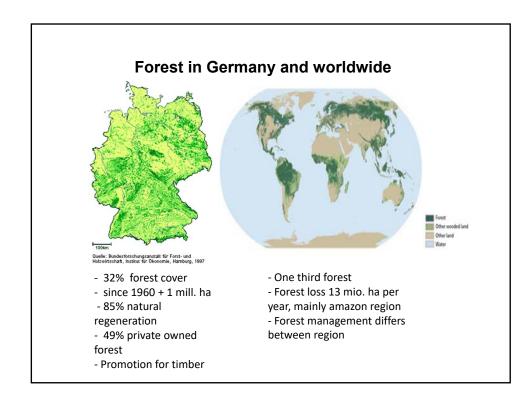


Examples for the interaction between research and forest policy in Germany

- Forests and Forestry in Germany
- Example of nature conservation in sustainable managed forests
- Forests as place for recreation private owners
- Example carbon sequestration and GHG mitigation
- Trends in European and international forest policy
- Discussion and outlook



Forests in Germany need to be multitalents – recreation, protection and sustainable use



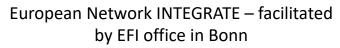
Most of the more than 80 Mio. Germans love to visit their forests, they use it for recreation and some believe that only with strict reserve for all/most forests, nature conservation can best be archieved



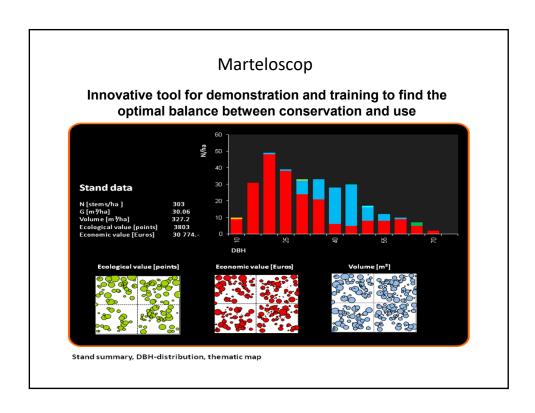
Solution: nature conservation in sustainable managed forest need integrated concepts, research is important partner

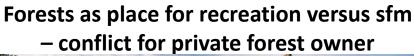














Carbon sequestration and GHG mitigation



C-Sequestration in forets





C-storage in forests and timber products





Reducing emissions by timber utilization

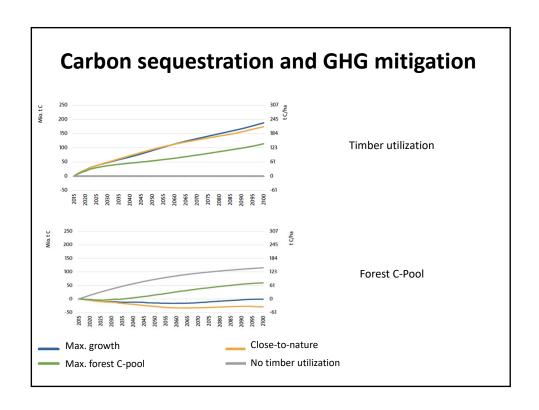
Carbon sequestration and GHG mitigation

Example: Rhineland-Palatinate

Forest area: 840.000 ha



Source	Annual removals [tC]
Forest C-pool	1.025.400
Timber products C-pool	127.200
Energetic substitution	515.300
Material substitution	706.800



International forest management- always sustainable?

 What are the options for research and European forest policy to support sustainable forest management worldwide?



Outlook

- Forest policy need neutral and excellent science based decision
- Forest research need to provide their findings in a language and form understood by forest policy makers
- Fora such as EFI Think Forests are needed for target groups to meed and interact