CAREFOREST

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Taking care of forest for protecting local and global ecosystems and human life

2nd Newsletter

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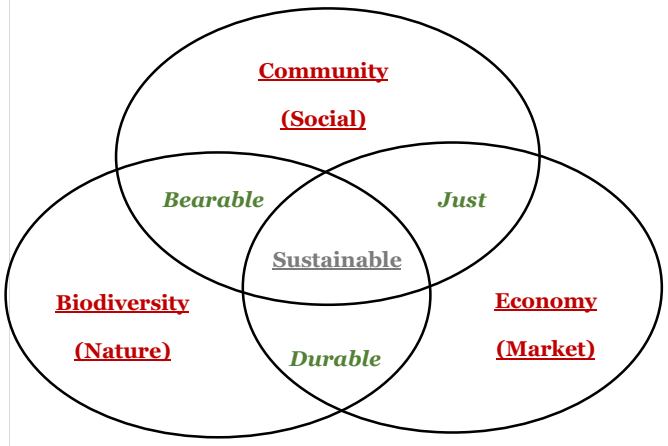
Circular economy

'An economy' is something more than a biological process alone. It is a comprehensive system, dependent upon human activities, affected by how the economy is able to respond to societal relations.

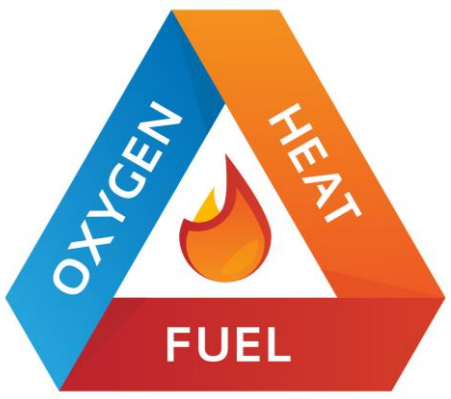
Further, "**a circular economy**" is a system where the interplay between biological/natural elements and economic factors still are valued through a lens of human interpretations. This is very well depicted through the classic sustainability principles; the partly overlapping circles of biodiversity (nature), economy (market) and community (social).



Fire triangle

The fire triangle is a basic and essential concept to understand fire, how it is produced and how it spreads. Vegetable fuel is all material of vegetable origin that is liable to burn in its usual location, if subjected to fire conditions.

Fire is started by the contribution of an intense source of heat to the fuel, in the presence of oxygen, until it reaches the ignition point and begins to burn



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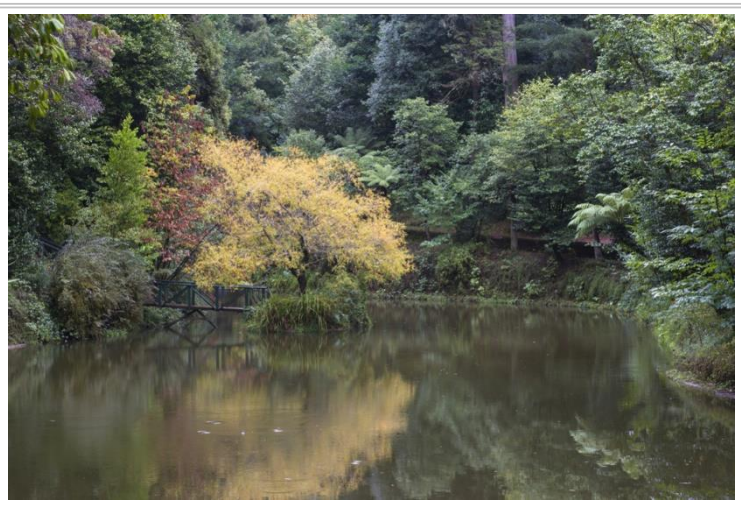
Proverbs related to Forest

- ✓ *Do not see the forest because of the trees*
- ✓ *As you shout in the forest, that's how the echo comes*
- ✓ *A great tree is the oak, which gives four varieties of fruit: acorns and little acorns (bolotinhas), landes (another common name in Portugal to call an acorn) and cuckoo apples*
- ✓ *There is no forest without droughts*
- ✓ *The smaller the forest, the bigger the rabbit seems*
- ✓ *The treetop is the roof of one who has nothing, but I ran away from it when it thunders*



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Resources

Ecology

How to build a forest

www.youtube.com/watch?v=PkVZBSKdwQM

What Happens If All The Bees Die?

www.youtube.com/watch?v=JilYBVrFiLA

Sustainable Forest Management

A way of combating climate change

www.youtube.com/watch?v=-cV8qFbTTig

Sustainable Forestry - the Swedish model

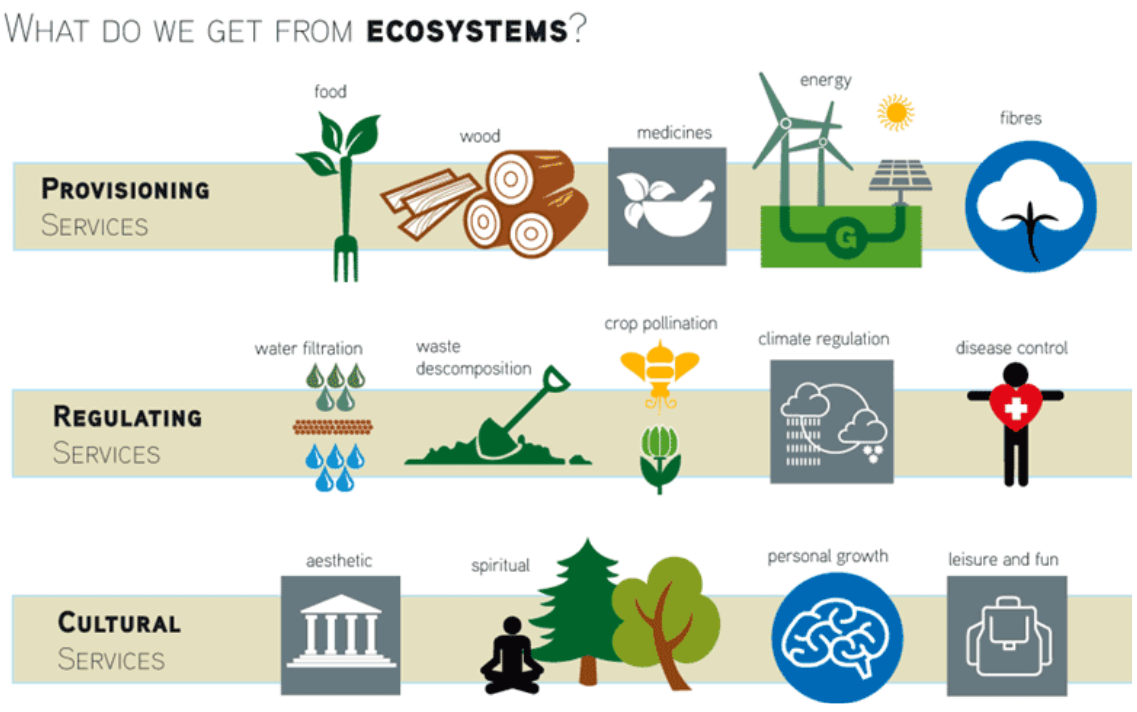
www.youtube.com/watch?v=DouAIOT66Wo

Meeting online October 13th 2020

Partners agreed to send the sections of each chapter that should include references for the other countries. Furthermore, partners agreed to include references for each of the chapters.

Partners spoke about the interim report, in order to include the details for the staff on the management platform.

Regarding the training course, Partners agreed that the best option is to wait some time, in order to check if it is possible to do it face to face. If this is not the case, we will organise it to do online.



Biodiversity

From the forests we are able to extract **various products** on which we depend daily, from raw materials such as wood and resin, to the water we drink, the energy we extract through the burning of fossil fuels and wood, but also foods and substances used in cosmetics and in the pharmaceutical industry. And, of course, the air we breathe!

However, not everything the forest produces is palpable and visible to the naked eye**! Forests also contribute to the quality of the water we drink by filtering pollutants and pathogens, and are also important in controlling soil erosion, absorbing greenhouse gases and, consequently, producing oxygen**

The forest is also a sector that employs thousands of people and is one of the places of excellence in the **quality of mental, psychological, educational and social life in societies**.

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Despite uncertainties that still remain about many of the details of climate change, there is a general consensus among the world's most prestigious scientists and scientific organizations that the world is experiencing a rise in global temperatures and that humans have been playing a significant role in creating that warming.

There are many different natural processes that impact forests. There are naturally occurring processes that have negative immediate impacts, the forest is generally able to recover.

Extreme natural phenomena are becoming more frequent and besides impacting human communities also put forests under stress and degradation, exposing them to droughts, damage by wind and snow storms, fires, and making them less resilient with lower resistance to pests and diseases.

In relation to forest ecosystems, climate change impacts their structure by changing the distribution of species, putting pressure on their ability to adapt and resist. Forests are like a canary in a coal mine, since they are, on a global scale, very sensitive to climate change.

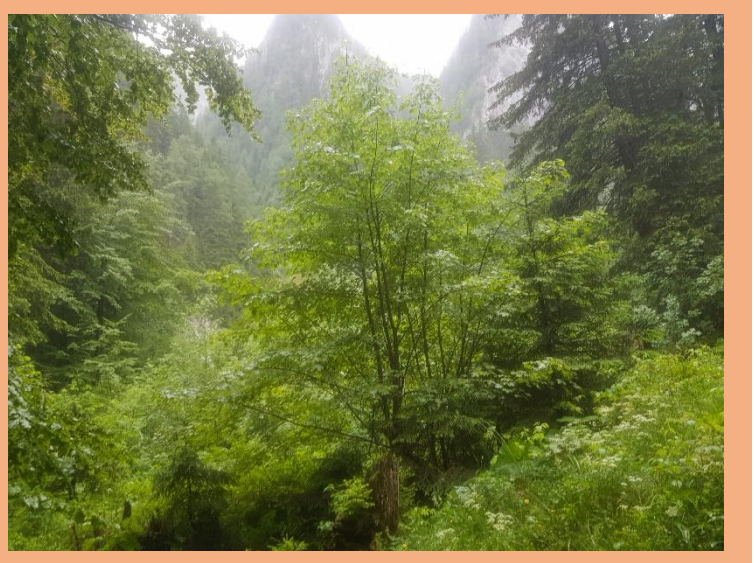
Small increases in the average temperatures can have strong impacts on the characteristics that define the forest. As we have seen, this can make that some species expand beyond their “normal” geographic range and take over new areas. This dynamic can out crowd more sensitive local species. Ultimately the less resilient ones may disappear from ranges that they previously occupied.

It is not hard to imagine that in face of these phenomena, entire forests “move” to places where they find more favorable conditions. Many forests are migrating ever closer to the north and south poles or to higher altitudes.

In areas that are already under very stressful conditions (because of drought, for example), forests that are made up of species that propagate with difficulty are at risk of disappearing altogether. But also, wet areas suffer impacts. The rise in sea levels due to the melting of the Ice caps and the expansion of the worlds oceans threatens coastal forests.

Remembering that the growth of forest biomass depends on the place they grow on, climate change can have an impact either by fostering or diminishing that growth. In most cases, however, forests become more vulnerable to disturbances. For example: the change in average temperatures impacts the forests’ organisms life cycles. Spring events like blossoming or flowering occur earlier than usual, which can increase the risk of damage from events such as spring frost. Additionally, different organisms within the forest may react differently to these changes, and this can lead to the breaking down of essential ecological functions.

Forest and Climate Change



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Future events

Online Meeting November 17th 2020

Multiplier Events

ME in Portugal - March 2021

ME in Norway - March 2021

ME in Romania - April 2021

Learning Activity

LA in Santiago de Compostela – March 2021

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