

Wald. Klima. Reparieren?

Prof. Dr. Pierre Ibisch

Webinar: Der Wald erwacht Wie Wälder unser Klima retten können Webinar Jutta Paulus, MEP, 20. März 2023











Welche Zukunft hat unser Wald?











Regulatory type 1

Clearcutting banned by law, with few socioecological exemptions

Regulatory type 2

Clearcutting allowed by law, but with clearcut size limits or with other specific restrictions

Regulatory type 3

Clearcutting allowed by law, with no general clearcut limits (very few exemptions) but with required procedures

Group 1 countries

- Slovakia
- Switzerland

Group 2 countries

- Austria
- Belgium
- · Czech Republic
- Estonia · Germany (most Länder)
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Poland Romania
- · The Netherlands

Group 3 countries

- Denmark
- Finland France
- · Germany (Federal
- Level, few Länder)
- Ireland Portugal
- Spain Sweden
- · The United Kingdom

Wald - Martin Häusling (martin-haeusling.eu)

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Greens PolicyBrief RZ.indd (deparnay-grunenberg.eu)

Gesetz zur Wiederherstellung der Natur

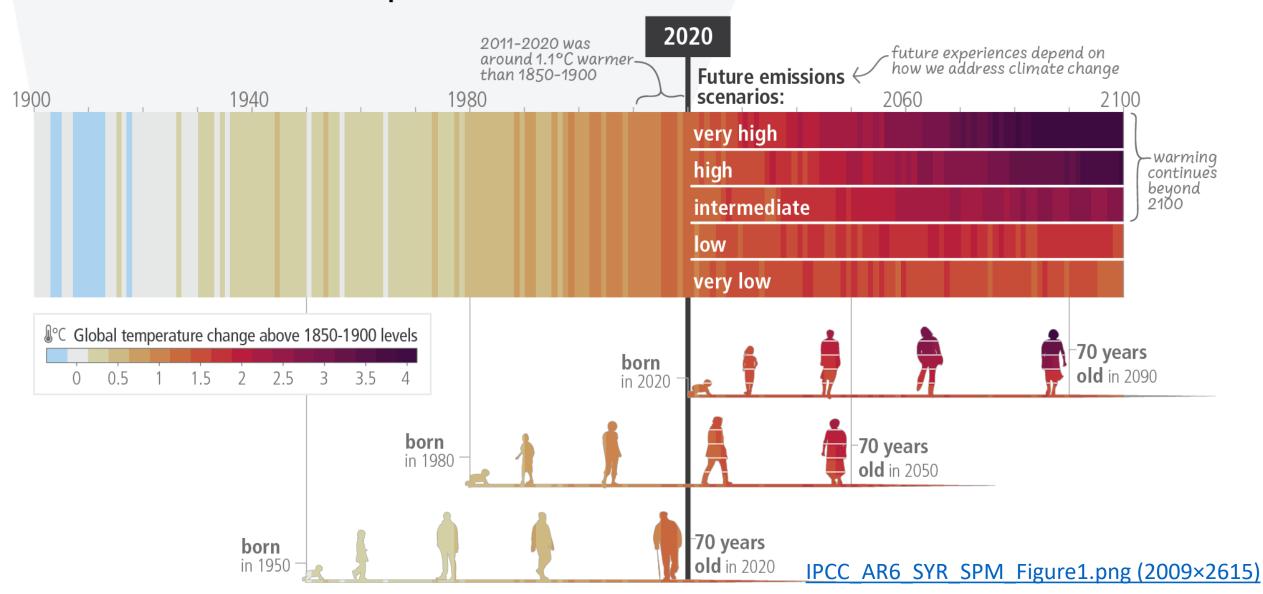
Die Kommission hat ein neues Gesetz zur Wiederherstellung von Ökosystemen für die Menschen, das Klima und den Planeten vorgeschlage**n**.

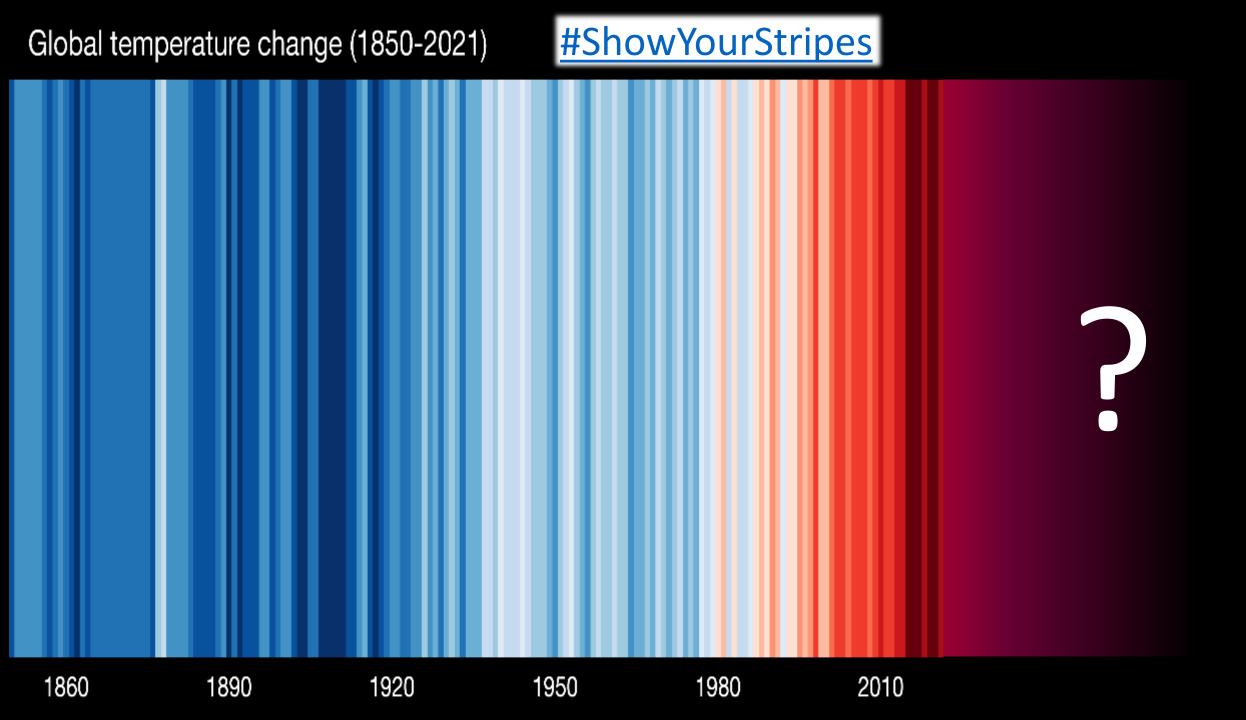
Der Vorschlag der Europäischen Kommission für ein Gesetz zur Renaturierung der Natur ist das erste kontinentweite, umfassende Gesetz seiner Art.

Er ist ein Schlüsselelement der EU-Biodiversitätsstrategie, in der verbindliche Ziele für die Wiederherstellung geschädigter Ökosysteme gefordert werden, insbesondere derjenigen, die das größte Potenzial haben, Kohlenstoff zu binden und zu speichern und die Auswirkungen von Naturkatastrophen zu verhindern oder zu verringern.

SYNTHESIS REPORT 2 OF THE IPCC SIXTH ASSESSMENT REPORT (AR6) - March 2023

c) The extent to which current and future generations will experience a hotter and different world depends on choices now and in the near-term









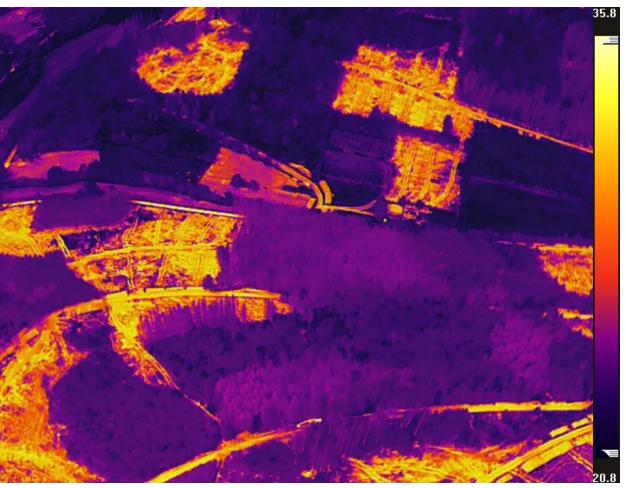




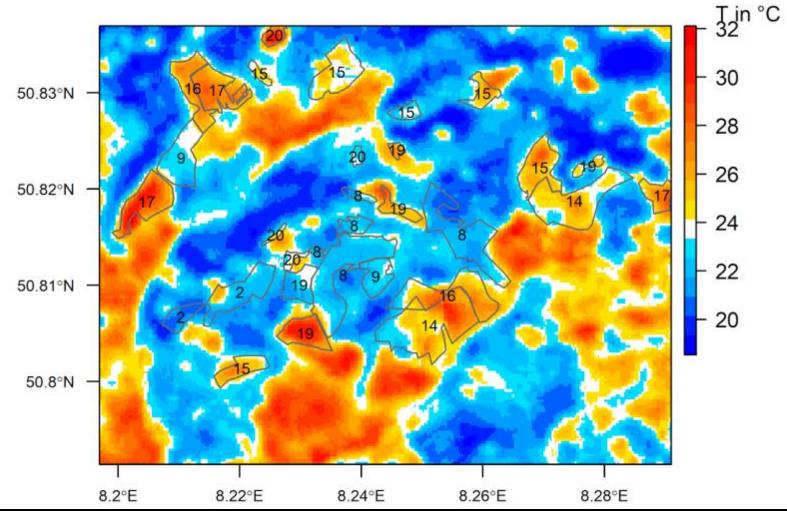
Heiß + trocken-> kahl -> heißer + trockener





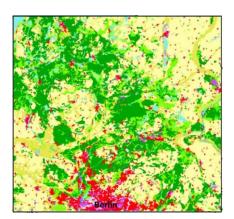


Drone-supported aerial photograph and infrared image of a forest with living and dead standing spruce and clear-cut areas; Elsoff, Bad Berleburg in summer 2021 (Ibisch et al. 2021)



Mittelwerte der Oberflächentemperaturen der heißesten Tage (>20 °C) im Jahr 2020 in der Region Haiger, Hessen (min = 18.5 °C, max = 32.1 °C, mean = 23.4 °C). (Mittelwert in weiß, niedrige Temperaturen blau abgestuft und hohe Temperaturen rot abgestuft. Grau umrandete Gebiete zeigen ausgewählte Kahlschläge und Kalamitätsflächen. Die dazugehörigen Zahlen zeigen die Jahreszahl (z.B. 19 für 2019) der Oberflächenveränderung (z.B. Kahlschlag) an. Datengrundlage: Landsat 8, NASA; 30 m; Ermida et al. 2020) – Ibisch et al. in 2021





Signifikanter Kühlungseffekt durch Wald

- Reduktion von Klimawandeleffekten und damit Reduktion von Risiken
 - (Nordbrandenburg) Umwandlung von 10 % Agrarland würde zu 0,9
 °C Kühlung an Hitzetagen führen

Ecological Informatics 2021

Quantifying the mitigation of temperature extremes by forests and wetlands in a temperate landscape

Charlotte Gohr a, b, *, Jeanette S. Blumröder a, b, Douglas Sheil c, d, Pierre L. Ibisch a, b

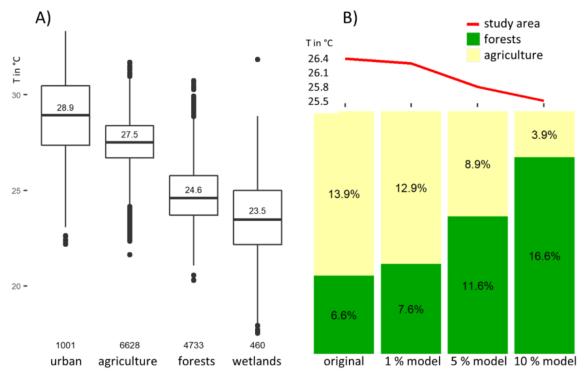
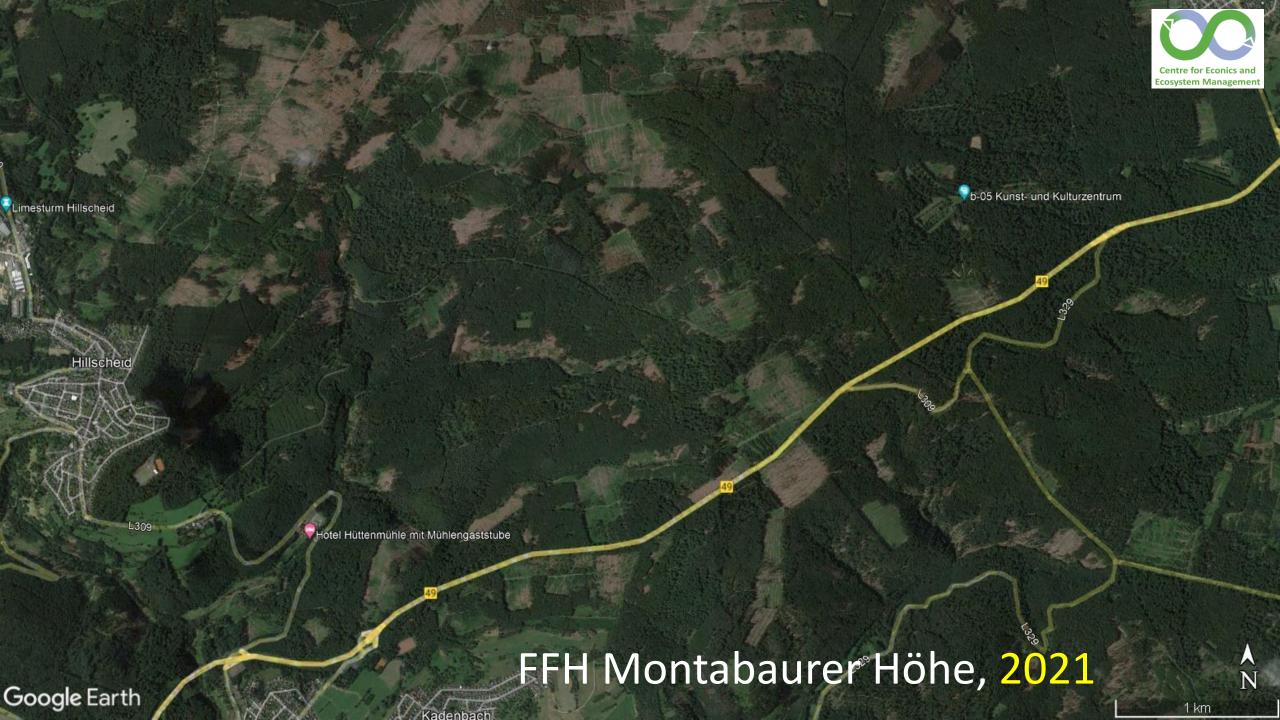


Fig. 5. A) Temperatures of pixels that comprise different land cover types during days with maximum temperature \geq 30 °C (*hot day composite*) in study area. Pixel count per class indicated on x-axis. Median value per class depicted in each boxplot. B) Coverage and temperature changes in the study area for three models. Bars show scenarios when forest would replace agricultural land by 1, 5 and 10 %. Line plot shows declining *hot day composite* temperature in the study area up to 0.9 °C with respective forest cover gain.





Fragmentiert in die Heißzeit



Auch Kahlflächen verringern Konnektivität

Wald in Deutschland:

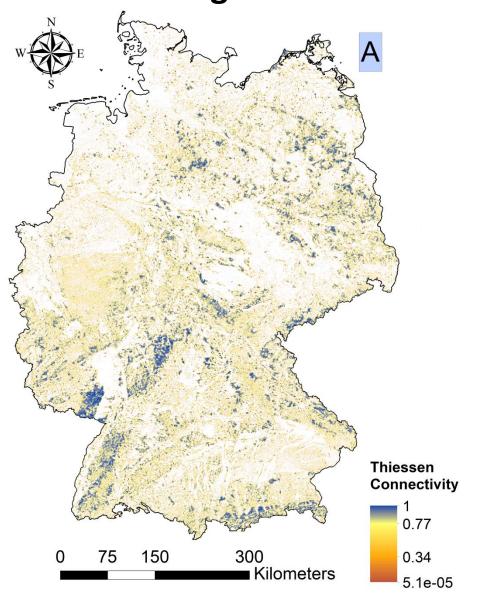
Ca. 1,95 Millionen Waldfragmente

Nahezu 98 % kleiner als 1 qkm (= fast 30 % der gesamten Waldfläche)

(bei Satellitenbildauflösung von 30 m)

Deepika Mann, , Charlotte Gohr, Jeanette S. Blumröder & Pierre L. Ibisch (2023).

Does fragmentation contribute to the forest crisis in Germany? Front. For. Glob. Change, Sec. Forest Management Volume 6 - 2023 | doi: 10.3389/ffgc.2023.1099460

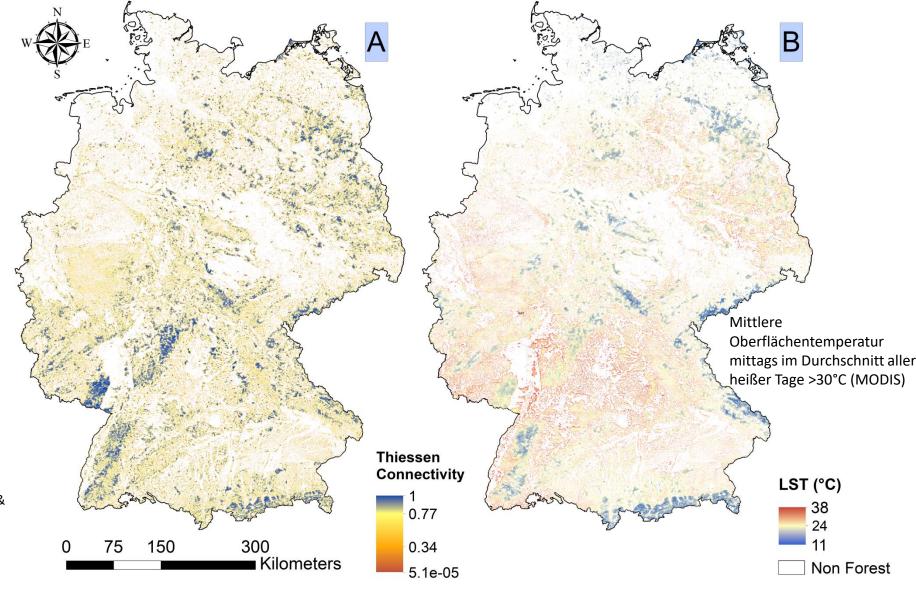


Fragmentiert in die Heißzeit



Kahlflächen verringern Konnektivität und erhöhen die Temperatur

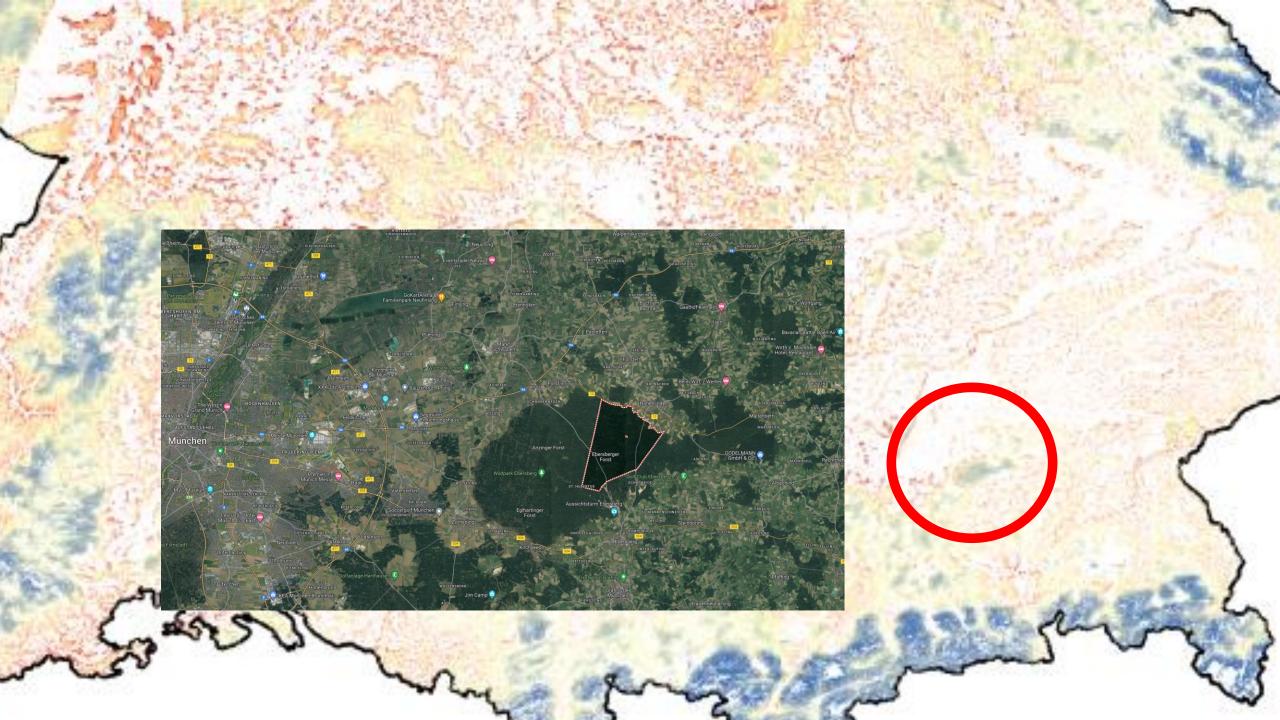
Die Mediantemperaturen der wärmsten Tage im Jahr 2022 waren in Wäldern mit großen Fragmenten im Vergleich zu kleinen Fragmenten in allen Ökoregionen niedriger (bis zu 3,28°C Unterschied in den südwestlichen Mittelgebirgen)



Deepika Mann, , Charlotte Gohr, Jeanette S. Blumröder & Pierre L. Ibisch (2023).

Does fragmentation contribute to the forest crisis in Germany? Front. For. Glob. Change, Sec. Forest Management Volume 6 - 2023 | doi:

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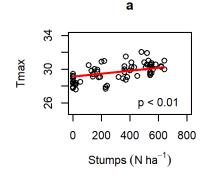


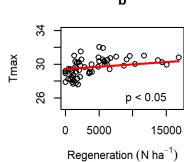


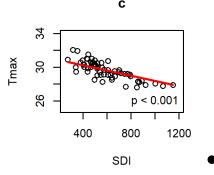


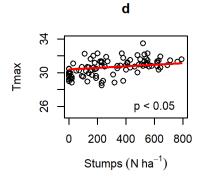


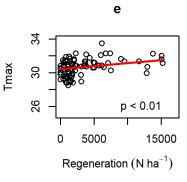
Maximaltemperatur (T_{max})

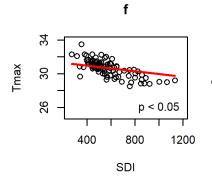


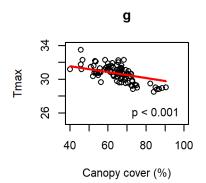














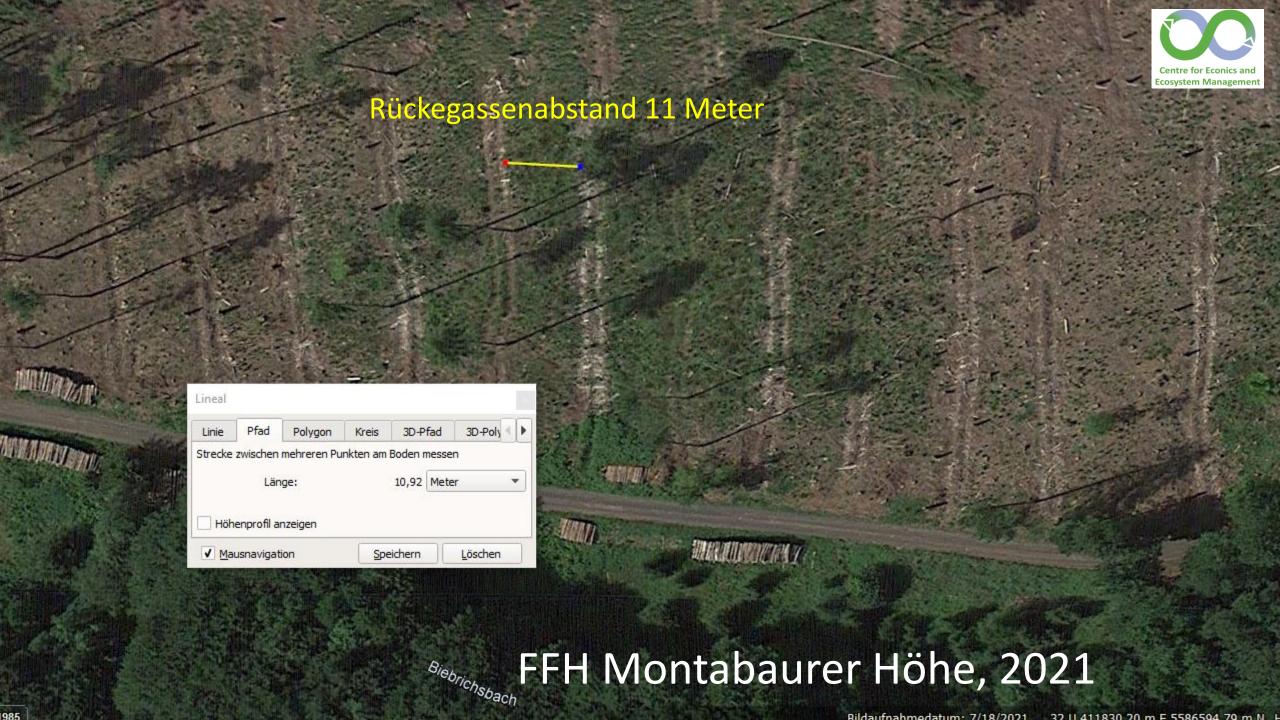
- Biomassearmer Kiefernforst (177 m³ ha⁻¹) an warmen Tagen 9 °C wärmer als alter Buchenwald (>565 m³ ha⁻¹)
- Reduktion des Bestandesvolumen um 100 m³ ha⁻¹ führt zur Erwärmung um 0.31–0.33 °C (Boden) und 0.15–0.27 °C (in 1.3 m)
- Öffnen des Kronendachs um 10% führte zur Erwärmung um 0.46 °C (in 1,3 m; Buche & Kiefer) und 0.35 °C (in 1,3 m; nur Kiefer) bzw. 0.53 °C (am Boden; Buche & Kiefer) und 0.41 °C (am Boden; nur Kiefer)



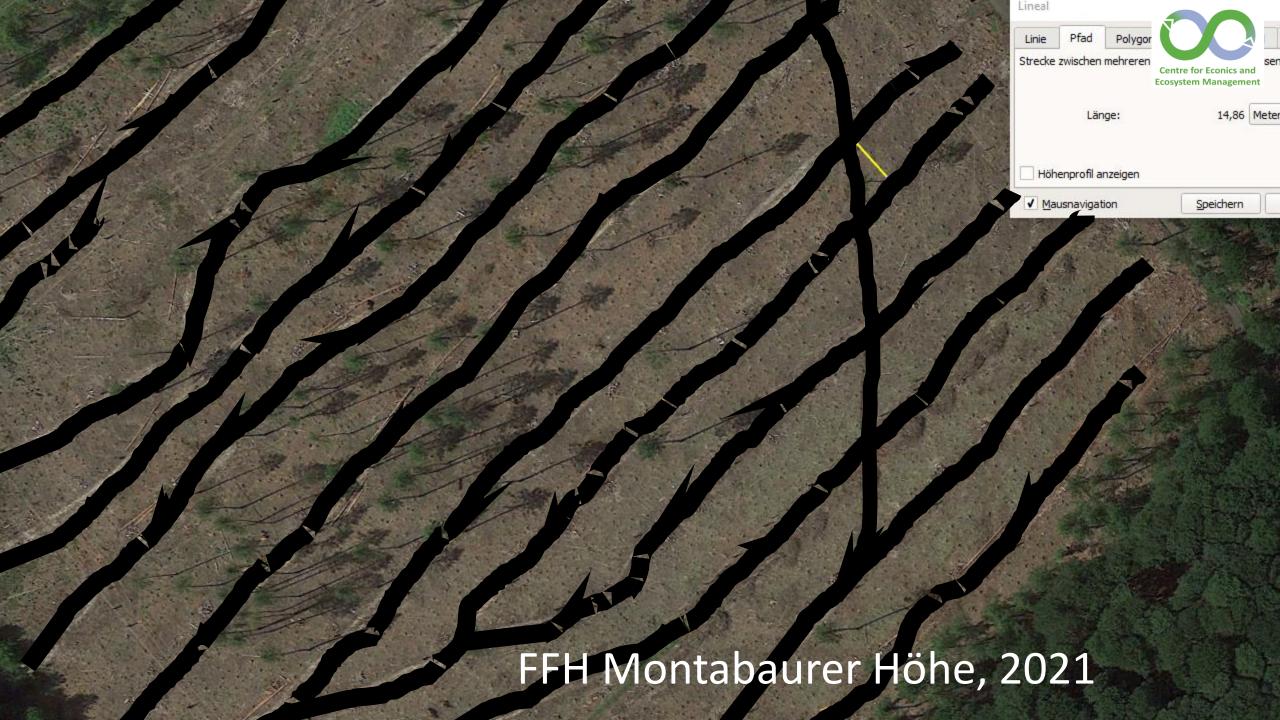




















Brussels, 22.6.2022 COM(2022) 304 final

2022/0195 (COD)

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

on nature restoration

(Text with EEA relevance)

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Subject matter

- 1. This Regulation lays down rules to contribute to:
 - (a) the continuous, long-term and sustained recovery of biodiverse and resilient nature across the Union's land and sea areas through the restoration of ecosystems;
 - (b) achieving the Union's overarching objectives concerning climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation;
 - (c) meeting the Union's international commitments.

{SEC(2022) 256 final} - {SWD(2022) 167 final} - {SWD(2022) 168 final}

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Article 3

Definitions

The following definitions apply:

(3) 'restoration' means the process of actively or passively assisting the recovery of an ecosystem towards or to good condition, of a habitat type to the highest level of condition attainable and to its favourable reference area, of a habitat of a species to a sufficient quality and quantity, or of species populations to satisfactory levels, as a means of conserving or enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience;

Wiederherstellung ohne gleichzeitiges bzw. vorrangiges **Stoppen der Degradation von** Ökosystemen?

CHAPTER I

ERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Vorbereitung auf die unsichere + stressreichere Zukunft?



Subject matter

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Article 3

Umgang mit irreversiblem/ unvermeidbarem Wandel?

Renaturierung oder Pronaturierung? Restoration vs.

,prostoration⁽

Definition von "günstig"/ "befriedigend"?

Article 10

Restoration of forest ecosystems

- 1. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures necessary to enhance biodiversity of forest ecosystems, in addition to the areas that are subject to restoration measures pursuant to Article 4(1), (2) and (3).
- 2. Member States shall achieve an increasing trend at national level of each of the following indicators in forest ecosystems, as further set out in Annex VI, measured in the period from the date of entry into force of this Regulation until 31 December 2030, and every three years thereafter, until the satisfactory levels identified in accordance with Article 11(3) are reached:
 - (a) standing deadwood;
 - (b) lying deadwood;
 - (c) share of forests with uneven-aged structure;
 - (d) forest connectivity;
 - (e) common forest bird index;
 - (f) stock of organic carbon.

Article 10

Restoration of forest ecosystems

Ökosystemare Selbstorganisation vs.

Ökosystem-Design?

els identic

Member States shall put in place the restoration measures to the acticle 4(1), (2)

Überbetonung von

foll Struktur-Indikatoren/

the Prozessen und

2030,

accordance Funktionen?

(a) standing deadwood;

(b) lying deadwood;

(c) share of forests with uneven-aged structure.

(d) forest connectivity;

(e) common forest bird index;

(f) stock of organic carbon.

Indikatoren für (adaptive)
Resilienz?

f this Proposition until 31 December

Willkürliche/
problematische

Auswahl des

Indikator-Taxons

Vögel? Waldarten?

Alter/ Arten- und genetische Diversität der Bäume?

Konnektivität vs. weitere geometrische

Größen (Größe,

Isolation)?

Absolutes/
relatives Ausmaß
der Waldfläche?





• Keine weitere Degradation von Ökosystemen (weder in Schutzgebieten, noch außerhalb)



- Ökosystemarer Fokus > Resilienz beruht auf Prozessen und Funktionen
- Klimawandel mitdenken / "Pronaturierung"
- Zusätzliche Ziele und Indikatoren

Funktionsindikatoren

- Veränderung der Vegetationsvitalität an heißen Tagen (Fernerkundung NDVI)
- Durchschnittliche Oberflächentemperatur an heißen Tagen (Fernerkundung LST)
- Biomasse und Kohlenstoff-Akkumulation

Strukturindikatoren

- Strukturvielfalt (Fernerkundung LAI)
- Waldarten-Index
- Bodenzustand (z.B. Humus, organ. Kohlenstoff)
- Verteilung des Waldes im Raum (Flächenanteil, Konnektivität, Größe der Fragmente, Verbund)
- Anteil biomassereicher, alter und pot. alt werdender Wälder

Belastungsindikatoren

- Randeffekte
- Zerschneidung
- Befahrung



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