



PROJECT PARTNERS

France

EFIATLANTIC - European Forest Institute Regional Office

CRPF Aquitaine - Centre Régional de la Propriété Forestière

FCBA - Institut Technologique Forêt, Cellulose, Bois construction, Ameublement

INRA - Institut National de la recherche agronomique

IDF - Institut pour le développement forestier

Spain

NEIKER - Instituto Vasco de Investigación y Desarrollo Agrario

HAZI FUNDAZIOA - Corporación del Gobierno Vasco para el Desarrollo del Medio Rural y Marino

CETEMAS - Centro Tecnológico y Forestal de la Madera

TRAGSA - Empresa de Transformación Agraria, S.A

Portugal

ISA - Instituto Superior de Agronomia, Universidade de Lisboa

Contact: Christophe Orazio
Email: christophe.orazio(at)efi.int

EFIATLANTIC
69 route d'Arcachon, 33612 Cestas, France
Tel: +33 (0) 557 122855



<http://forrisk.efiatlantic.efi.int/>



FORRISK

Network for innovation in
silviculture and integrated systems
for forest risk management

Funded by



European Union

European Regional Development Fund



SUDOE
Interreg IV B



IEFCA



REGION
AQUITAINE



MINISTÈRE
DE L'AGRICULTURE
DE LA PÊCHE
ET DE LA FORÊT



EUSKO JAURLARITZA
GOBIERNO VASCO



Photos:
Bastien Castagneyrol/M.Studio-Fotolia/EFIATLANTIC/Sophie Monnet/Inge Van Halder





Duration: 01/10/2012 to 31/12/2014

Aim: to integrate risks into forest management

Tasks: 3 technical work packages:

- The improvement of institutional tools for risk prevention
- Forest stand risk management
- Risk analysis and development of decision support tools

Project Coordinator: EFIATLANTIC

Partners: 10 partners from France, Spain and Portugal involved in forestry research and development



Increasing forest risks

Currently, biotic and abiotic hazards can cause a lot of forest damage and risks are increasing with global change. In particular, increasing droughts and commercial activities are responsible for the introduction of pests and pathogens, the spread of forest fires and alterations to wind risk.

Forest risks have no borders

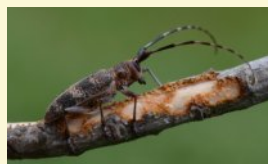
Cross-border consequences of forests hazards have been experienced in Europe (see examples opposite). It is therefore important to adapt or improve existing tools for risk management by exploiting best practices and knowledge in each region and to identify relevant transnational measures.

Integrating risks into forest management

Risk prevention is not always included in current forestry practices, and multiple risks are almost never taken into account. There is thus a need to integrate risk management into every step of forest management in general (from the development of subsidies to the harvesting of stands).

Pinewood Nematode workshop

5th and 6th November 2013



Presentations on the pine wilt disease and a field trip in Portugal (management of infested stands) and Galicia (nematode eradication area)

Forest Insurance Seminar

30th April 2014

Presentations about the different existing types of forest insurance all over Europe (Bilbao)

Examples of cross-border impacts of forest hazards:

Right: The measures taken by France in the aftermath of the Klaus storm impacted the Spanish wood market.



Left: The nematode has an impact on pines in Portugal. Therefore, Spain and France need to take measures and carry out studies in order to prevent it from spreading.



Work packages

WP1

Institutional tools for risk management

Action 1.1: Inventory of existing tools and regional descriptions of the project

Action 1.2: Analysis and comparison of existing tools in the project regions

Action 1.3: Proposals for improvement

WP2

On site risk management

Action 2.1: Ecological management

- Hedgerows protecting the interior of stands
- Broadleaf patches
- Hedgerow and riparian forest management

Action 2.2: Genetic management

- Resistant varieties to biotic and abiotic risks (fusarium, wind, *Gonipterus platensis*)
- Recommendations on forestry reproductive material

Action 2.3: Silvicultural management

- Practices and techniques to prevent forest risks
- Multirisk integration
- Analysis of forest owners' reactions against risks

WP3

Risk analysis and decision support tools

Action 3.1: Risk analysis

- Risk evaluation (erosion, storm, fire)
- Cartographies
- Using satellite data to analyse forest decay

Action 3.2: Modeling tools

- Modeling biotic risks
- Multifunctional models including fire management
- Wind resistance probability mode

Action 3.3: Decision support tools

Using expert systems and multicriteria risk analysis to compare different forestry practices (all risks and regions) for main productive species