



Lancement scientifique du PEPR FORESTT

Le réseau TmFO, Tropical managed Forest Observatory



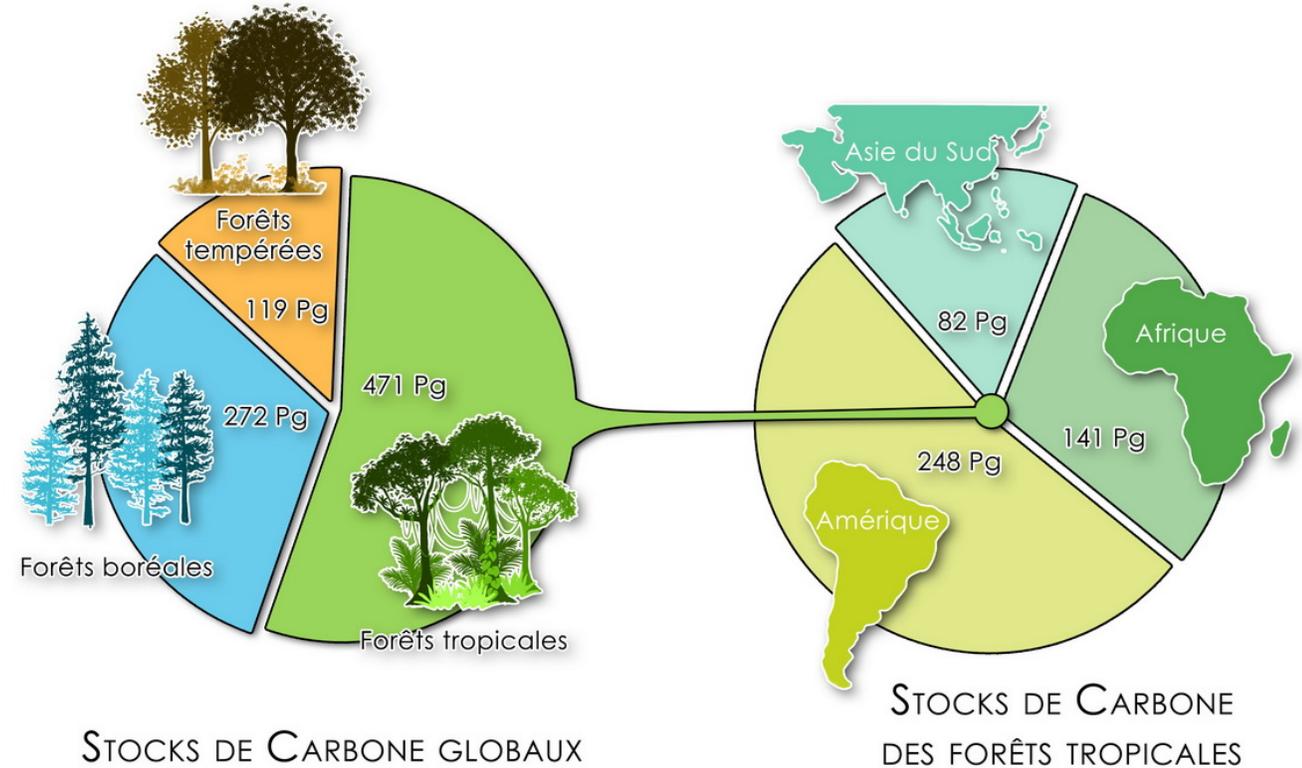
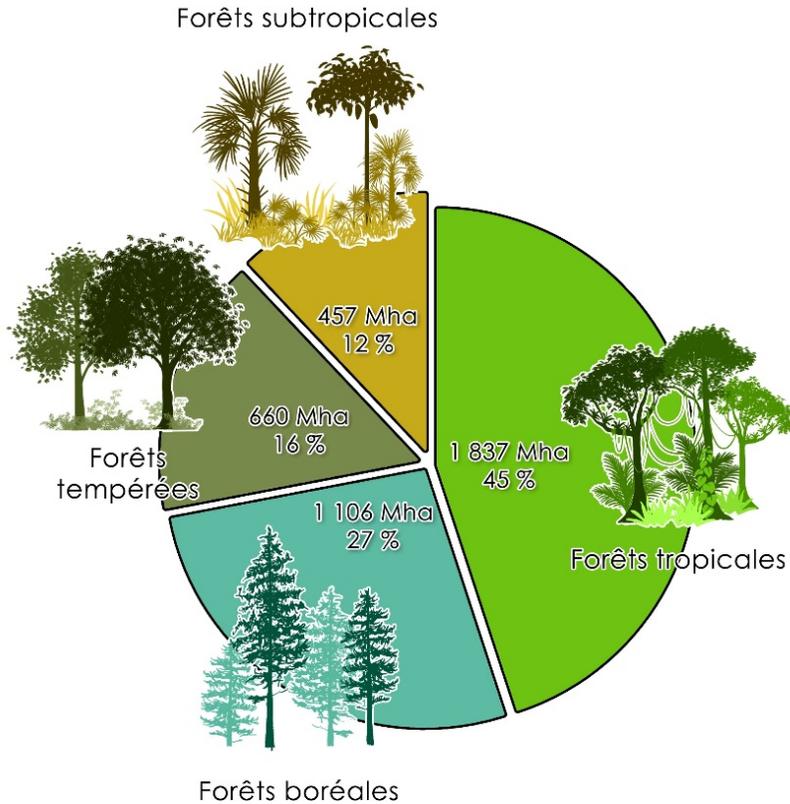
www.tmfo.org

Plinio Sist



Bordeaux 17-19 Septembre 2024

Superficie et stock de carbone des forêts tropicales



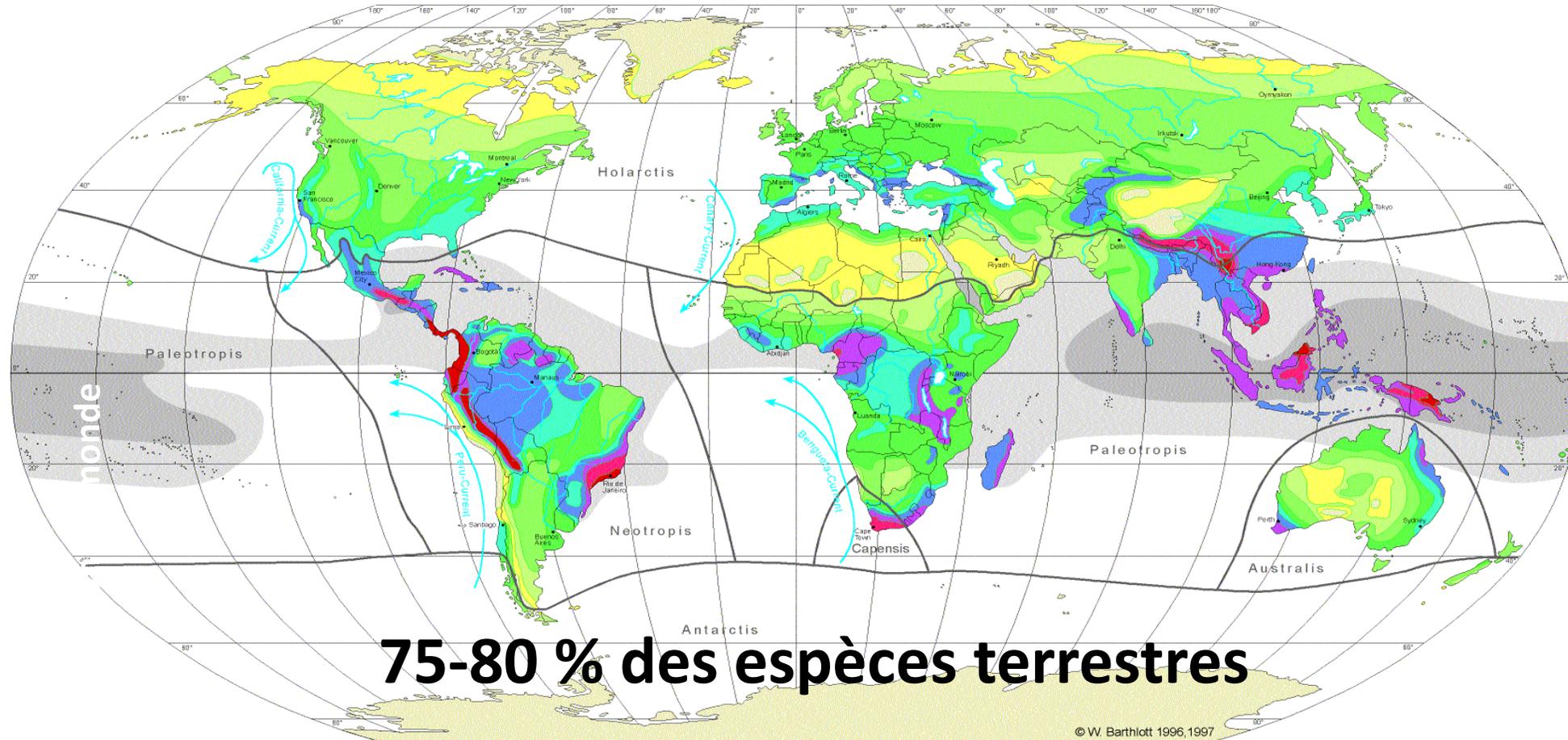
57% des forêts mondiales sont tropicales ou subtropicales

**> 50% des stocks de Carbone forestiers
27% du stock de C terrestre**

(FAO 2020)

Forêts tropicales et biodiversité

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY: SPECIES NUMBERS OF VASCULAR PLANTS

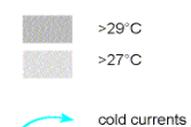


Robinson Projection
Standard parallels 38°N und 38°S
Scale 1: 113000000

Diversity Zones (DZ): Number of species per 10.000km²

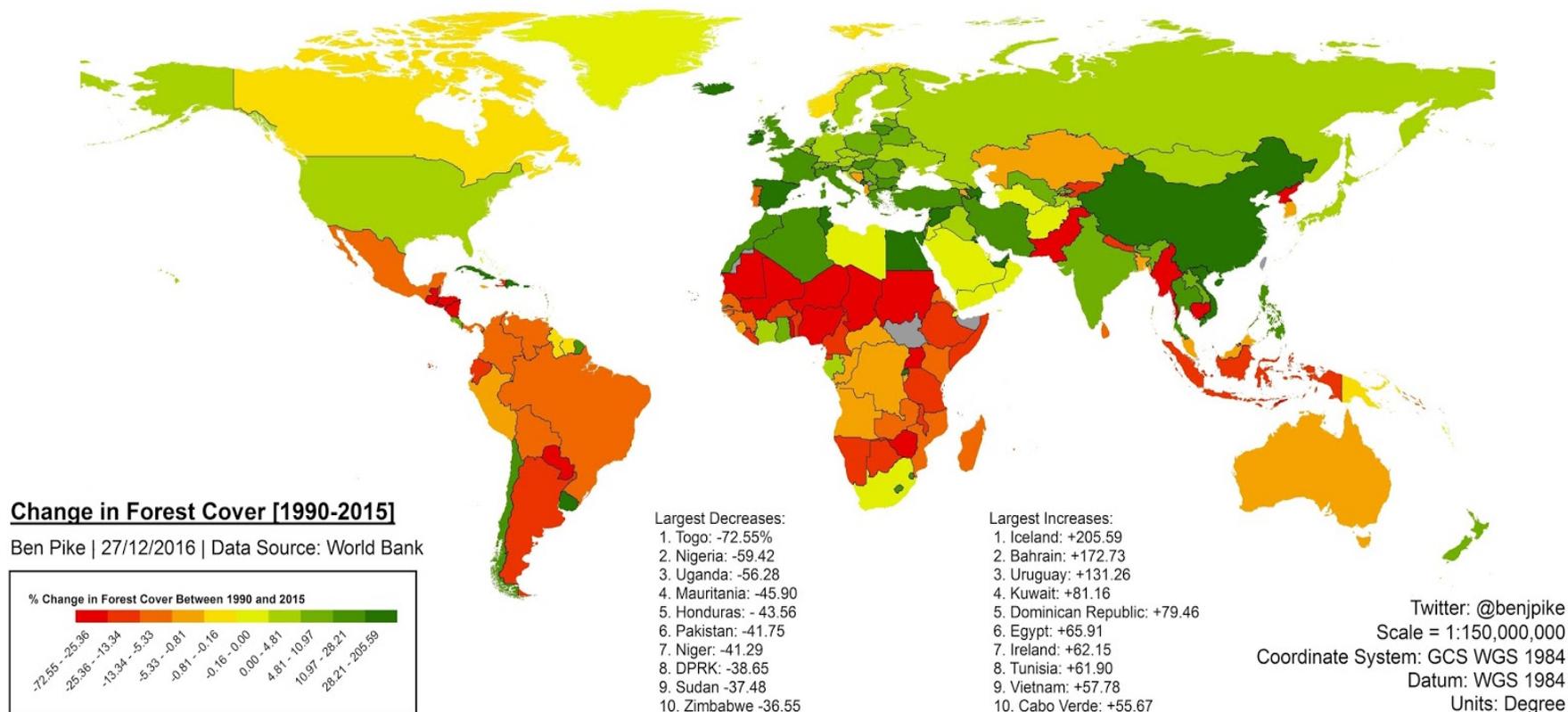


sea surface temperature



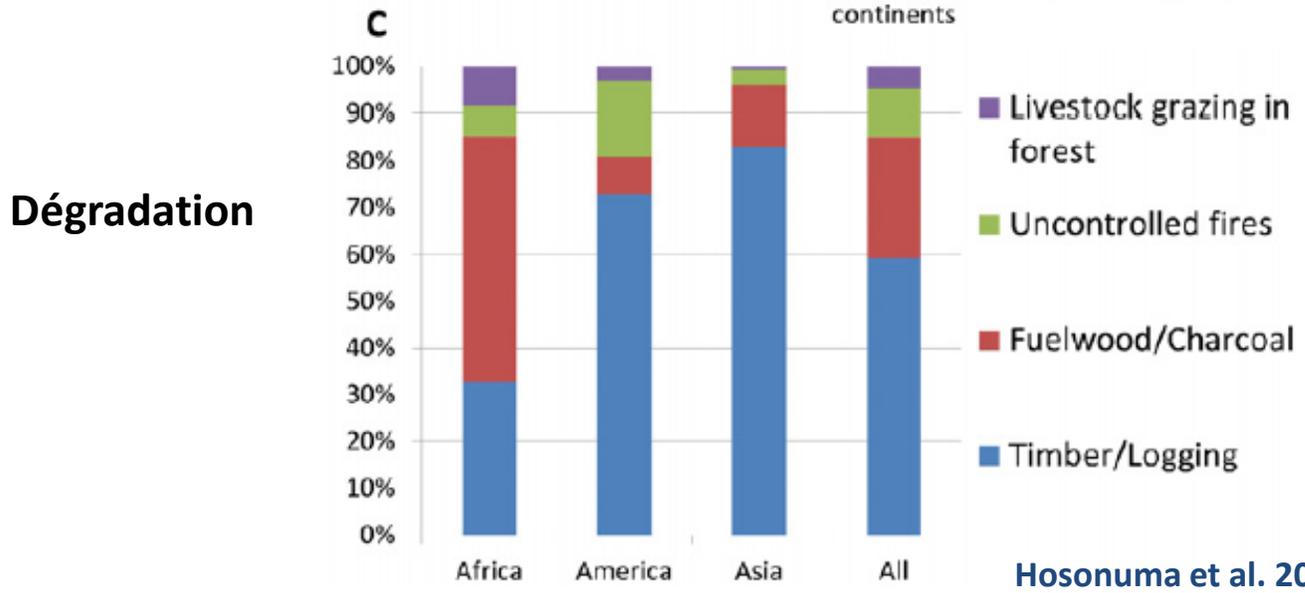
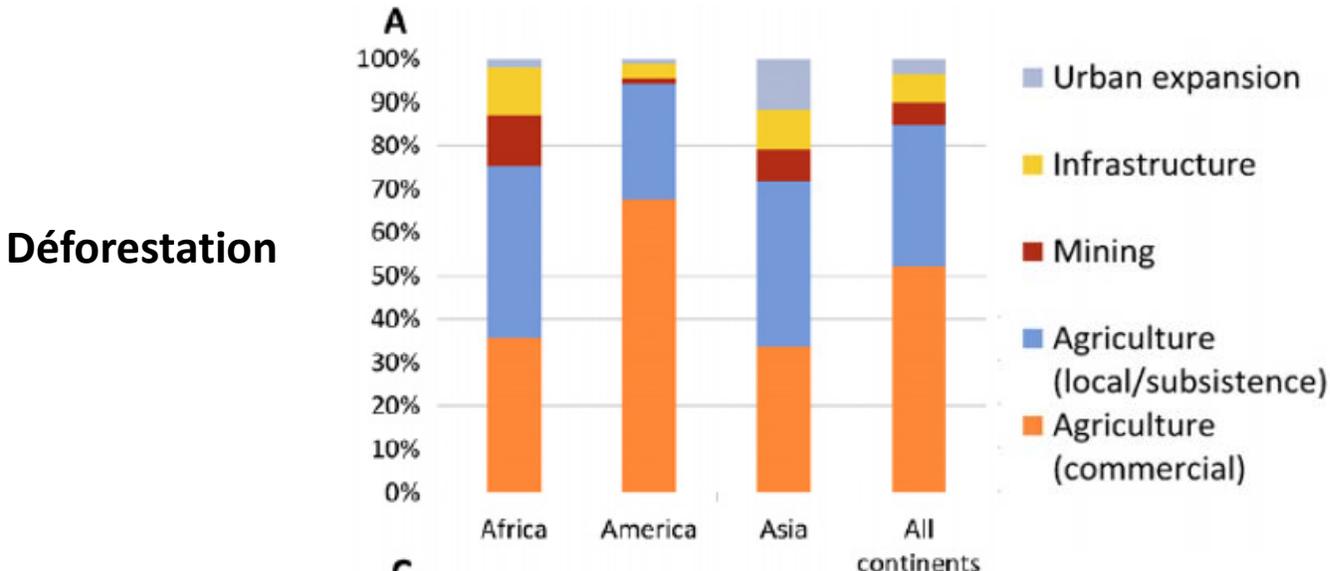
W. Barthlott, N. Biedinger, G. Braun
F. Feig, G. Kier, W. Lauer & J. Mutke 1997
modified after
W. Barthlott, W. Lauer & A. Placke 1996
Department of Botany and Geography
University of Bonn
German Aerospace Research Establishment, Cologne
Cartography: M. Gref
Department of Geography
University of Bonn

Une déforestation persistante en région tropicale



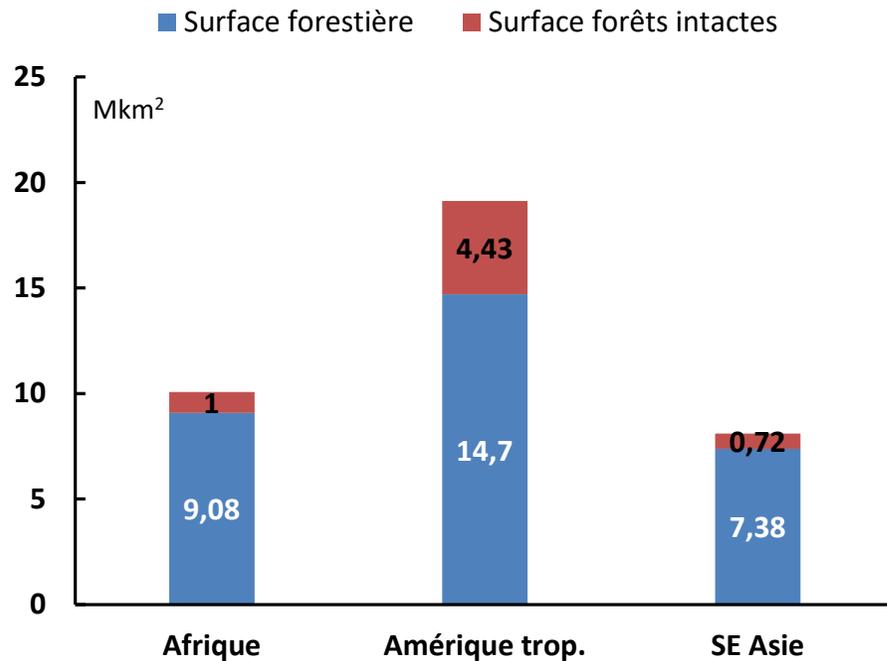
**Perte brute de forêts tropicales = 400 M ha entre 1990 et 2020
= 13 M ha /an (FAO 2020)**

Principales causes de la déforestation et de la dégradation

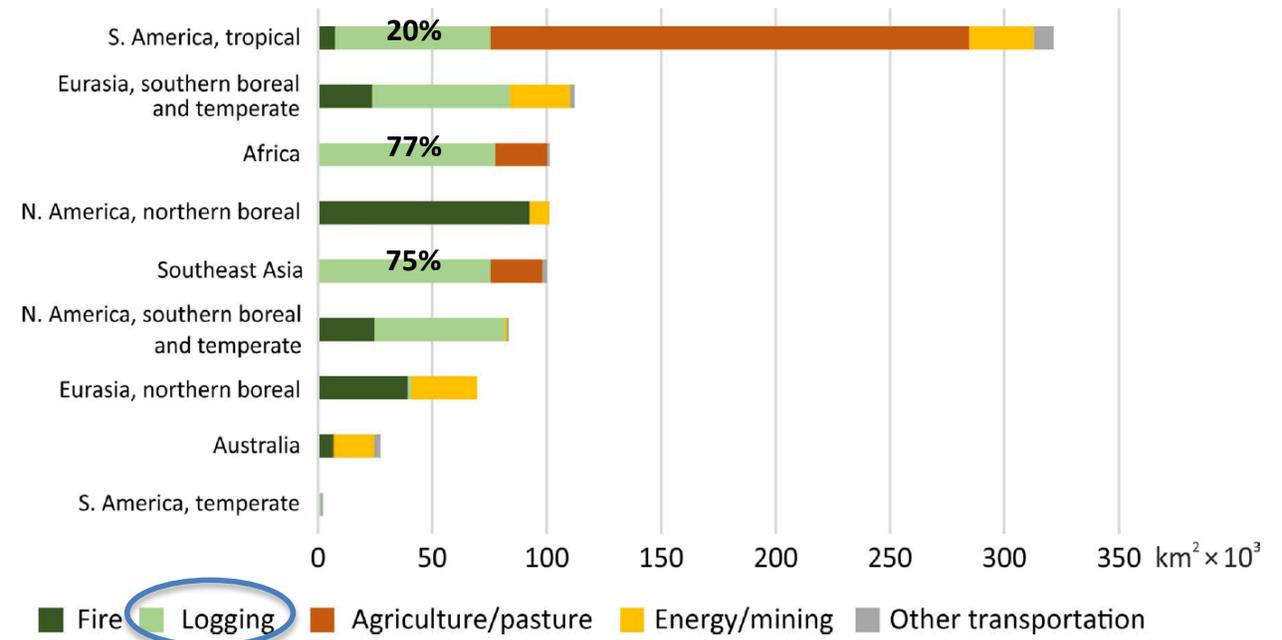


Hosonuma et al. 2012

Perte de forêts intactes (2000-2013)



Forêts tropicales intactes = 19,7%



Perte totale Forêts tropicales intactes = 52,3 Mha

Perte due à l'exploitation forestière = 22,1 Mha (42%) = 1,7 Mha/an

Les forêts de production en région tropicale

Region/subregion	Planted forest (1 000 ha)	Planted forest as a proportion of total forest area (%)
Eastern and Southern Africa	7 139	2
Northern Africa	1 983	6
Western and Central Africa	2 269	1
Total Africa	11 390	2
East Asia	98 139	36
South and Southeast Asia	31 469	11
Western and Central Asia	5 621	10
Total Asia	135 230	22
Europe excl. Russian Federation	56 312	30
Total Europe	75 193	7
Caribbean	851	11
Central America	391	2
North America	45 785	6
Total North and Central America	47 027	6
Total Oceania	4 812	3
Total South America	20 245	2
WORLD	293 895	7

(FAO 2020)

- Essentiellement des forêts naturelles
- Une surface estimée à 680 M ha (Putz et al. 2022)
- Une source de revenu pour les populations et les pays
- Exploitation selective de bois d'oeuvre = Dégradation et Outil de conservation

Quel est l'avenir des forêts de production et leur rôle dans la production de biens et de services dans un contexte de changements globaux?



Les enjeux de la recherche

- Améliorer notre connaissance de l'écologie des forêts tropicales aménagées
- Mieux comprendre la résilience des forêts tropicales aménagées au niveau régional et global
- Incertitude de leur résilience face au changement climatique
- Des dispositifs expérimentaux de suivi de la dynamique forestière après exploitation et sylviculture à promouvoir
- Proposer des règles de sylviculture adaptées au contexte actuel et futur
- Evaluer les capacités des forêts à produire du bois et fournir en même temps des SE



TmFO en Bref



www.tmfo.org



- Initié en 2012 (Cirad, Cgiar, PEFC, Embrapa, MEAE)
- 18 institutions partenaires fondatrices
- 3 continents, 13 pays, > 25 institutions, ~ 60 chercheurs
- 30 sites expérimentaux, 657 Parcelles (1276 ha)
- Temps moyen de suivi 17 ans
- Informations sur l'historique de l'exploitation

Sist et al. 2015



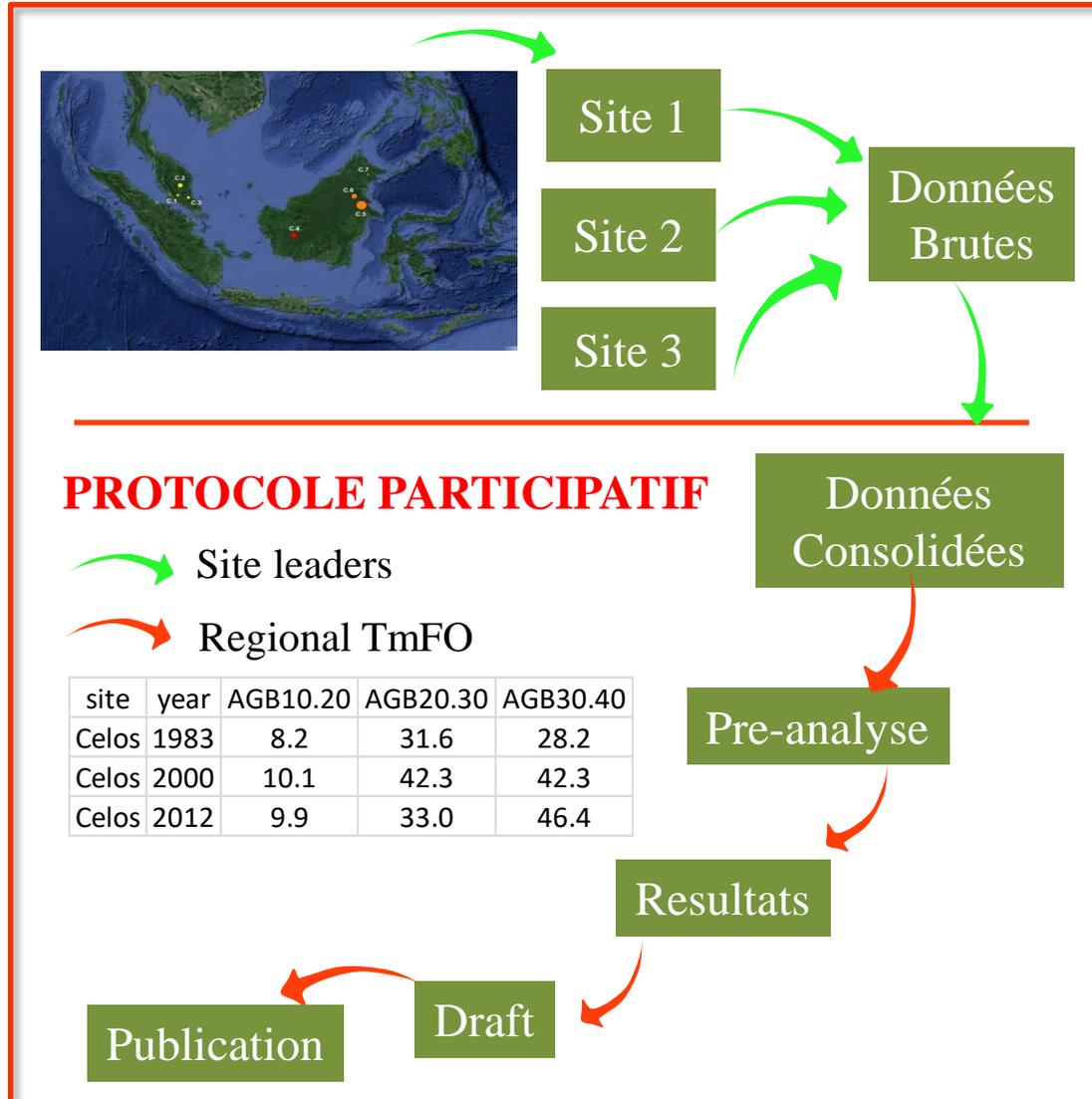
Les Principales Questions de TmFO



Objectif: Evaluer la résilience des forêts tropicales aménagées dans le contexte du changement climatique

- Comment les réponses des forêts tropicales à l'exploitation forestière (biodiversité, biomasse, volume commercial) varient-elles dans une région donnée?
- Quels sont les compromis entre production et services environnementaux?
- Quel est le rôle de ces forêts dans la conservation?
 - **Reconstitution du volume commercial**
 - **Reconstitution de la biomasse**
 - **Changements floristiques après exploitation**

Partage des données



Harmonisation des bases de données



Data harmonisation

If your connexion is slow and/or your data is very large, you may want to run this app locally. For that, open R Studio and type:

```
shiny::runGitHub("VincianeBadouard/TreeData", subdir = "inst/app")
```

If you have run this app in the past and you think/know the TreeData package has been updated since, you may need to restart your R session and re-install TreeData package (using code below) before running the app again

```
devtools::install_github("VincianeBadouard/TreeData", build_vignettes = TRUE)
```

checklist

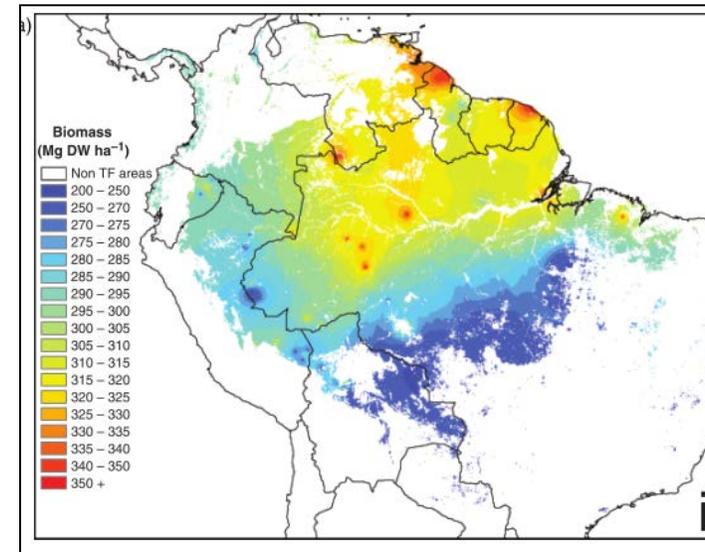
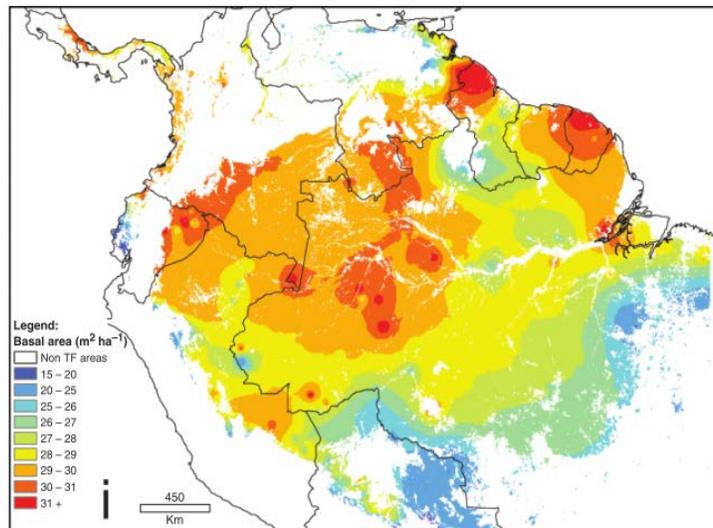
- Inputs are prepared as CSV files.
- Tables that will need to be stacked have the exact same columns, in same order and with same names.
- The key columns of tables that will be merged have information that is correctly spelled and capitalized.
- ...

1 How many tables do you wish to upload?
2 What is your deepest level of measurements?
3 Upload your tables

Exemple de variation régionale de l'Amazonie

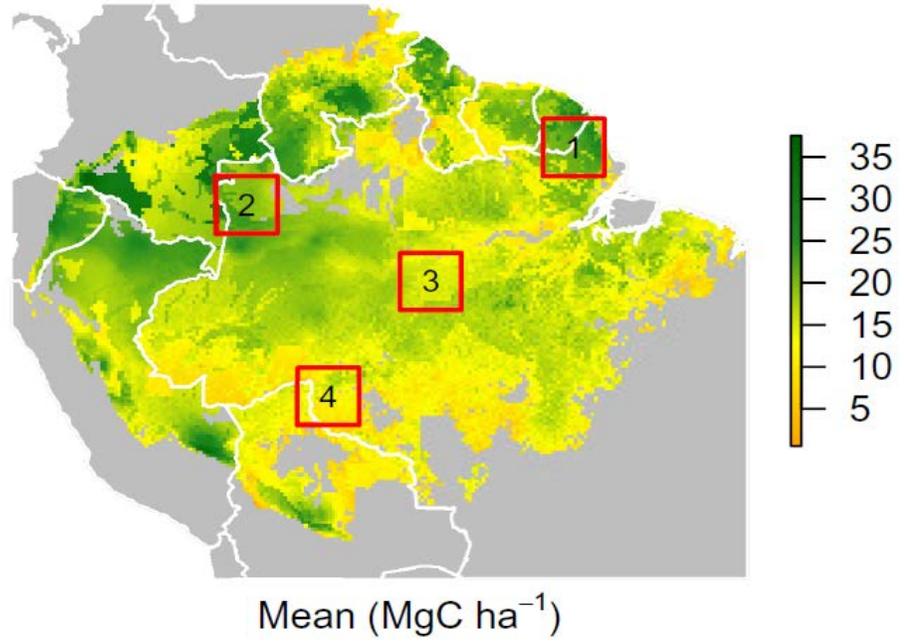
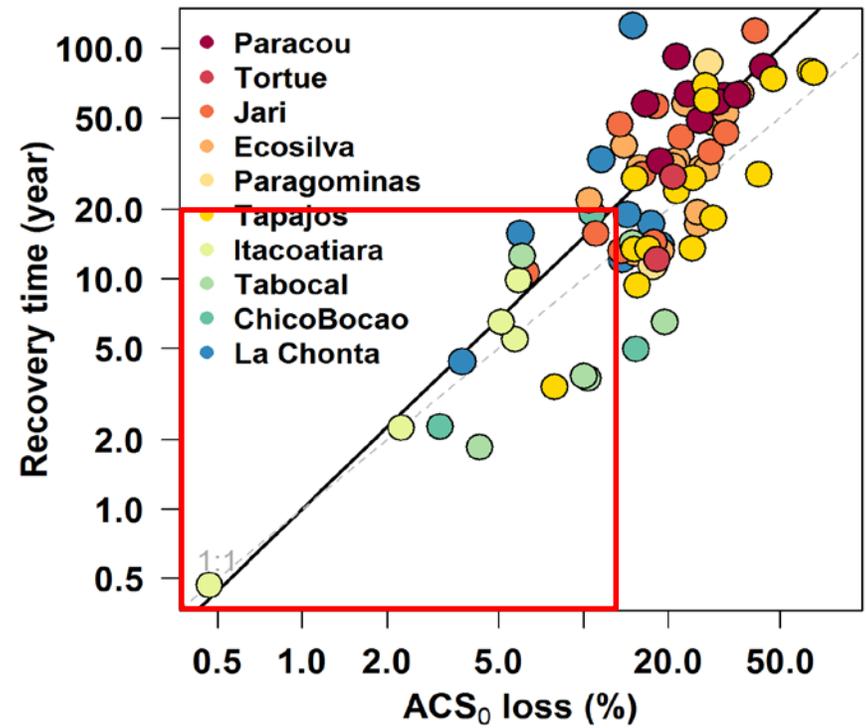


- Variations de structure et de diversité-composition d'espèces qui engendrent des variations de biomasses (Malhi et al. 2006, Ter Steege 2006)
- Variations liées aux types de sols et au climat



Les forêts de l'Ouest sont plus dynamiques et devraient donc se régénérer plus rapidement que les forêts du centre ou de l'Est

Reconstitution de la biomasse après exploitation en amazonie



- ✓ La reconstitution de la biomasse après exploitation dépend essentiellement de son intensité
- ✓ Dans les intensités d'exploitation en cours en Amazonie (10-30 m³/ha), la biomasse se reconstitue entre 7 et 20 ans

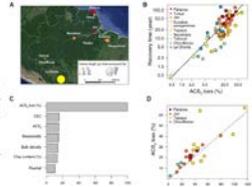
Forte variabilité régionale du taux de reconstitution (Taux de reconstitution du Carbone après 10 ans et une perte de 40%)

Les produits

Current Biology
Magazine

Correspondence
Rapid tree carbon stock recovery in managed Amazonian forests

Ervan Rutishauser^{1,2}, Bruno Hérault^{1,3},
Christiane Bonal^{1,4}, Lilian Blanc^{1,5},
Laurent Descroix^{1,6}, Eduardo Duff Siqueira^{1,7},
Alex Fauriol^{1,8}, Milton Kanashiro^{1,9},
Lucas Mazzei^{1,10}, Marcus Vinícius d'Oliveira^{1,11},
Luis C. de Oliveira^{1,12},
Mariana Peña-Claros^{1,13},
Francis E. Putz^{1,14}, Ademar R. Soares^{1,15},
Ken Ruybergh^{1,16}, Anand Ranganath^{1,17},
Alexandre Rodrigues^{1,18}, André E. de Sá^{1,19},
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Edson Vidal^{1,22}, Thales A.P. West^{1,23},
Virginia Wortel^{1,24}, and Plinio Sist^{1,25}



Environmental Research Letters

THE CONVERSATION

L'actualité universitaire / L'expérience journalistique

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Couper moins et laisser reposer : une nouvelle gestion des forêts tropicales s'impose

Publié 2 septembre 2021, 19:55 CEST



Transport de grumes en Amazonie brésilienne. Plinio Sist, Author provided

SCIENCE PANEL FOR THE AMAZON
POLICY BRIEF

**FOREST MANAGEMENT FOR
TIMBER PRODUCTION AND FOREST
LANDSCAPE RESTORATION IN
THE AMAZON: THE WAY TOWARDS
SUSTAINABILITY**

Plinio Sist^a, Marielos Peña-Claros^b, Juan Pablo Bakilaco Caffes^c, Géraldine Derroire^d, Milton Kanashiro^e, Karen-Mendoza Ortega^f, Camille Pilonot^g, Anand Ranganath^h, Adalberto Verissimoⁱ, Edson Vidal^j, Virginia Wortel^k, Francis E. Putz^l | [✉]Co-lead authors

KEY MESSAGES

(i) Current guidelines for legal timber harvests from natural forests in the Amazon (around 20 m³ ha⁻¹ of timber harvested every 9–35 years) are not sustainable.

(ii) Timber yields from managed natural forests can be substantially enhanced by the application of core-reflective silvicultural treatments that increase stocking and growth of timber trees.

(iii) Growing interest in tropical forest restoration offers opportunities to promote the management of secondary and degraded forests for timber, and mixed plantations with native species. Timber yields from these restored areas would reduce pressure on natural forests – allowing larger areas to be set aside for protection and reducing harvesting intensity in natural forests.

(iv) Community-based forestry could substantially increase the area of production while promoting rural development.

(v) Efforts to promote sustainable forest management are constrained by unfair competition from illegal logging as well as the lack of specialized markets that recognize the added value of timber from responsibly managed natural forests.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(i) Ensure the long-term recovery of timber stocks in managed natural forests, by reducing logging intensities by 50% and increasing minimum allowable cutting cycles to 40 years. With these constraints, the area of natural Amazonian production forests is insufficient to meet the growing demand for timber products.

(ii) Encourage the application of silvicultural treatments to increase stocking and growth of timber trees as well as rates of carbon sequestration.

(iii) Promote and develop other sources of timber to meet the growing demand for timber products. Alternative timber sources include secondary and degraded forests as well as mixed plantations of native timber species that result from forest landscape restoration (FLR) programs.

(iv) Support community-based forestry through appropriate forest policy regulations and strong capacity building on topics including harvest planning and operations, silviculture of managed natural forests, business administration and marketing.

(v) Increase efforts to halt the supply of timber from illegal logging and deforestation.

(vi) Adapt and develop specialized markets for wood produced legally and sustainably in natural forests. This could incentivize best management practices by offering better prices, acknowledging the higher cost of sustainable management and its environmental benefits.

(vii) Support research on long-term monitoring of permanent forest plots, silviculture, assessments of the forest resources in secondary and degraded forests, and monitoring of illegal logging through remote sensing and traceability tools.

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cst forêt
COMITÉ SCIENTIFIQUE
ET TECHNIQUE

NOTE DE POLITIQUE du Comité Forêt

POLICY BRIEF MAI 2023 NUMÉRO 2

L'opérationnalisation de l'approche de la restauration des paysages forestiers en question : décryptage et perspectives

Résultat d'une journée thématique du CST-F et de réflexions d'un groupe de travail sur la Restauration des Paysages Forestiers (RPF), cette note vise à compléter les très nombreux travaux existants sur le sujet, en faisant notamment ressortir les points critiques en matière d'opérationnalisation de l'approche.

LA RESTAURATION DES PAYSAGES FORESTIERS (RPF) : QUELLES VALEURS AJOUTÉES ?

depuis plusieurs décennies exprimé un intérêt croissant pour la restauration des forêts. Des actions de reconstitution des forêts dégradées et des terres déboisées improductives ont ainsi été initiées, mais elles pré-

CrossMark

LETTER

Can timber provision from Amazonian production forests be sustainable?

Camille Pilonot^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7}, Edna Rödig⁸, Francis E Putz⁹, Ervan Rutishauser¹⁰, Plinio Sist¹¹, Nataly Ascarrunz¹², Lilian Blanc¹³, Géraldine Derroire¹⁴, Laurent Descroix¹⁵, Marcelino Carneiro Guedes¹⁶, Euridice Honorio Coronado¹⁷, Andreas Huth¹⁸, Milton Kanashiro¹⁹, Juan Carlos Licona²⁰, Lucas Mazzei²¹, Marcus Vinicio Neves d'Oliveira²², Marielos Peña-Claros²³, Ken Rodney²⁴, Alexander Shenkin²⁵, Cintia Rodrigues de Souza²⁶, Edson Vidal²⁷, Thales A P West²⁸, Virginia Wortel²⁹ and Bruno Hérault³⁰

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The imprint of logging on tropical forest carbon stocks: A Bornean case-study

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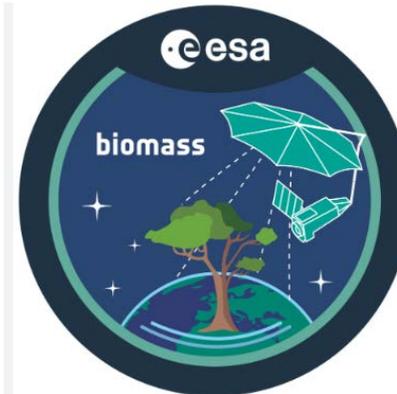
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/foreco

Sustainability of Brazilian forest concessions

Plinio Sist^{a,1}, Camille Pilonot^{b,1}, Milton Kanashiro^b, Marielos Peña-Claros^c, Francis E. Putz^d, Mark Schulze^e, Adalberto Verissimo^f, Edson Vidal^g

Infrastructures de Recherche et Collaborations

- Partenaire de l'IR IN-Sylva
- CESAB FRB
- Geotrees
- PEPR FORESTT (Monitoring, Forest Hub)
- One Forest Vision



Convergences des approches tropicales et tempérées

- Sylviculture: la sylviculture mélangée à couvert continu
- Restauration forestière: plantation pluri-spécifique
- Prévention des feux
- Bioéconomie: diversification des espèces
- Approche Socio-Ecosystème et Living Labs

