

Sustainable Forestry Policy in Germany and projects with India



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6th EU-India Environment Forum

Sustainable Forestry and Biodiversity



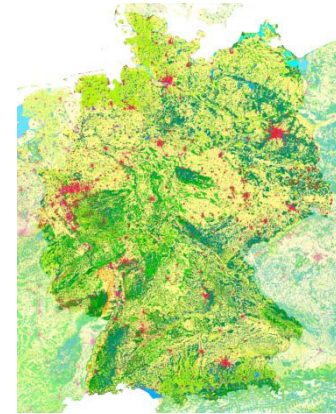
21.11.2012



Content

- Sustainable Forestry Policy in Germany

- Forests
- Sustainability
- Biodiversity



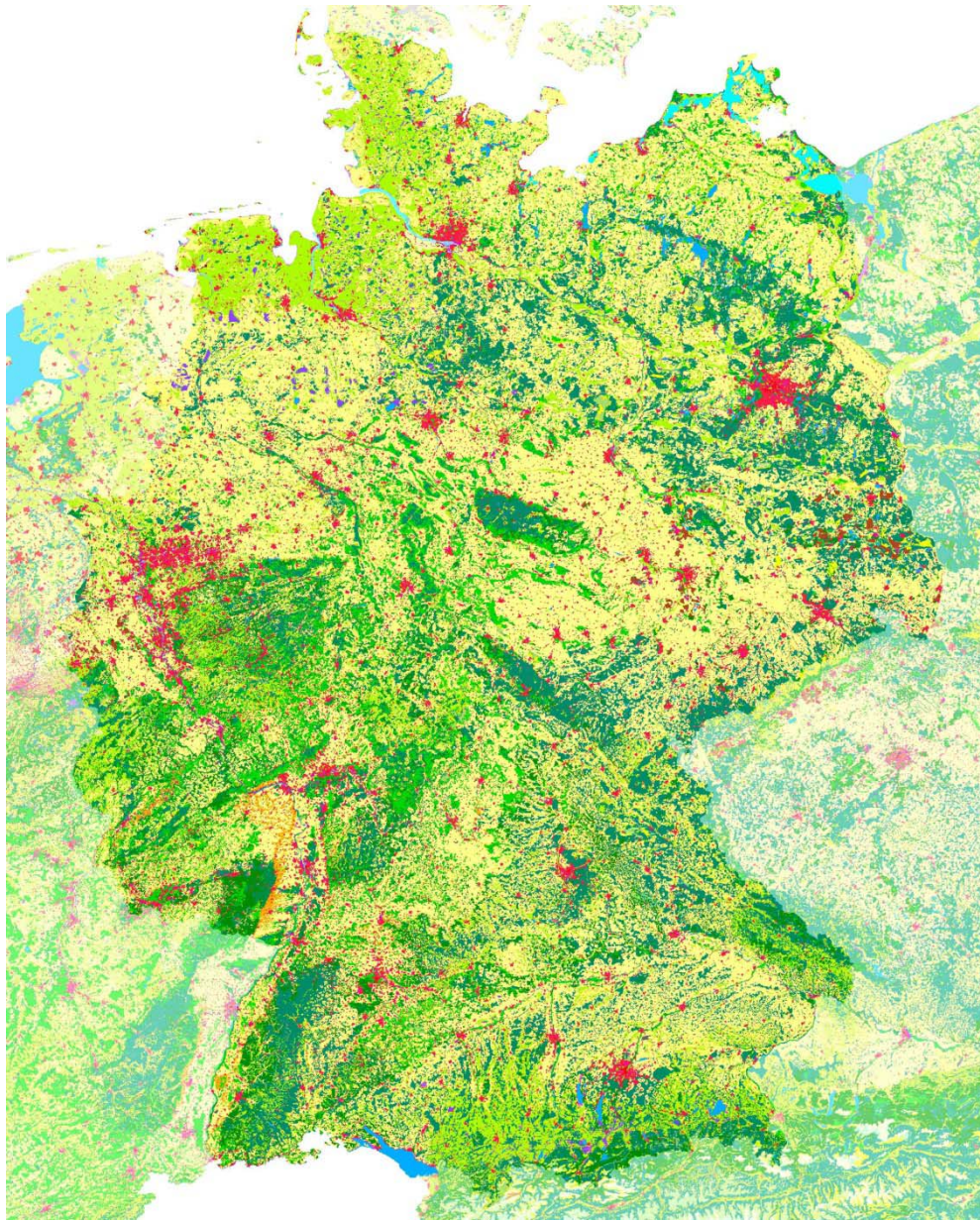
- Projects in India

- Overview
- Projects



Sustainable Forestry Policy in Germany



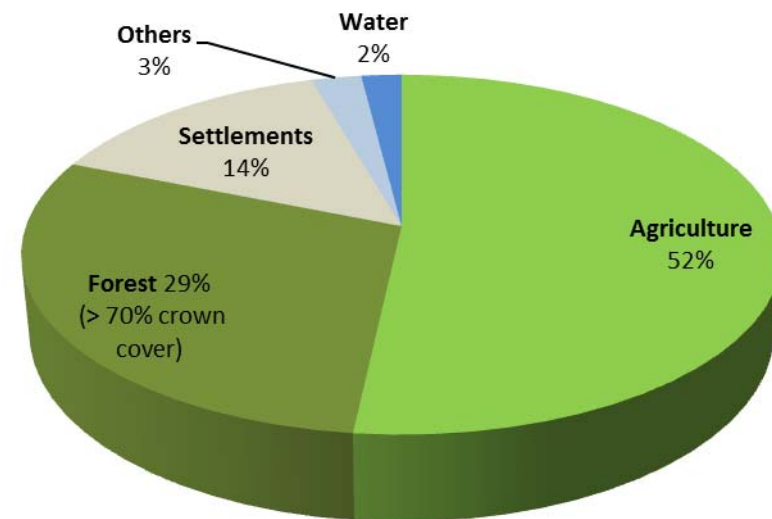


Forests in Germany

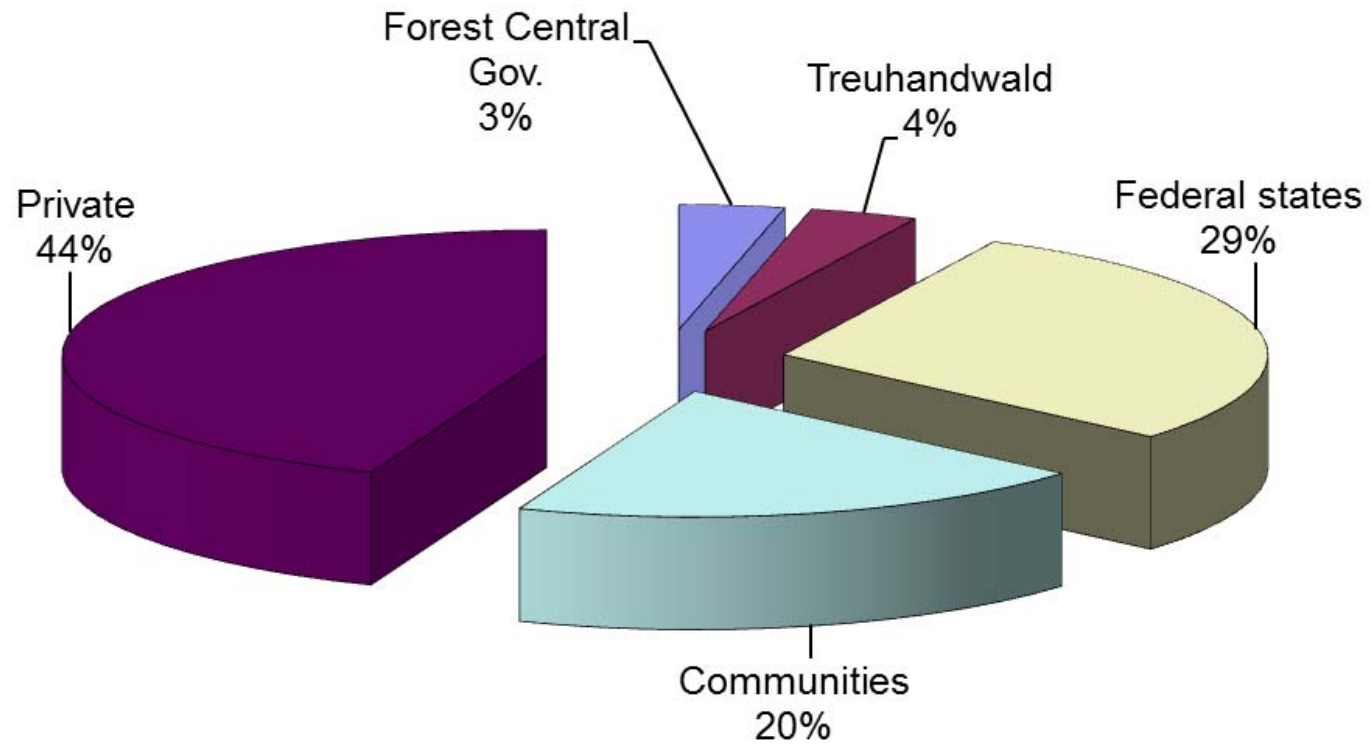
Land use in Germany

Germany 357,111.91 km²

Land use:



Ownership



Bundeswaldinventur 2002

Beginnings of sustainability



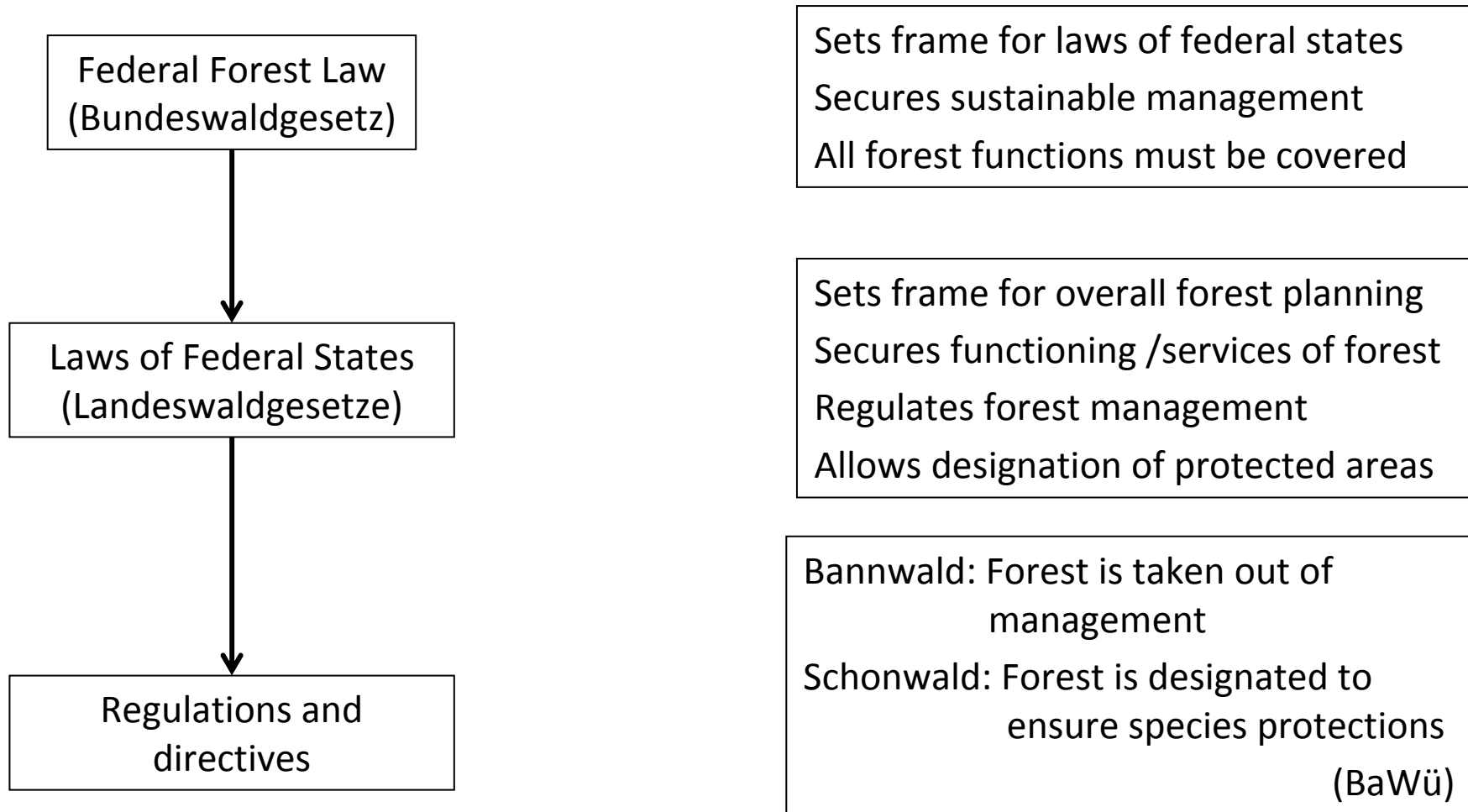
Carl v. Carlowitz
14.12.1645 - 03.03.1714

Formulated the first cohesive write up about sustainable forestry.

Sustainability?

- Forest laws ascertain sustainable management, but does not provide a definition for sustainability
- Carlowitz concept of sustainability extends to all forest functions
- Regarding Biodiversity internationally accepted definitions of sustainability apply, e.g.
 - *Convention on Biological Diversity*
 - *Agenda 21 (Forest Principles)*
 - *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*
 - *Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management*

Legal frame work for forest management



Biodiversity conservation and Forest management

Some laws and regulations

International

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
 - Convention for Biological Diversity
-

EU

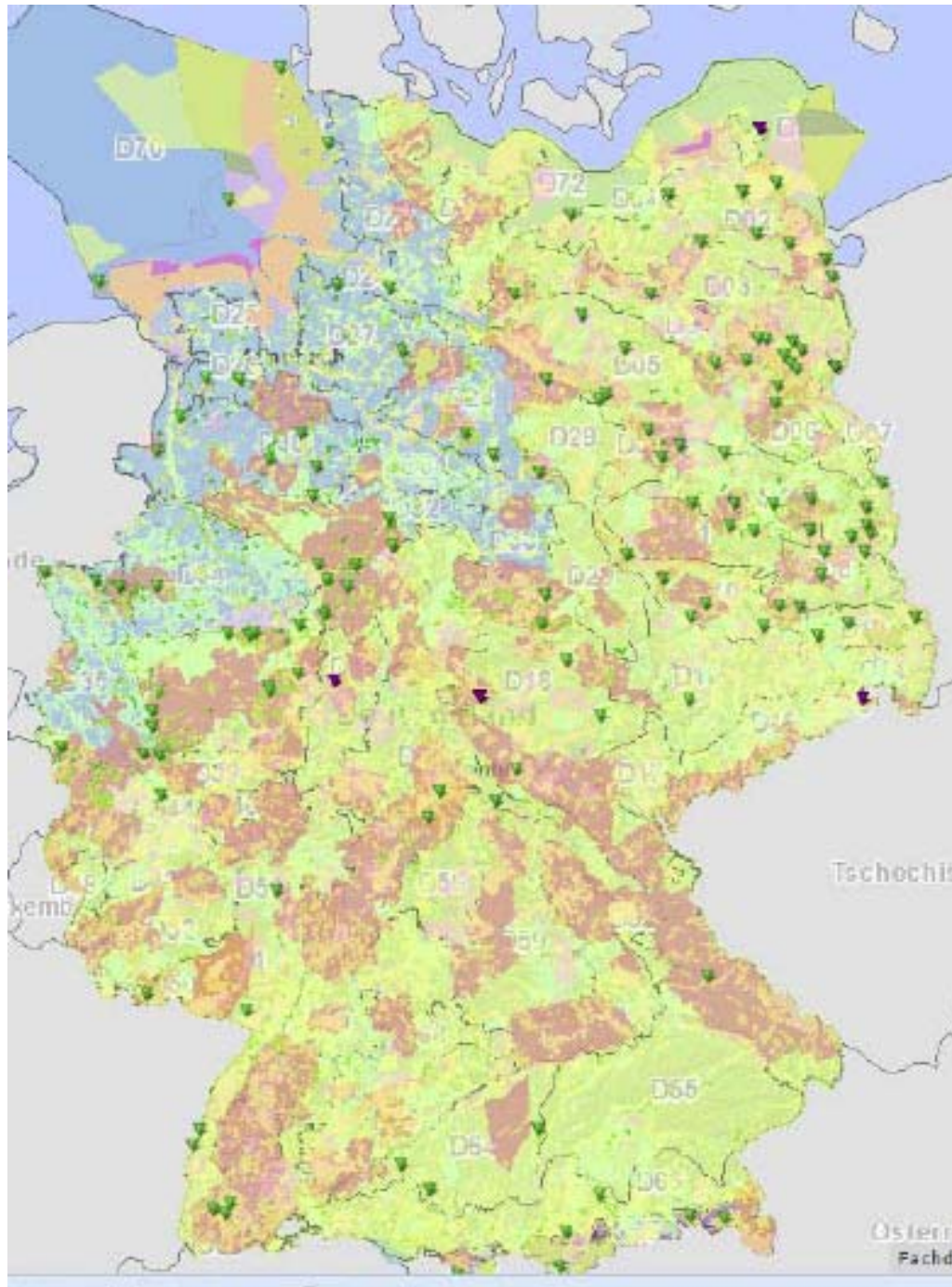
- Habitats Directive (FFH)
 - Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)
 - Berner Convention
-

National

- Federal law for nature conservation (BNatSchG)
-

Federal States

- E.g National Strategy on Biological Diversity
- Wildlife strategy (NRW)
- Forest Conservation Draft (BaWü)
- Sustainability Draft for Forests (Bavaria)



Ebenenübersicht

Natura 2000-Schutzgebiete

- FFH-Gebiete (FFH)
- Vogelschutzgebiete (VSG)

Schutzgebiete

- Naturschutzgebiete (NSG)
- Nationalparke (NTP)
- Biosphärenreservate (BIO)
- Naturparke (NP)
- Landschaftsschutzgebiete (LSG)

sonstige Ebenen

- Naturräume
- Biogeografische Regionen
- Hintergrundkarte

Bundesamt für Naturschutz
(web page)

Projects in India

- Development cooperation



- Research



- Corporates



- Education



Quality Network Biodiversity

Aims

- Exchange
- Networks
- Structural improvement
- Conservation



Biodiversität

DAAD

Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst
German Academic Exchange Service

“Land use related Biodiversity in India”



joint project between TERI University, India and the University of Freiburg, Germany.



2010

-

2014



The project aims at

- Building the capacity in 'vegetation science and site classification' amongst students and faculty of TERI University.
- Building capacity on biodiversity and culture of India amongst German students.

By...

- Training students and external participants
- Student and faculty exchange
- Master and PhD level research work on biodiversity in India

Anjana Srimathi



Regeneration of shola tree species under *Eucalyptus* plantations in Upper Palni Hills

Background

Plantation of exotic tree species are often see as a threat to biodiversity, especially in India

Research shows that they can serve the regeneration of native forests.



Does this hold true for the regeneration of montane evergreen Forests (Sholas) Western Ghats?

Anjana Srimathi :

Regeneration of shola tree species under
Eucalyptus plantations in Upper Palni Hills



Aim

To know the tree communities regenerating under
Eucalyptus plantations in the upper Palni Hills

What she found

- 60 plant species regenerated under the studied plantations
- Out of this 19 were native Shola tree species
- Almost no correlation of abundance of native tree species with site factors
- But clear signs of browsing



90% of the regenerating trees showed signs of browsing.

Browsing prevented most of them from growing

She concluded

- Restoration of Shola forest can very well happen by exotic tree plantations
- Instead of removing exotic tree species browsing should be controlled

Jyoti Kashyap



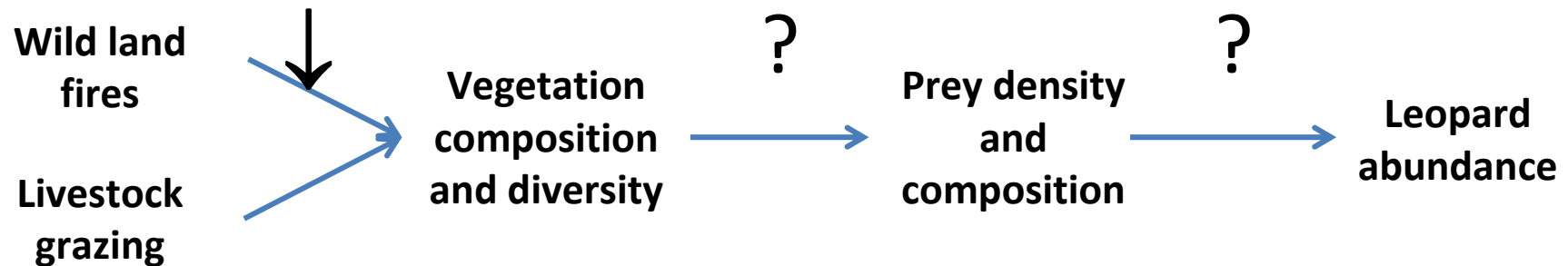
Impact of fire and grazing on leopard's prey in Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, Rajasthan

Background

Leopard's, like other big wild cats, face a lot of threats in India



Fire is the main important driver of degradation in India's forest



Jyoti Kashyap

Impact of fire and grazing on leopard's prey in
Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, Rajasthan



Aim

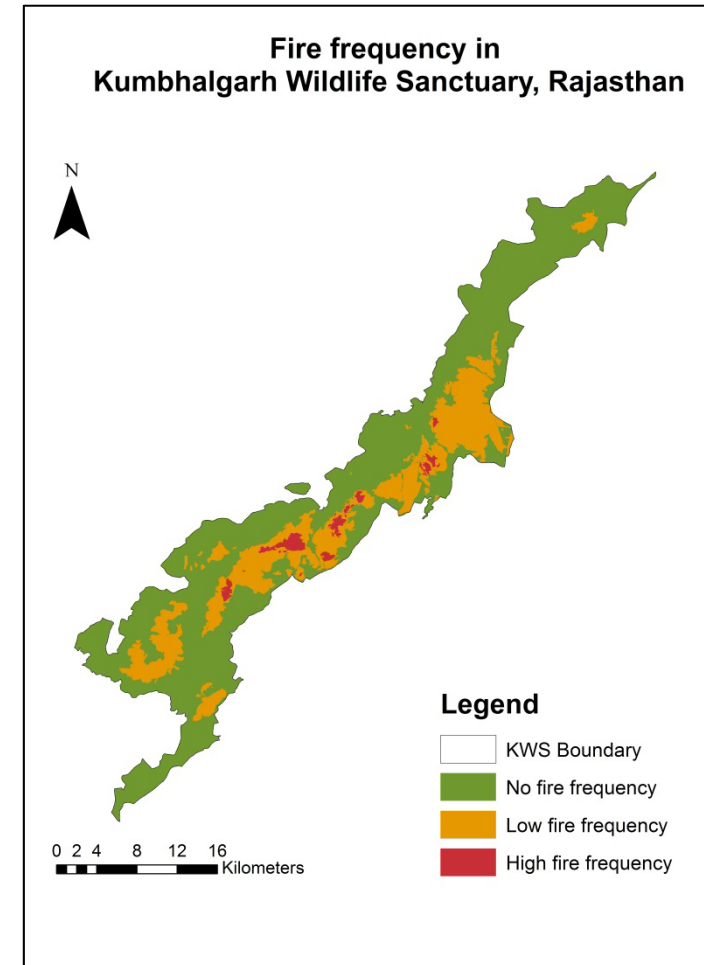
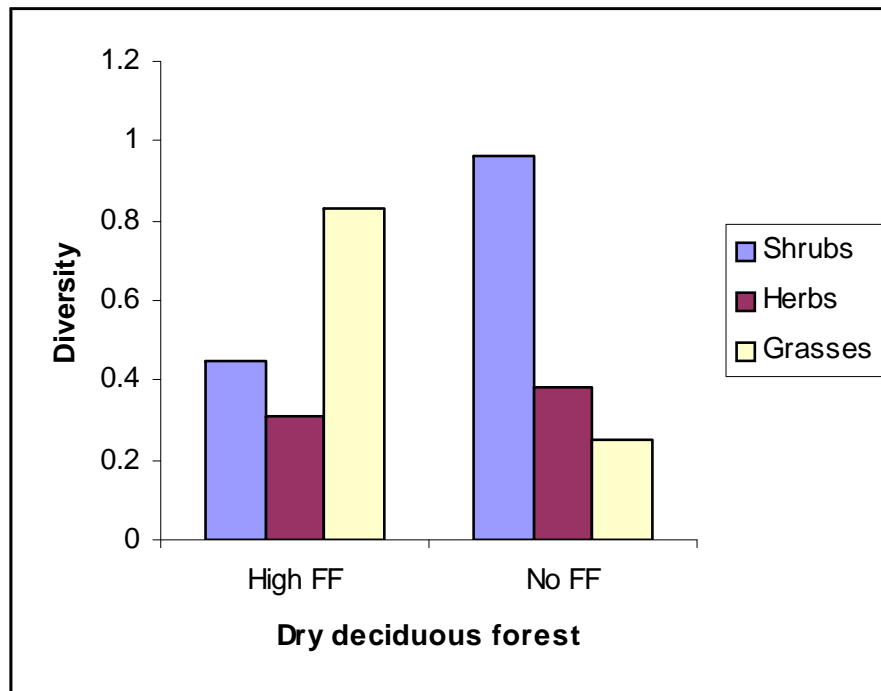
To know the interaction between fire, grazing, vegetation and prey abundance in Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary (KWS), Southern Rajasthan

What she did

- Distinguished area of different fire frequencies (FF) of the last 12 years
- Sampling vegetation of the different areas
- Correlation of diversity parameters with FF

What she found

- 38 % of the sanctuary faced fire in the last 12 years
- Fire has a selective impact on tree regeneration while grazing excludes the regeneration of trees
- Fire supports the diversity of grasses and suppresses diversity of shrubs and herbs



Resource competition of wild prey species with the livestock could be the reason behind decreased prey abundance.

Thank you!

