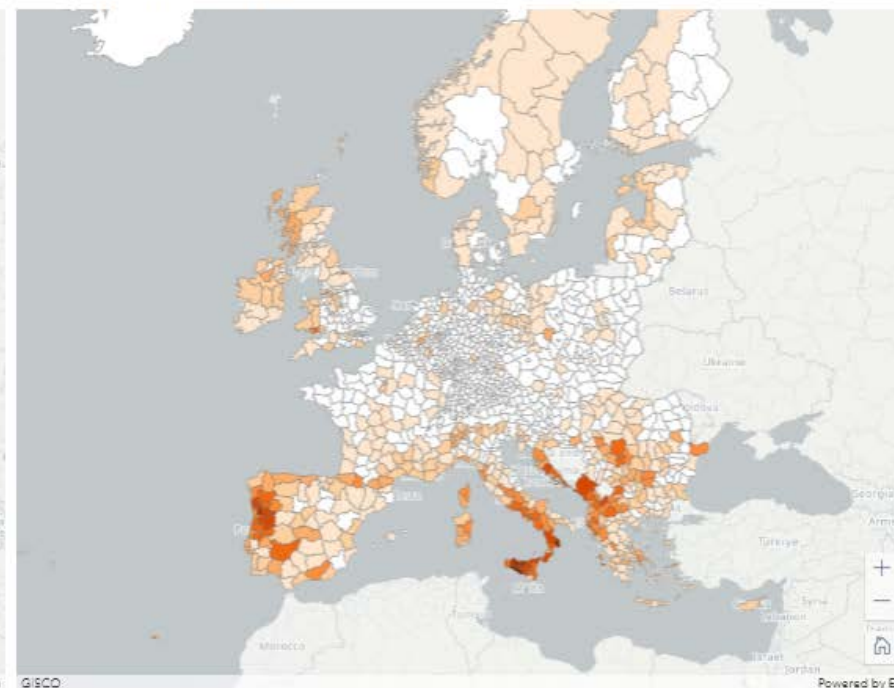
2017-2019

Percentage of population exposed



0 - 0.1% 0.1 - 0.5% 0.5 - 1% 1 - 5% 5% >

Percentage of population exposed within a 5km buffer



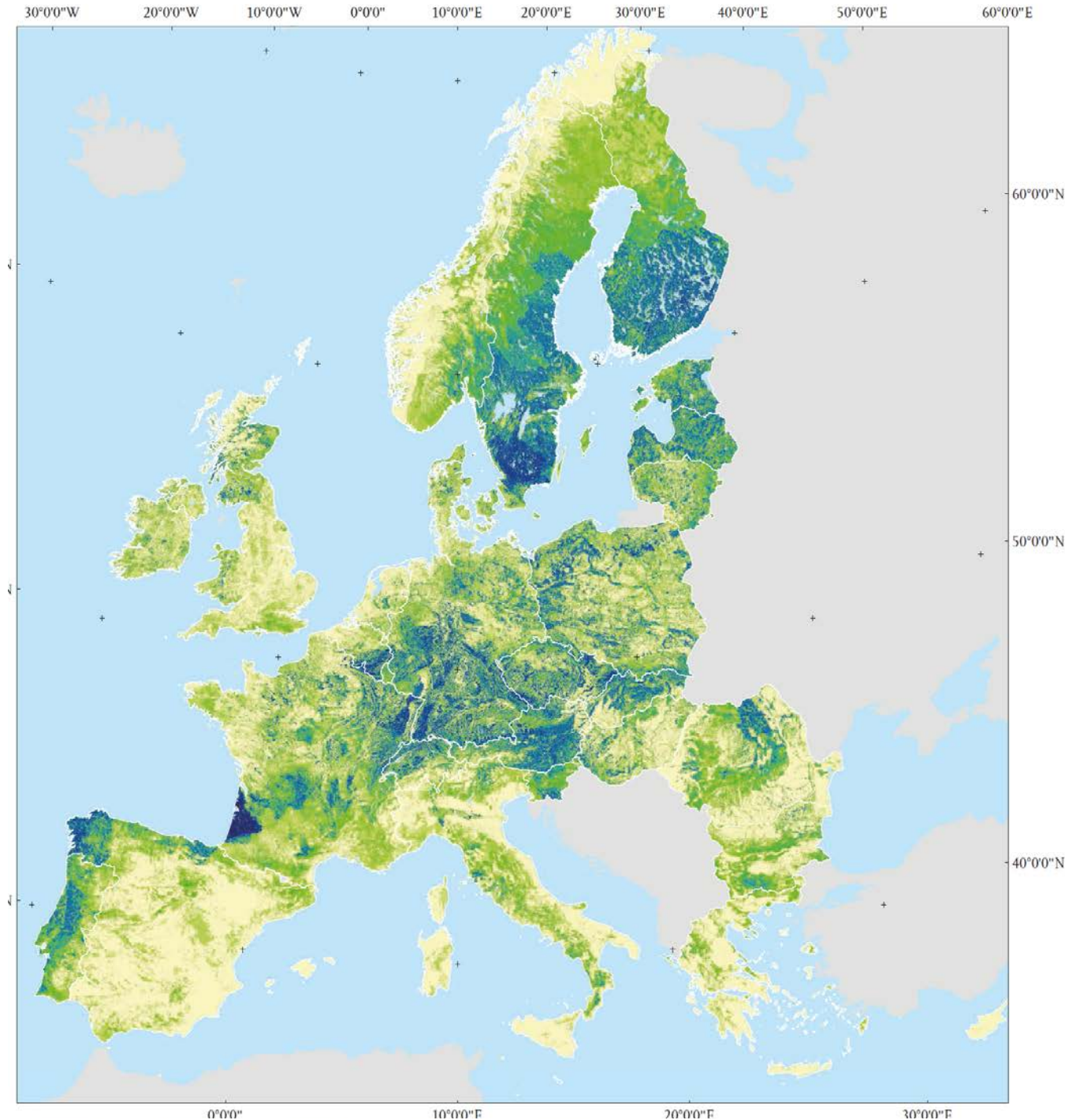
0 - 1% 1 - 5% 5 - 10% 10 - 20% 20 - 30% 30 - 40% 40 - 50% 50% >

Source: Unpublished EEA analysis based on [European forest fire information system \(EFFIS\)](#) and [Eurostat](#)

### Sources

[1] EEA, 2023, [Water scarcity conditions in Europe \(Water exploitation index plus\)](#) (8th EAP)

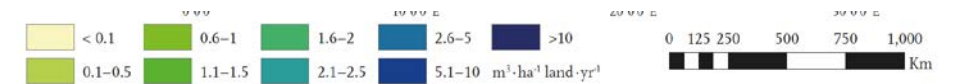




**Wood production ( m<sup>3</sup> ·ha<sup>-1</sup> ·year) in Europe averaged over the period 2000-2010.**



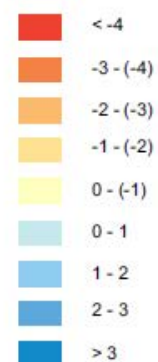
EUROPEAN FOREST INSTITUTE





## Population change in predominantly rural regions, 2001-2011

Average annual population change in rural  
Local Administrative Units (%), 2001 - 2011



urban or intermediate LAU units

■ no data

Notes  
- Data for LT, PT, SI  
correspond to LAU1





# Key messages



In the context of Southern Europe, adaptation of forests is a particularly priority strategy:

- Large area
- With high conservation values
- Highly vulnerable to climate change
- In a context of rural depopulation and abandonment



# Key messages



- 1) Lack of expertise -> avoid maladaptation -> decision support tools needed
  - Tools for assessing vulnerability
  - standards & protocols
  
- 2) Manage forests for adaptation, but how?-> close to nature silviculture & beyond



# Decision support tools: standards & protocols for design of adaptation measures

Criteria 1. Appropriate fit with planning and support

Criteria 2. Consideration of the project's social dimension

Criteria 3. The diagnosis includes a climate risk analysis

Criteria 4. Clear objectives related to climate vulnerabilities

Criteria 5. Synergies with biodiversity conservation objectives

Criteria 6. The project's economic viability is considered

Criteria 7. Provide a system for monitoring and evaluating results





# Decision support tools: index for assessing drought risk

Scope	Sub-scope	Criterion	Indicator
Exposure	Climatic exposure		Climatic aridity index
			Climatic suitability of species
	Geographic exposure		Topographic moisture index
			Solar radiation
			Soil depth
Vulnerability	Susceptibility	Functional susceptibility	Mean embolism susceptibility
			Mean root depth
			Embolism susceptibility diversity
			Root depth diversity
		Structural and compositional susceptibility	Basal area
			Mean diameter at breast height (DBH)
			Number of tree species
			Number of diameter classes
	Lack of recovery capacity		Mean resprouting capacity
			Resprouting capacity diversity
			Regeneration index





# Manage forests for adaptation, but how?



Mechanized forestry is the only option with economic return

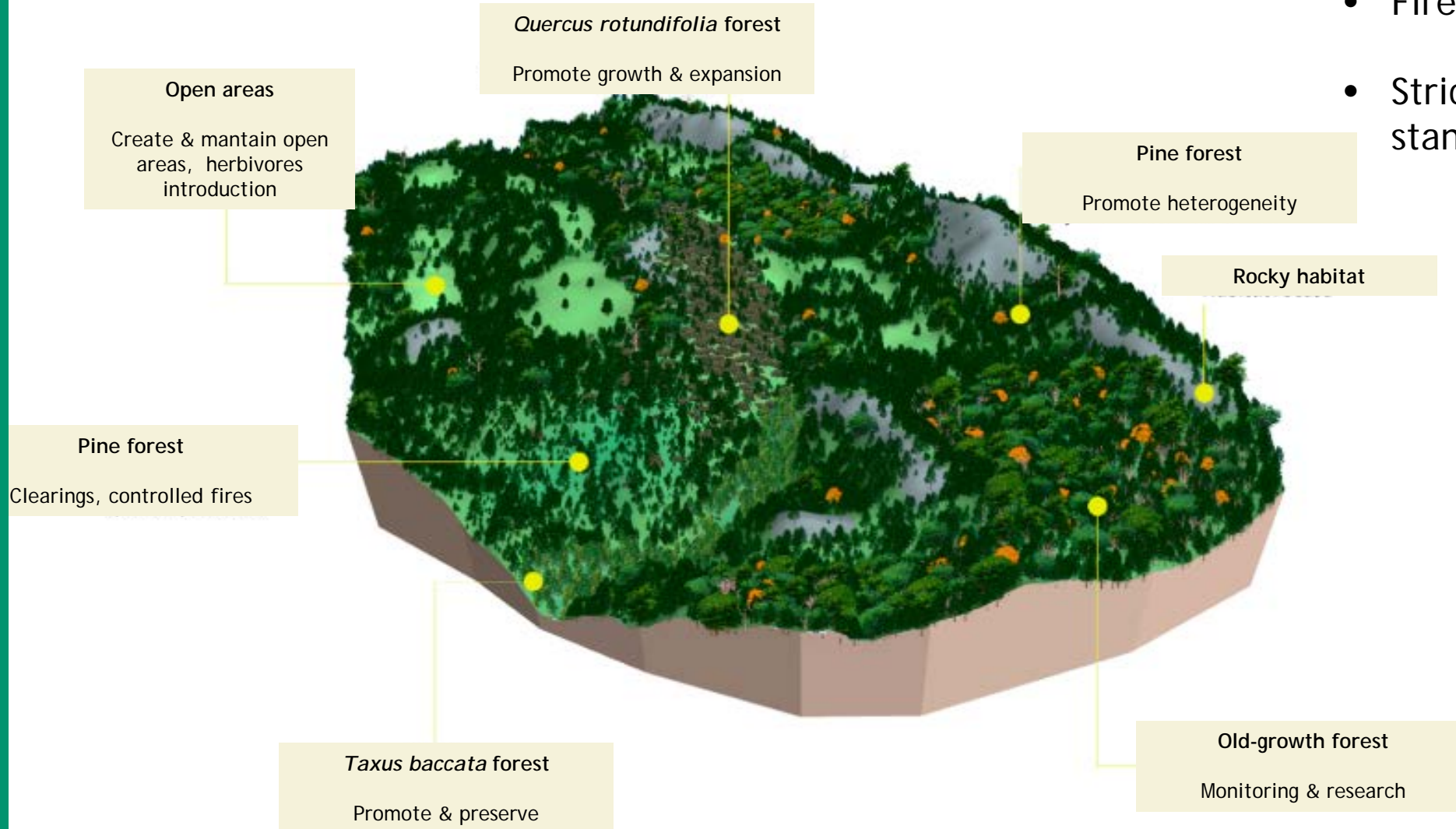
Not applicable in all cases  
(vulnerable habitats,  
inaccessible places...)

- Different approaches and techniques may be used to develop a resilient landscape



# Manage forests for adaptation, but how?

- Adaptive Forestry
- Close-to-Nature Forestry
- Herbivory (domestic, wild)
- Fire Management
- Strict Protection (mature stands)







[www.redbosquesclima.eu](http://www.redbosquesclima.eu)

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