BEST PRACTICES ON FOREST INNOVATION IN VALENCIAN REGION - SPAIN

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Where are we?

Forest surface

Public Utility Forest

Forest Management Service

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Where are we?

Valencian Region is in the Mediterranean basin
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Forest surface
1,280,602 hectares

55% of Comunitat Valenciana’s surface

Forest Surface managed by Regional Government

460,605 ha (36%)

273,282 ha (60%) NATURA 2000

Private; 55%
Public; 39%
Unknown; 6%
Public Utility Forest

Forest Surface: 1,280,602 ha
Public Utility Forests surface: 414,050 ha
(32%)

The first protection figure in the world

Creation: Madoz disentailment
Year 1855

Catalogue of Public Utility Forests
Last approval year 1970

Natura 2000 delimitation
Public Utility Forest

Forestry Act 2003 strengthens the protection of Public Utility Forests

PUBLIC DOMAIN

- Cannot be sold
- Cannot be seized
- Possession does not prescribe
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Forest Management Service (Regional Government)

- Forest planning, management, and forestry treatments
- Forest harvesting
- Inspections for legal timber trade
- Defence of forest heritage (public utility forest and livestock trails)
- Forest health (pests and diseases control)
Forest Management Service (Regional Government)

Forestry restoration works

Forest statistics

Recreational uses

Forest communication and education
### Innovative practices According to the EU Forest Strategy

#### Executive Framework

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<td>Forest digital cartography</td>
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**LIFE PROFORBIOMED project**
- Promotion of forest biomass in the Mediterranean basin

**LIFE RENAIX EL BOSC project**
- Adaptive forestry for the recovery and conservation of Tilio-Acerion forest formations

**LIFE TECMINE project**
- Demonstration project to test new environmental and sustainable restoration techniques in mining forest areas

According to the EU Forest Strategy.
## Innovative practices

### According to the EU Forest Strategy

### Executive Framework

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<td>Operational</td>
<td>✓ Forest management plans in public and private forests (grants)</td>
<td>The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development</td>
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<td>planning</td>
<td>✓ Forestry treatments</td>
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<td>✓ Forestry for fire prevention</td>
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<td>✓ Forest Health</td>
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<td>✓ Water forestry to generate forest masses that consume less water</td>
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<td>✓ Environmental restoration of areas affected by forest fires, drought or</td>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>✓ Adaptive forestry to generate local rainfall</td>
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<td>pests</td>
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<td>✓ Adaptative forestry for increasing carbon capture and storage capacity</td>
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<td>✓ Reforestation projects</td>
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### Building the forests of the 21st century

- Forests that protect themselves
- Forests that generate rainfalls
- Forests that harvest water
- Forests that mitigate climate change
- Forests that defend life
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Innovative practices  According to the EU Forest Strategy

Legal Framework

Legislation development

Forest harvesting
Forest management plans
Harvesting truffles
Temporary forest plantations

Administrative procedures

Forest management plans
Timber inspections
Temporary forest plantations
Forest investment

- 2008: 28,000,000 €
- 2009: 16,000,000 €
- 2010: 10,000,000 €
- 2011: 5,000,000 €
- 2012: 5,000,000 €
- 2013: 7,000,000 €
- 2014: 7,000,000 €
- 2015: 7,000,000 €
- 2016: 7,000,000 €
- 2017: 7,000,000 €
- 2018: 7,000,000 €
Conclusions

✓ We manage 36% of the forest surface
✓ Our forests are not economically profitable
✓ Private owners don't manage
✓ Public investment is not enough
✓ Our forests are stagnant
✓ We need forest prepared to climate emergencies
✓ We need European funds to increase investment
✓ Natura 2000 is located in forest areas
✓ Natura 2000 Directive requires actions to be carried out in the natural environment
✓ The European Forestry Strategy has not developed Directives that oblige states to act in the forest environment
✓ Forests must be preserved to preserve Natura 2000
Thanks for your attention

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Forest and livestock trails website
http://www.agroambient.gva.es/es/web/medio-natural/montes

Social networks
Twitter: @GVAagroambient
Facebook: @GVAAgroambient