



## The Future of Tropical Rain Forests IDS 2935

### Global Patterns of Forest Cover

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**LUBEE BAT CONSERVANCY**

DONATE LIVE BAT CAM VISIT

Search...

ABOUT US ANIMAL CARE BAT HOUSES BAT TALES CONSERVATION EDUCATION EVENTS

INTERN or VOLUNTEER PHOTOS SHOP! SUPPORT TOURS

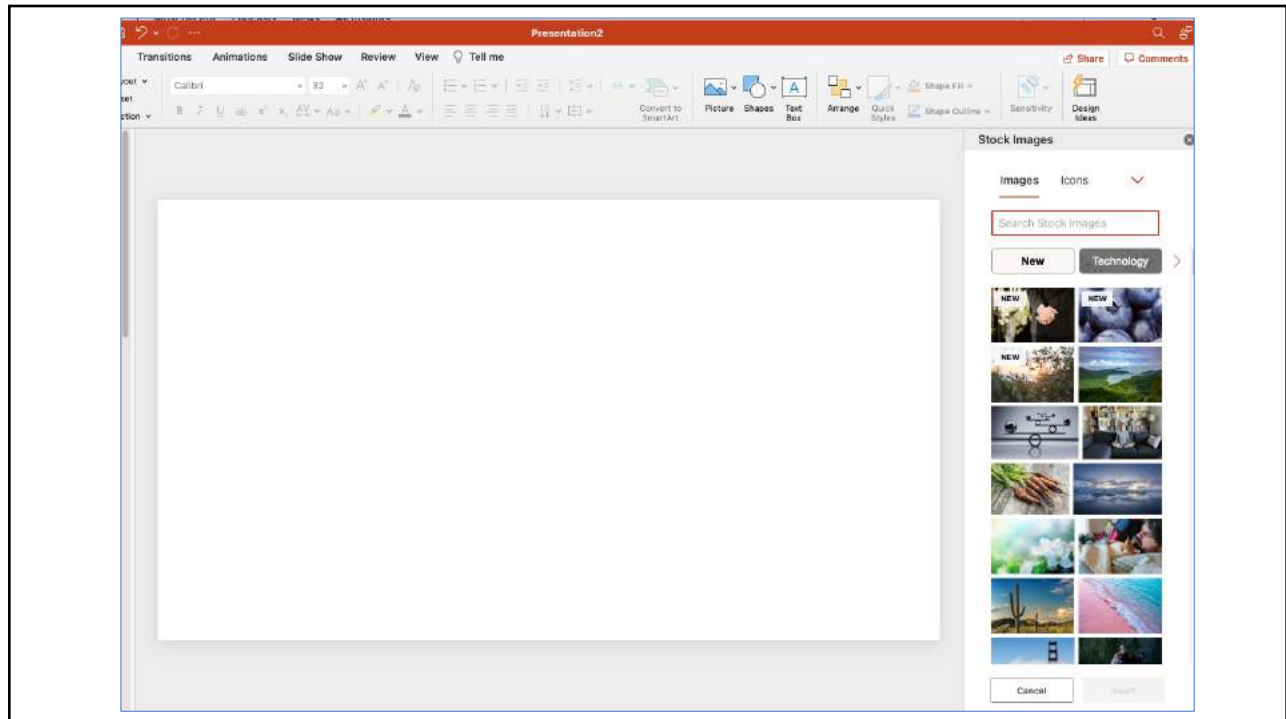
**FL BAT FEST 2023**

SAT. OCT. 21ST 10-5PM

1309 NW 192nd Ave, Gainesville, FL 32609, USA

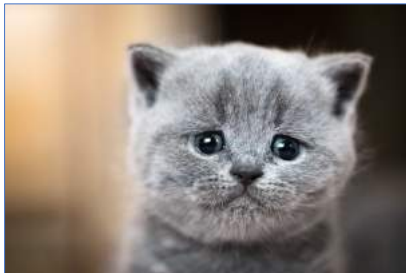
<https://explore.org/livecams/bats/giant-flying-fox-bat-cam>

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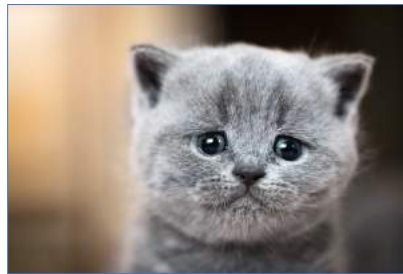


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# How much forest do we have left?

How much did we start with?

How much have we lost?



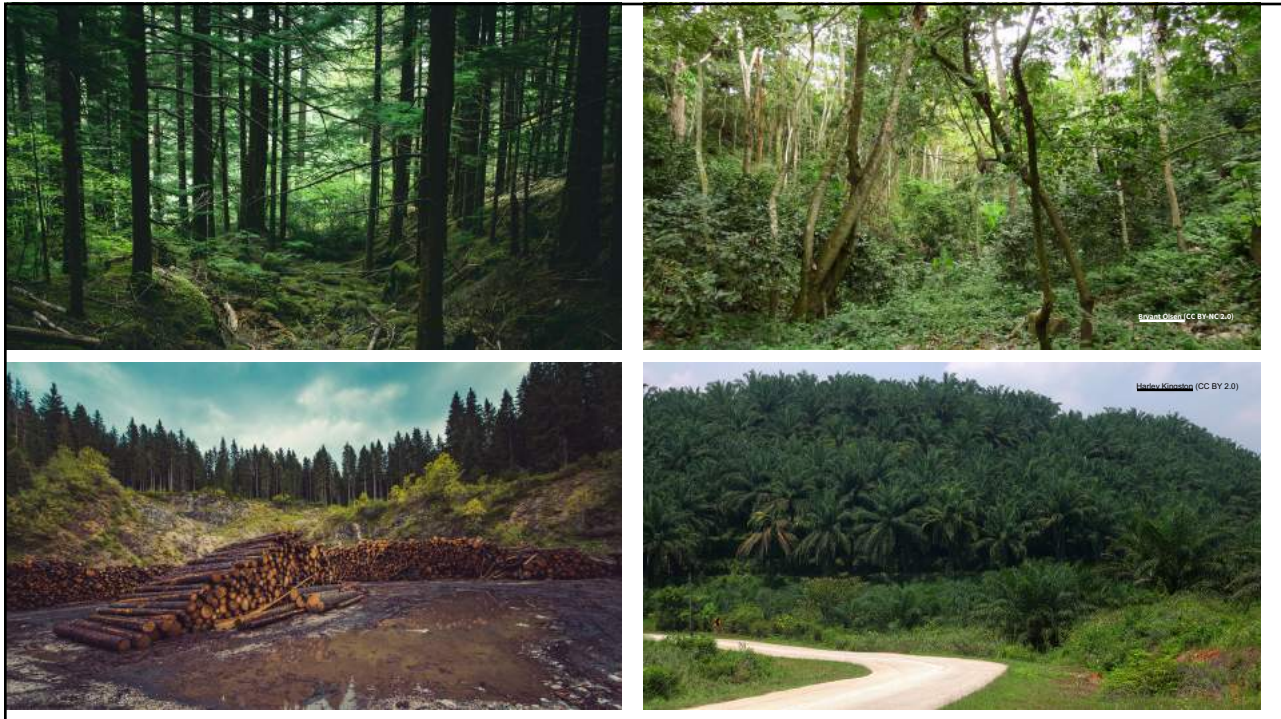
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# What is a FOREST?


[www.menti.com/alav9534zo7m](https://www.menti.com/alav9534zo7m)



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**Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations**


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## Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)

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Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

Global Forest Resources Assessment  
2020


**FOREST**

**Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds *in situ*. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.**

*Explanatory notes*


1. Forest is determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 meters *in situ*.
2. Includes areas with young trees that have not yet reached but which are expected to reach a canopy cover of 10 percent and tree height of 5 meters. It also includes areas that are temporarily unstocked due to clear-cutting as part of a forest management practice or natural disasters, and which are expected to be regenerated within 5 years. Local conditions may, in exceptional cases, justify that a longer time frame is used.
3. Includes forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of specific environmental, scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest.
4. Includes windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 hectares and width of more than 20 meters.
5. Includes abandoned shifting cultivation land with a regeneration of trees that have, or are expected to reach, a canopy cover of 10 percent and tree height of 5 meters.
6. Includes areas with mangroves in tidal zones, regardless whether this area is classified as land area or not.
7. Includes rubber-wood, cork oak and Christmas tree plantations.
8. Includes areas with bamboo and palms provided that land use, height and canopy cover criteria are met.
9. Includes areas outside the legally designated forest land which meet the definition of "forest".
10. Excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems, such as fruit tree plantations, oil palm plantations, olive orchards and agroforestry systems when crops are grown under tree cover. **Note:** Some agroforestry systems such as the "Taungya" system where crops are grown only during the first years of the forest rotation should be classified as forest.

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**Forest**

Christmas Tree Plantation / Forestry Clear-cut  
*Canada*



**Not Forest**

Shade-grown Coffee Plantation  
*Colombia*

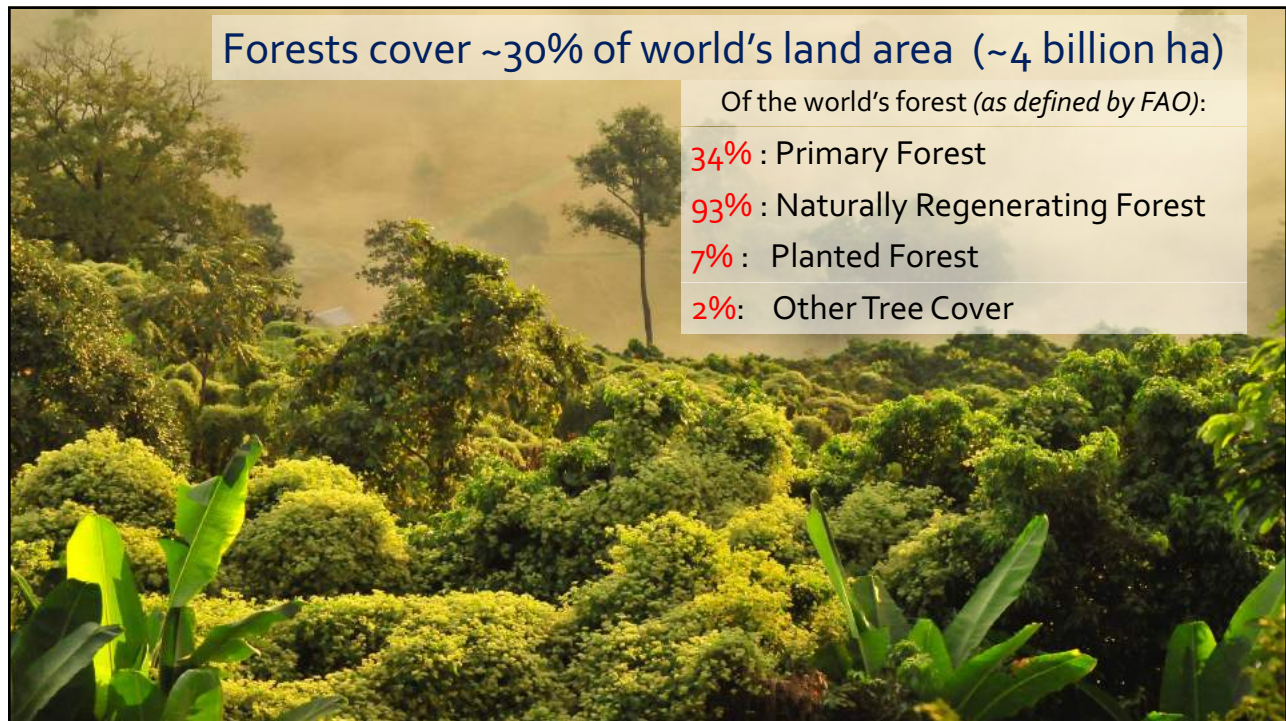
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# How much forest do we have?



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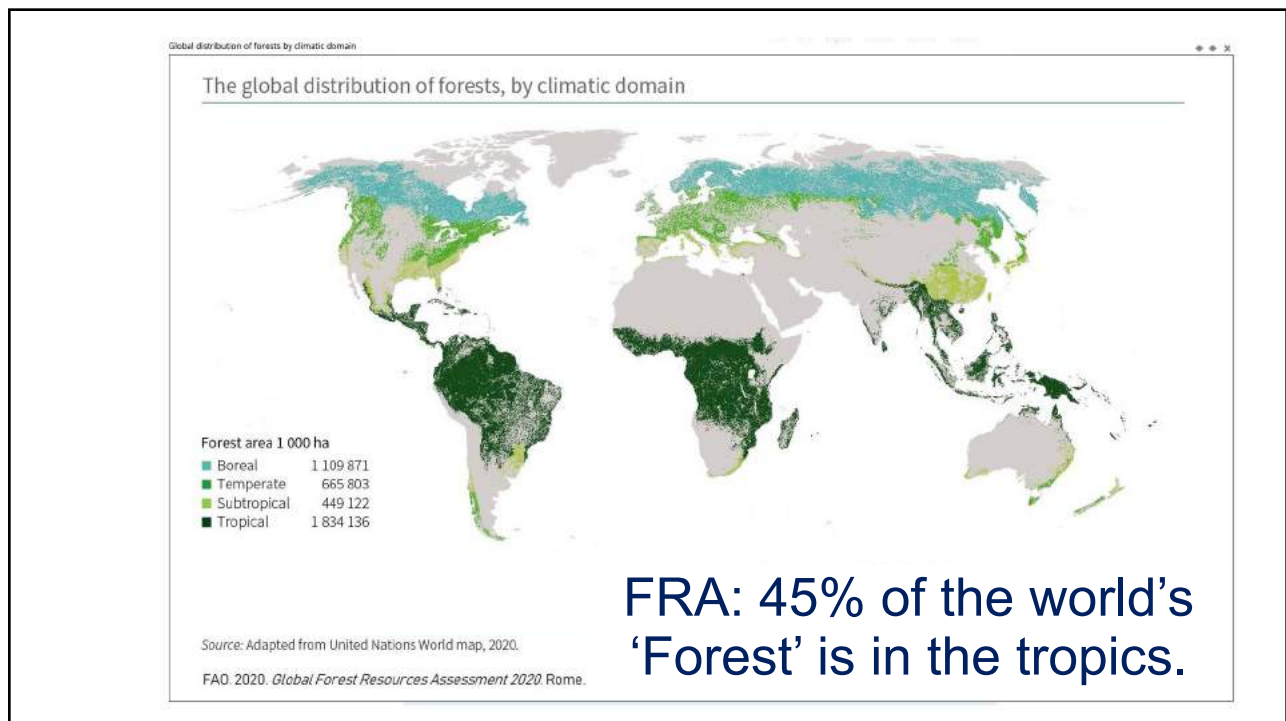


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## 40% of the Forest in the Tropics is "Regenerating Forest"



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WORLD  
RESOURCES  
INSTITUTE

GLOBAL  
FOREST  
WATCH

- Data on “tree cover” derived from satellite imagery
- Because this cannot distinguish between intended land uses, their monitoring systems rely entirely on **biophysical criteria**

*tree height, canopy cover, extent (area) of trees*

- GFW does not adopt a specific definition of forest – it monitors all forms of tree cover including natural forests & tree plantations.

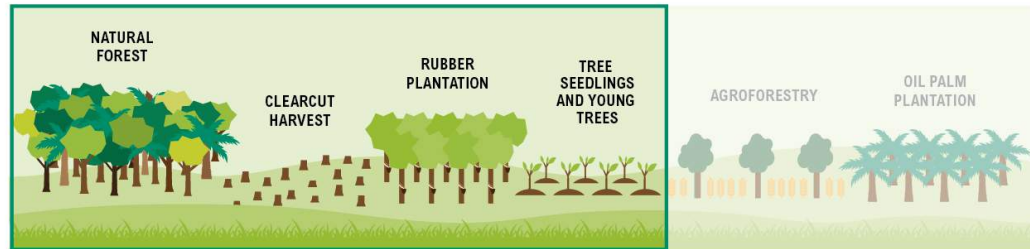
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## How do FAO-FRA and GFW compare?



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**FOREST RESOURCES ASSESSMENT (FRA)** adopts a common definition of “forest” to monitor global forest area based on biophysical and land use criteria.



**GLOBAL FOREST WATCH (GFW)** monitors all forms of tree cover to detect loss and gain based on biophysical criteria, and uses the term “tree cover” instead of “forest”.



GLOBAL  
FOREST  
WATCH

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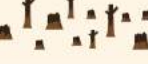

FAO’s definition of deforestation ***requires permanent change*** in land-use.

Loss in tree cover considered temporary (e.g., clear-cut forests that will be left to regrow) is ***not counted as deforestation***.

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## How is Forest Change Reported?

HERE ARE SOME EXAMPLES

BEFORE	CHANGE	AFTER	HOW IS "CHANGE" MEASURED?	
			FRA	GFW
 NATURAL FOREST	 CLEARED FOR FARMLAND	 FARMLAND	DEFORESTATION	TREE COVER LOSS
 NATURAL FOREST	 CLEARED FOR PLANTATION	 TREE PLANTATION	NO CHANGE	TREE COVER LOSS
 TREE PLANTATION	 HARVESTED AND REPLANTED	 TREE PLANTATION	NO CHANGE	TREE COVER LOSS
 NATURAL FOREST	 CLEARED BY NATURAL FIRE	 REGROWING NATURAL FOREST	NO CHANGE	TREE COVER LOSS

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## How much forest do we have left?

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**GLOBAL  
FOREST  
WATCH**

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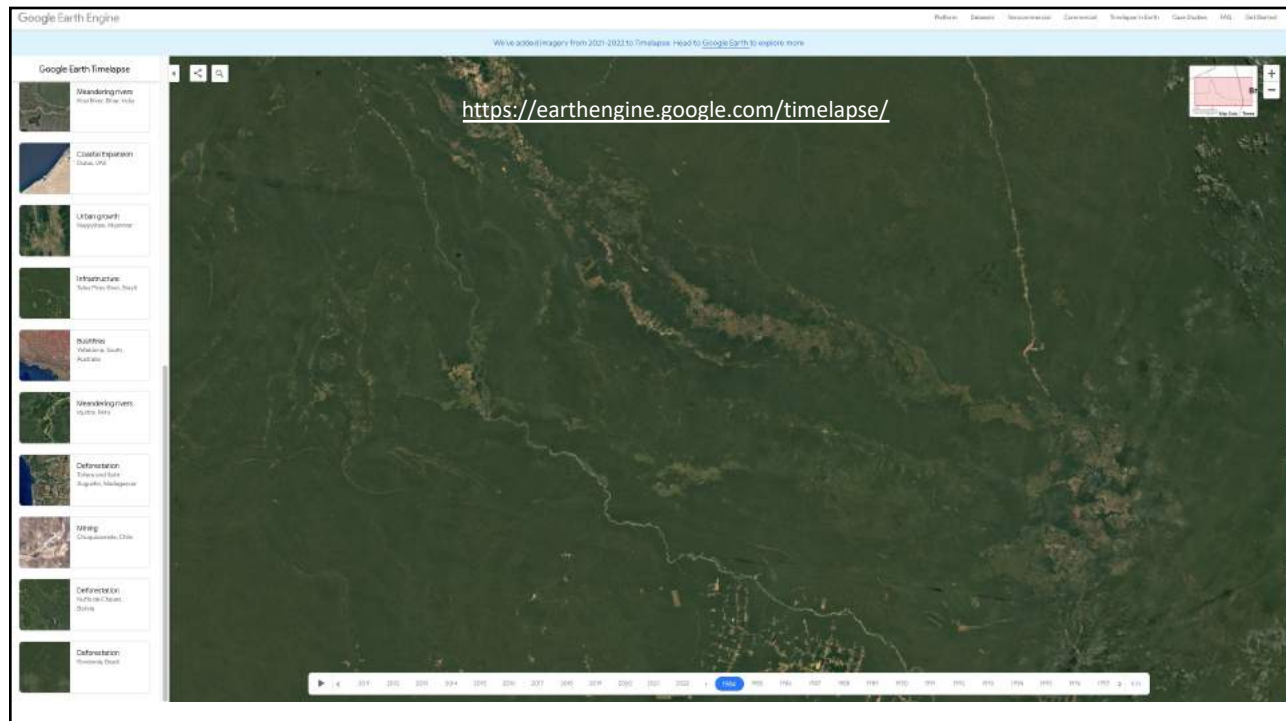


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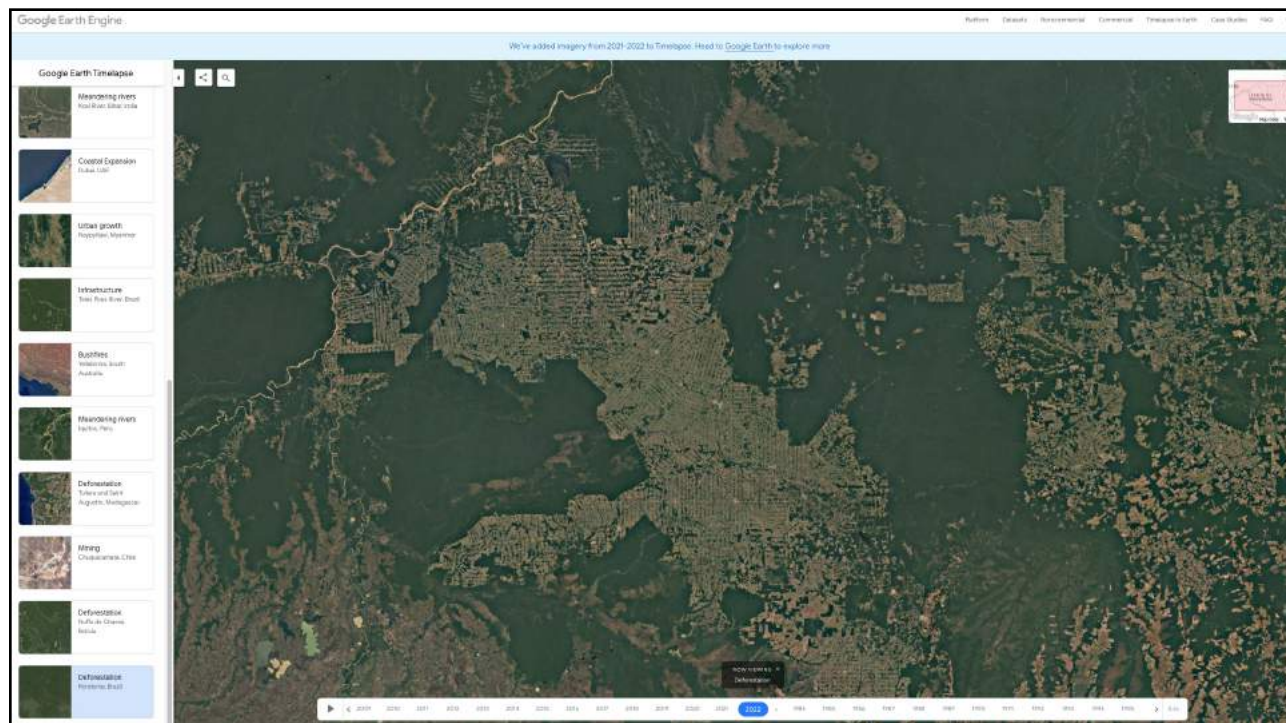


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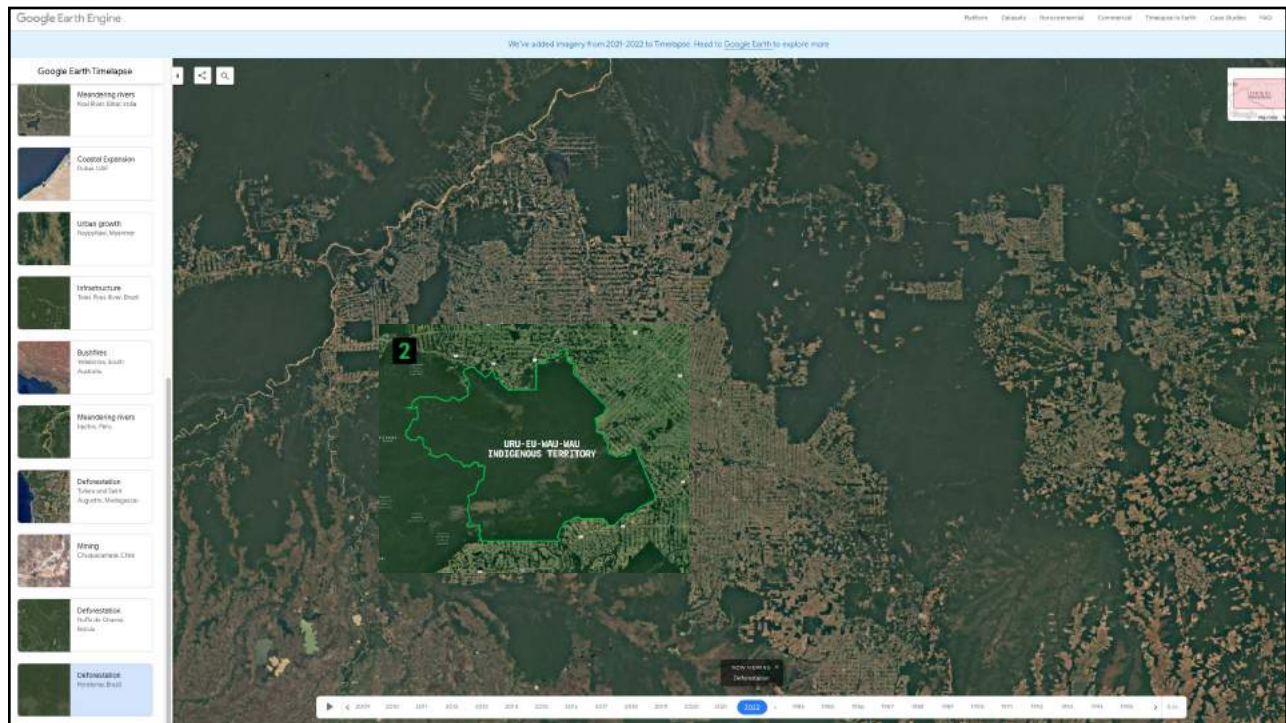




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## NEXT TIME:

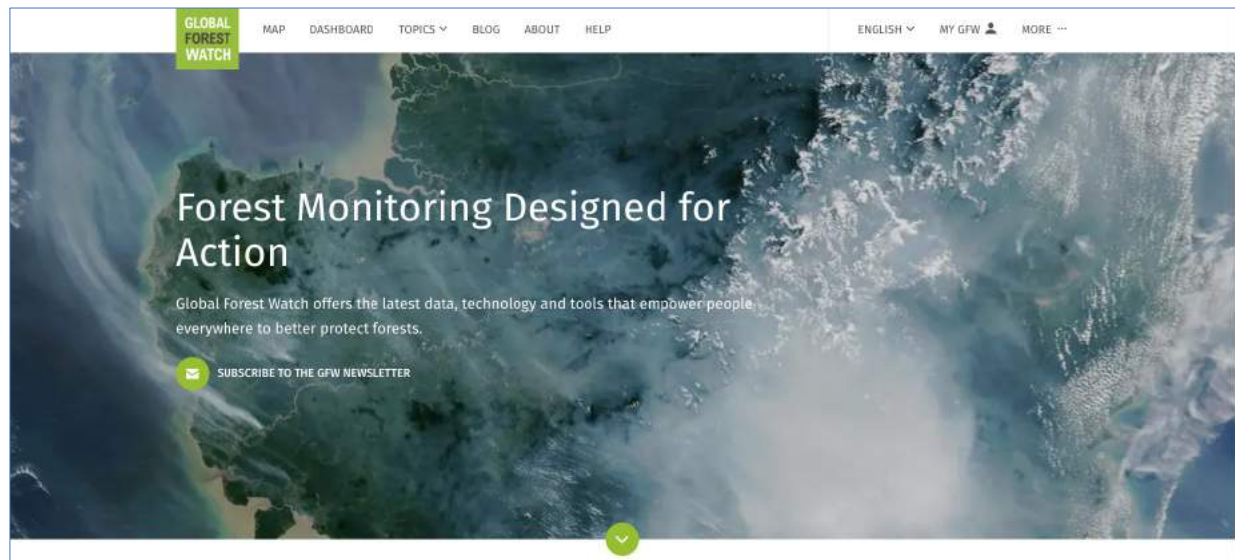
How does deforestation differ between countries and over time?

What is the difference between total deforestation and deforestation rate?

What happens *after* forest is cleared?

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<https://www.globalforestwatch.org/>



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