

Forest Management and Climate Change in Lithuania

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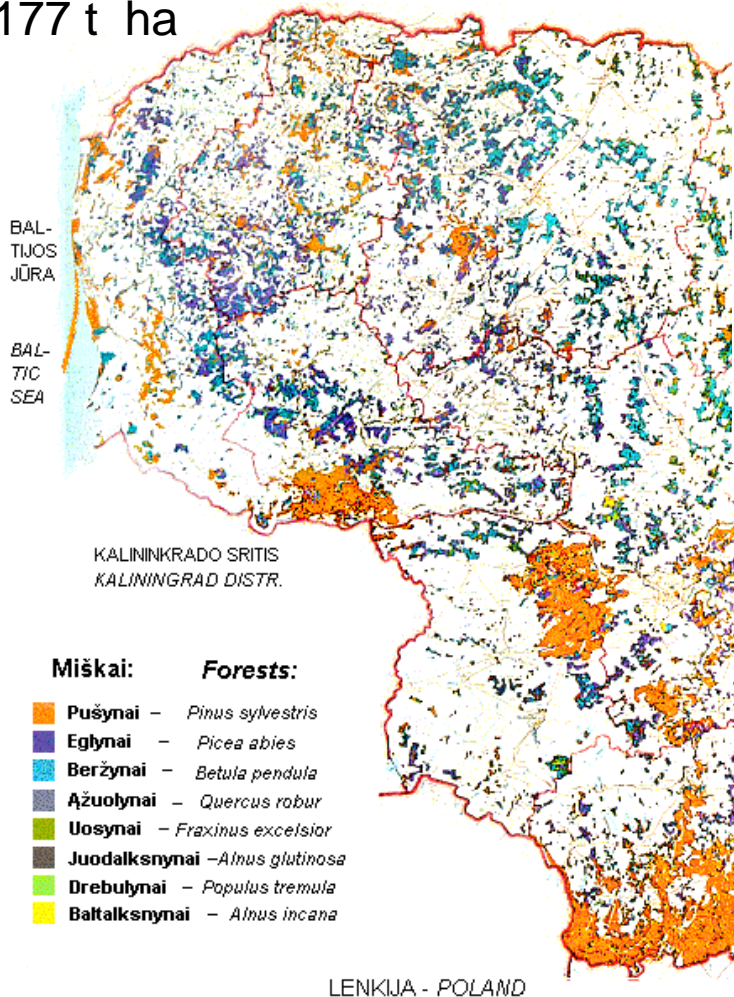
Forest Owners Association of
Lithuania



Lithuania forest

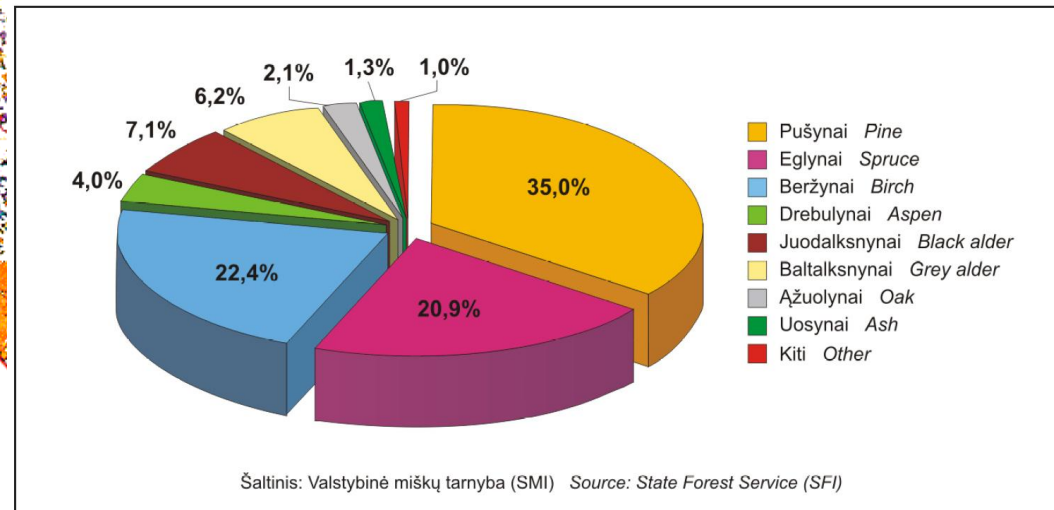
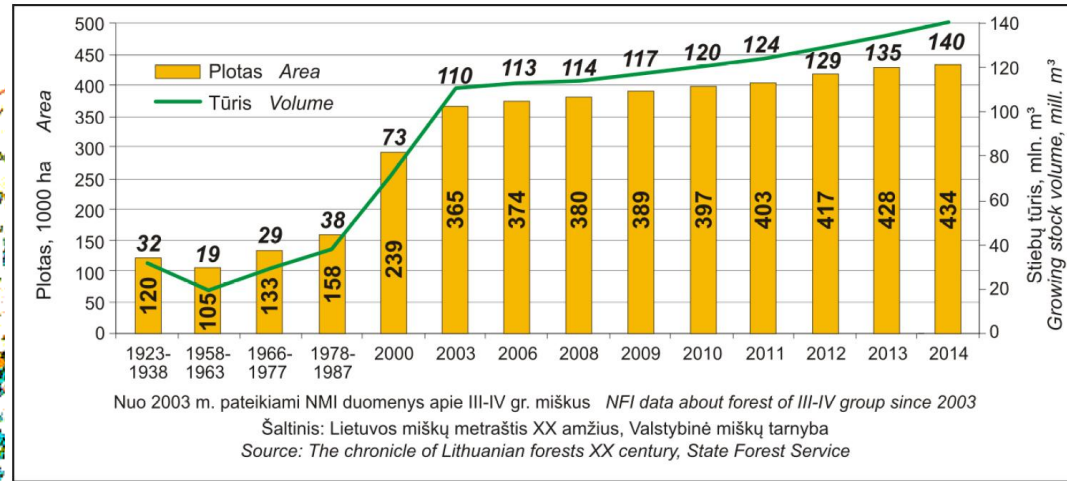
33% of the territory

2177 t ha

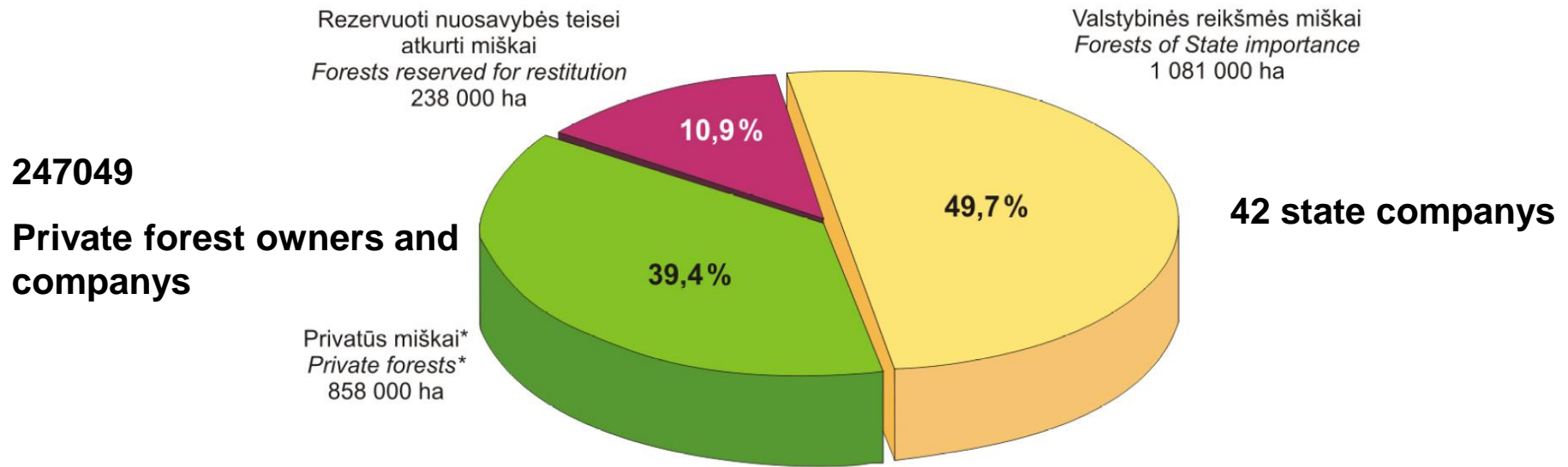


Miškai: Forests:

- Pušynai - *Pinus sylvestris*
- Eglynai - *Picea abies*
- Beržynai - *Betula pendula*
- Ažuolynai - *Quercus robur*
- Uosynai - *Fraxinus excelsior*
- Juodalksnynai - *Alnus glutinosa*
- Drebulynai - *Populus tremula*
- Baltalksnynai - *Alnus incana*



Forest ownership in Lithuania



* Duomenys gauti sutapatinus miškų grafinį sluoksnį su privačių valdų sluoksniu
Data was obtained after layer of forests was intersected with layer of private holdings

Šaltinis: Valstybinė miškų tarnyba Source: State Forest Service

Private forest owners structure

- Private forest owners 247049
- Colective owners 77297
- Average size of forest 3,35 ha
- Biggest part of forest 5212 ha

Size	pc	%	ha
< 0,5 ha	60751	25%	14837
0,5 – 1 ha	40909	17%	30711
1 – 3 ha	78041	31%	143216
3 – 5 ha	29879	12%	116454
5 – 10 ha	24153	10%	167140
10 – 20 ha	9308	4%	126217
20 – 50 ha	3089	1%	88164
50 – 100 ha	523	0%	35546
100 – 200 ha	171	0%	23323
200 – 500 ha	104	0%	31119
>500 ha	41	0%	51823

Lithuania forest regulation

- Same rules and law in both
 - Forest act
 - Forest strategy
 - Private forest rules
 - Rules for cutting, planting, health and fire protection.
- Private forest owner have some exception
 - Fire wood
 - Thinning cut
 - Forest management plans
 - More control

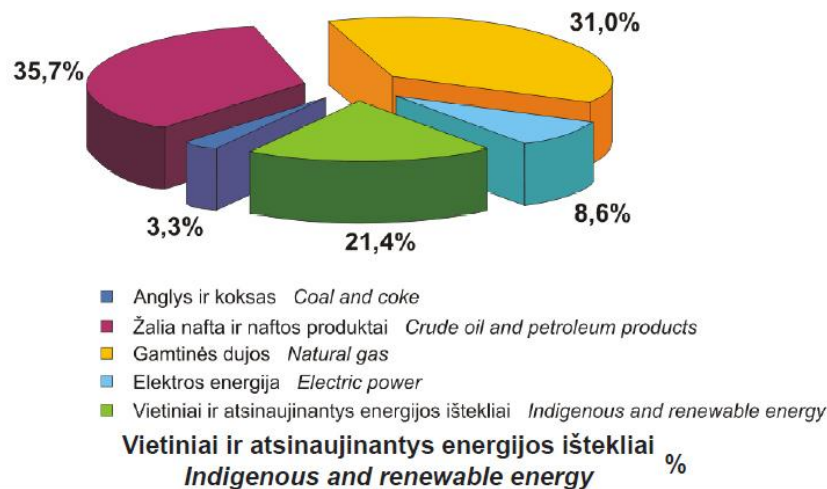
National strategy for climate change management policy

- In 2012-11-06 confirm new “National strategy for climate change management policy”
- Short-term (by 2020)
- Medium-term (by 2030 and 2040)
- Long-term (by 2050)
- climate change mitigation and adaptation goals and objectives

Regulation Goals for Forestry, Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Landscape

- increase in the collection of logging waste for biofuel

GROSS INLAND ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN 2013



Goal 2020

23% renewable energy

60% heating

21% electric power

2014 Heating

38% biomass

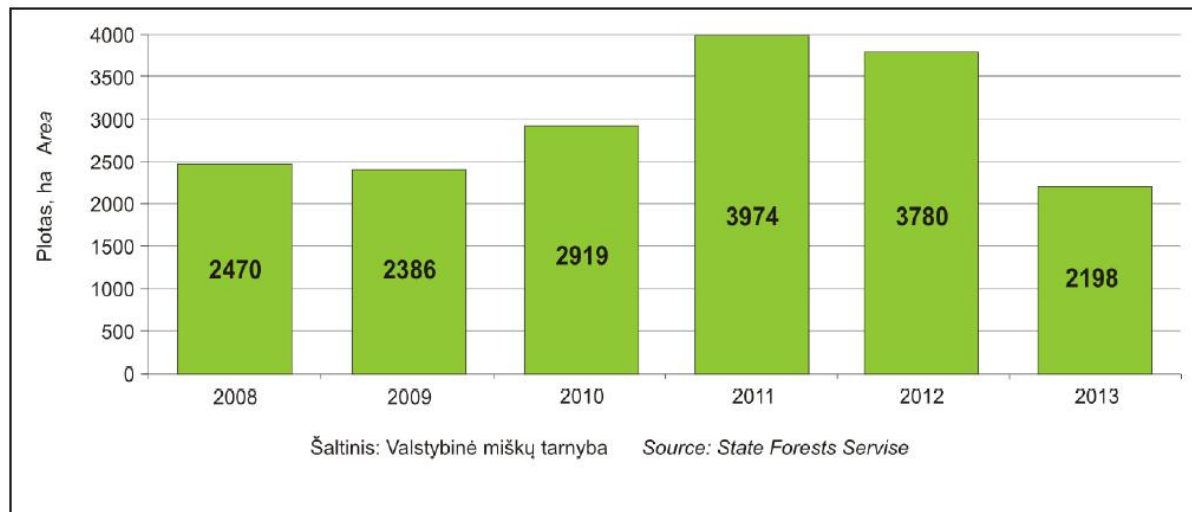
55% Gas

Kietasis biokuras Solid biofuels	Biodujos Biogas	Biodegalai Liquid biofuel	Hidro-energija Hydro-power	Cheminių procesų energija Energy from chemical processes	Geoterminė energija Geothermal energy	Vėjo energija Wind energy	Durpės kurui ir kiti Peat and other	Saulės Solar	Pramoninės ir komunalinės atliekos Industrial and municipal waste
14,7	0,2	0,9	0,6	3,2	0,02	0,7	0,6	0,1	0,4

Regulation Goals for Forestry, Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Landscape

increase forest cover by afforesting unused land
or land that is barely suitable for agriculture

ĀFFORESTED AREA ACCORDING ISSUED CERTIFICATES FOR PRIVATE PERSONS, 2008-2013



State forest 500 – 1000 ha/year

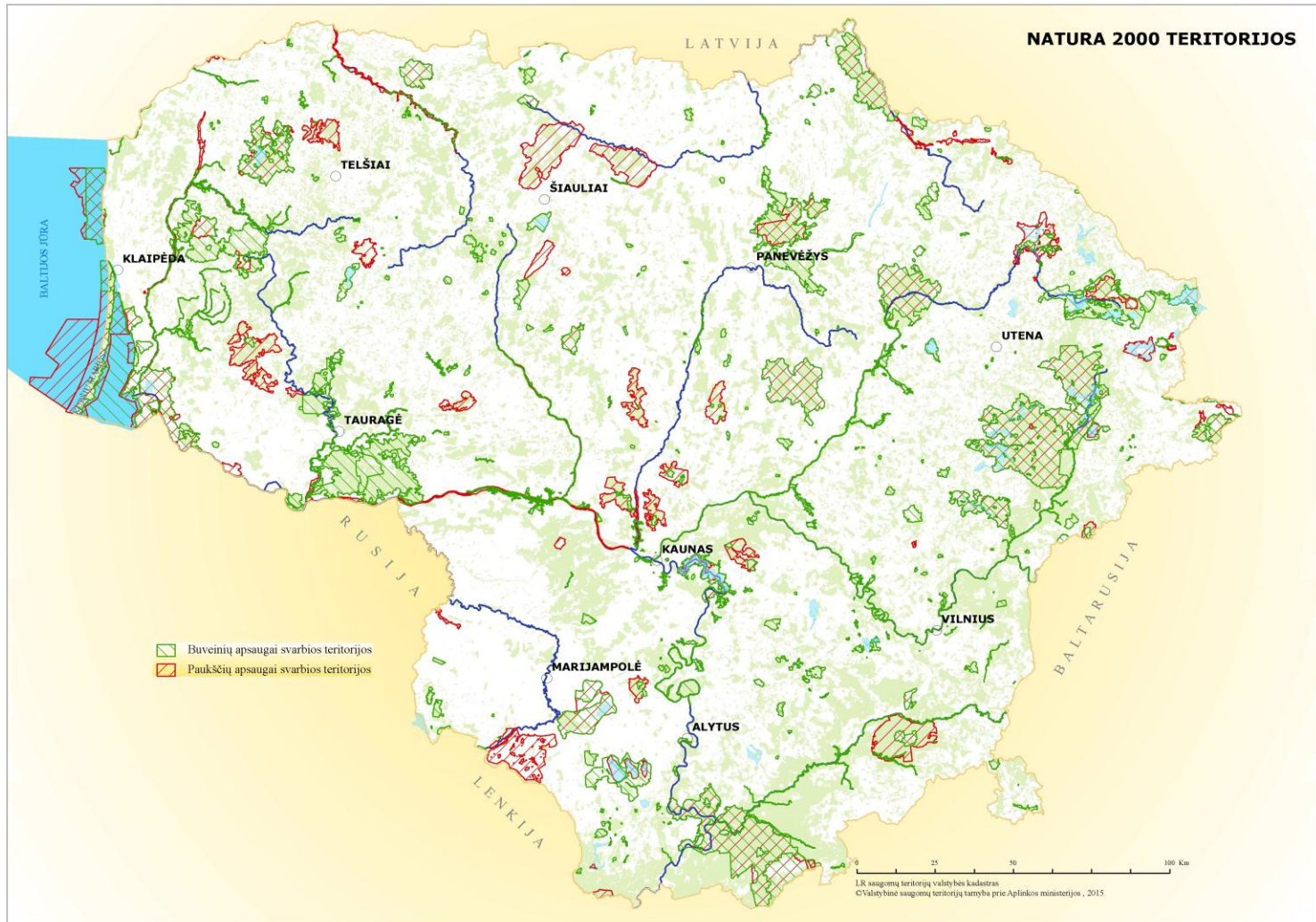
2030 year 35% of the territory

Adaptation Goals for Forestry, Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Landscape

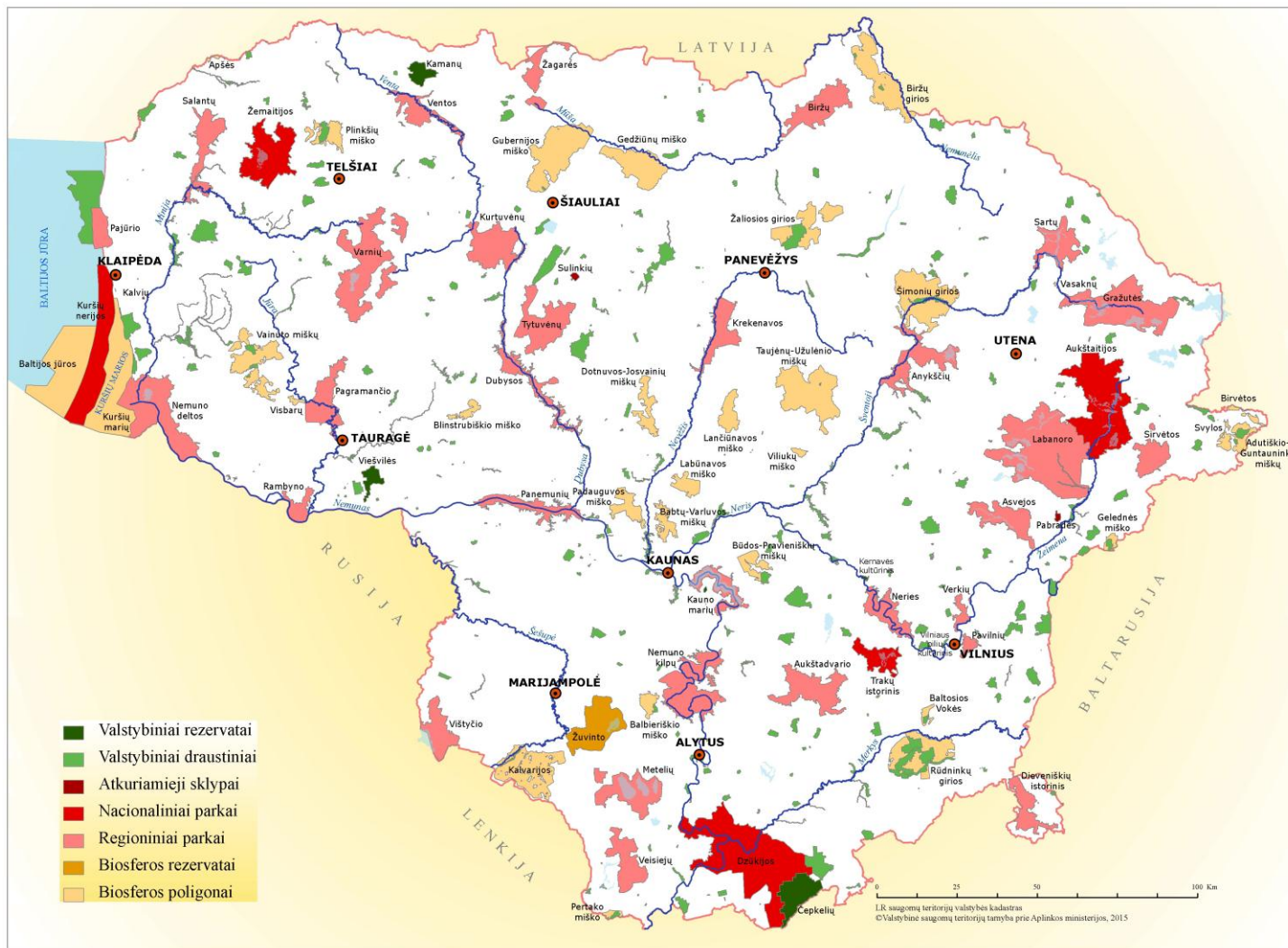
The short-term goals are as follows:

- reducing negative impact of climate change on natural ecosystems;
 - developing the system of protected areas and natural framework and recovering and proliferating natural landscape elements in these areas;

Natura 2000



Protection area



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 - ensuring that GMO are prevented from spreading in the environment and affecting biodiversity and ecosystems.

Adaptation Goals for Forestry, Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Landscape

- preserving and improving sustainability of forest ecosystems and strengthening their environmental and social role in the context of the influence of climate change.
 - promoting major logging in state-owned and private forests based on the principles of sustainable development;

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 - promoting major logging in state-owned and private forests based on the principles of sustainable development; (neplyni kirtimai)
 - reducing the use of and replacing chemical control for plant protection in forests with biological or mechanical measures;
 - ensuring that the increasing number of forest owners and managers assume environmental restrictions or engage in economic activities aimed at maintaining and preserving biodiversity elements and support preservation of natural ecosystems and viable populations;

State forest – Woodland key habitat

Private owners – EU support