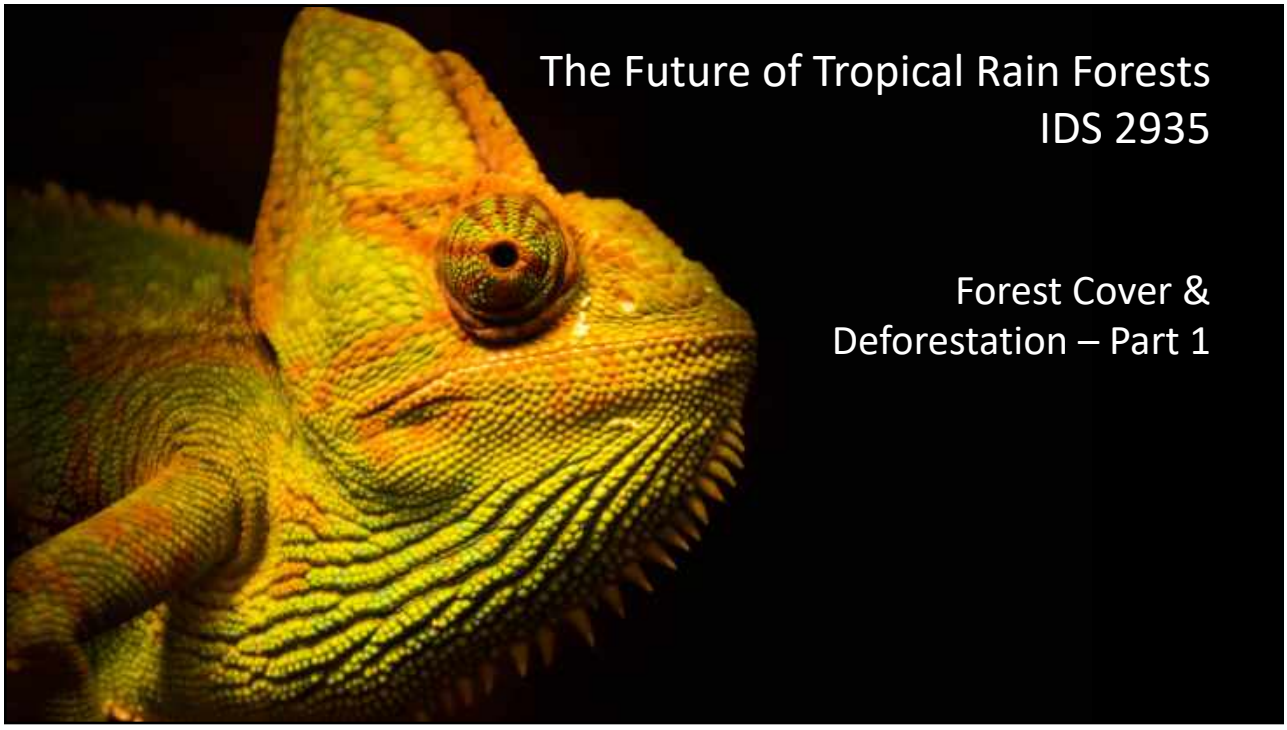

IDS 2935 - THE FUTURE OF RAIN FORESTS
JUNGLE FILM FESTIVAL 2.0
THE WORST OF RAIN FOREST CINEMA
13.10.22 6:15 PM
FAB 0103
Join Us For
Laura Linney
Joe Don Baker
Bruce Campbell
Cypher from
The Matrix
Dylan Walsh
Lola Noh & Misty Rosas
with
National Treasure
Ernie Hudson
Tim Curry's Amazing
Romanian Accent
and
Delroy Lindo
as
"the best three minutes of
the entire movie"
CONGO
Based on a bestselling but mediocre novel
by the guy that also wrote Jurassic Park

1

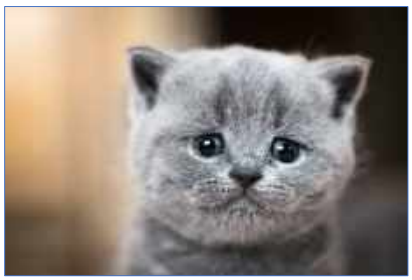

The Future of Tropical Rain Forests
IDS 2935
Forest Cover &
Deforestation – Part 1

2

How much forest do we have left?

How much did we start with?

How much have we lost?



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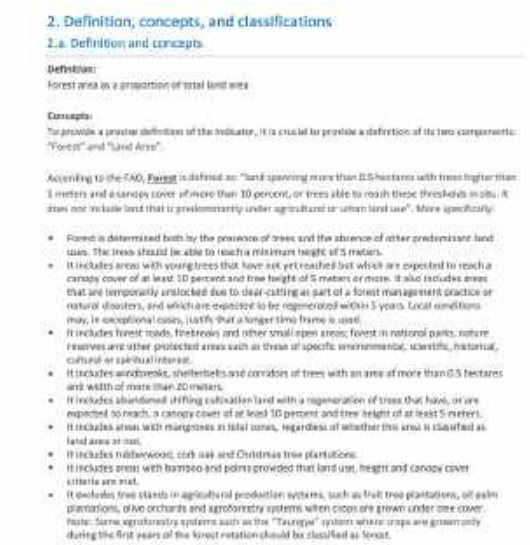
What is a forest?

4

UN FAO Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)



2. Definition, concepts, and classifications

2.a. Definition and concepts

Definition:
forest area as a proportion of total land area

Concepts:
To provide a precise definition of the indicator, it is crucial to provide a definition of its two components: "Forest" and "Land Area".

According to the FAO, Forest is defined as: "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". More specifically:

- 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.
- It includes areas with young trees that have not yet reached but which are expected to reach a canopy cover of at least 10 percent and tree height of 5 meters or more. 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.
- It 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.
- It includes windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 hectares and width of more than 20 meters.
- It includes abandoned shifting cultivation land with a regeneration of trees that have, or are expected to reach, a canopy cover of at least 10 percent and tree height of at least 5 meters.
- It includes areas with mangroves in tidal zones, regardless of whether this area is classified as land area or not.
- It includes rubberwood, cork oak and Christmas tree plantations.
- It includes areas with bamboo and palms provided that land use, height and canopy cover criteria are met.
- It 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.

World Resources Institute Global Forest Watch (GFW)

GFW monitors tree cover change in near-real-time using satellites, which cannot discern intended land use. Thus, GFW's monitoring systems rely entirely on biophysical criteria (height, canopy cover and extent of trees). GFW does not adopt a specific definition of forest, but rather monitors all forms of tree cover including natural forests and tree plantations. Similarly, GFW detects and reports all instances of tree cover loss, regardless of whether the loss will be temporary (e.g. clear cut harvest followed by replanting) or permanent (e.g. clear cut harvest followed by agriculture). Using GFW's interactive online platform, users can filter these data based on their preferred definition of forest.

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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".

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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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GLOBAL FOREST WATCH

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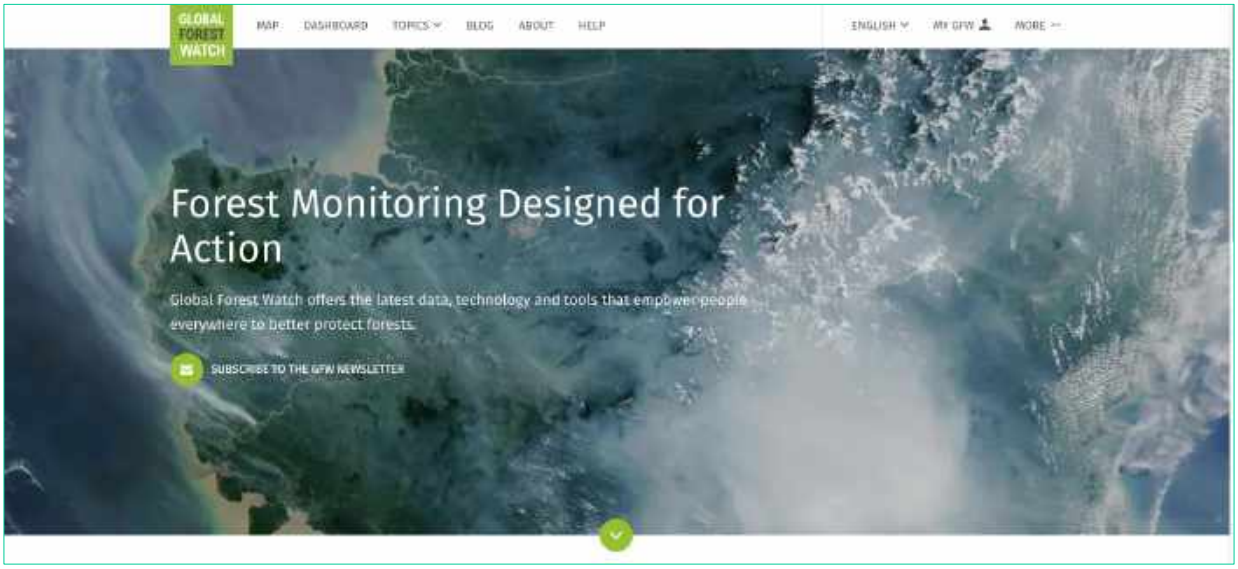
https://www.globalforestwatch.org/



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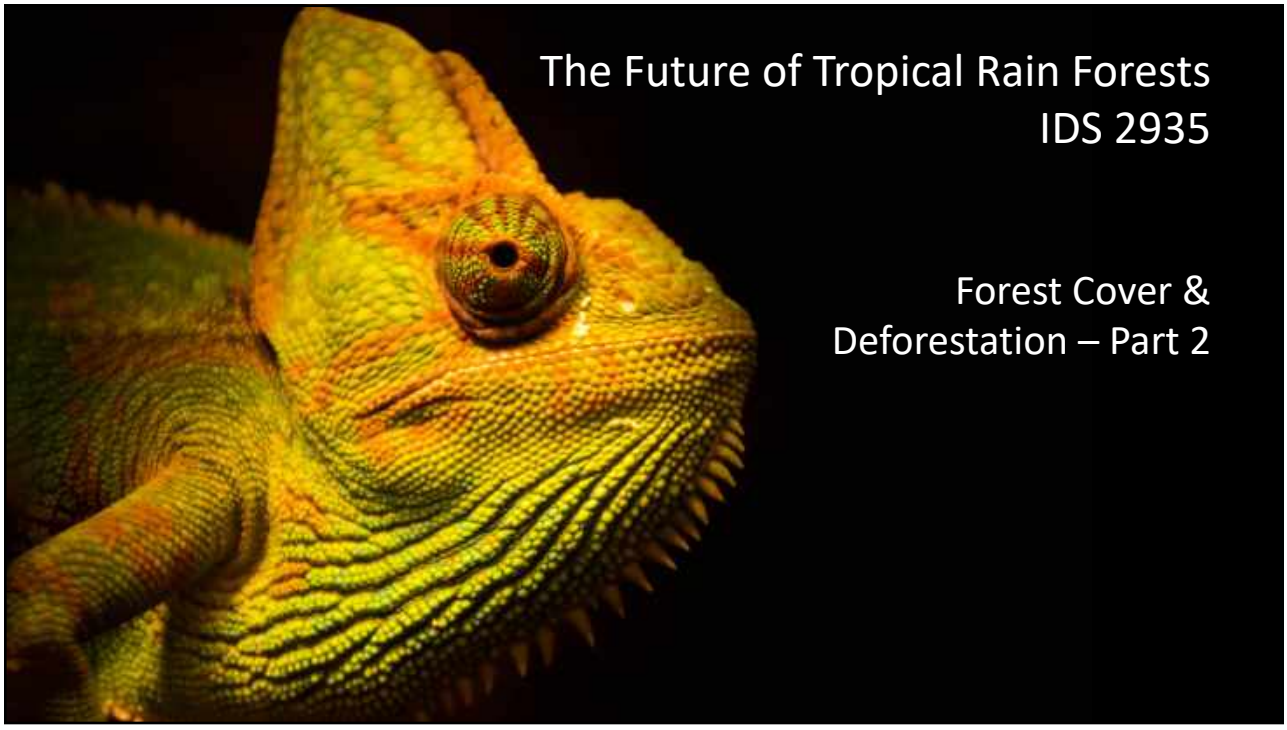

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Indonesia

Southeastern Peru

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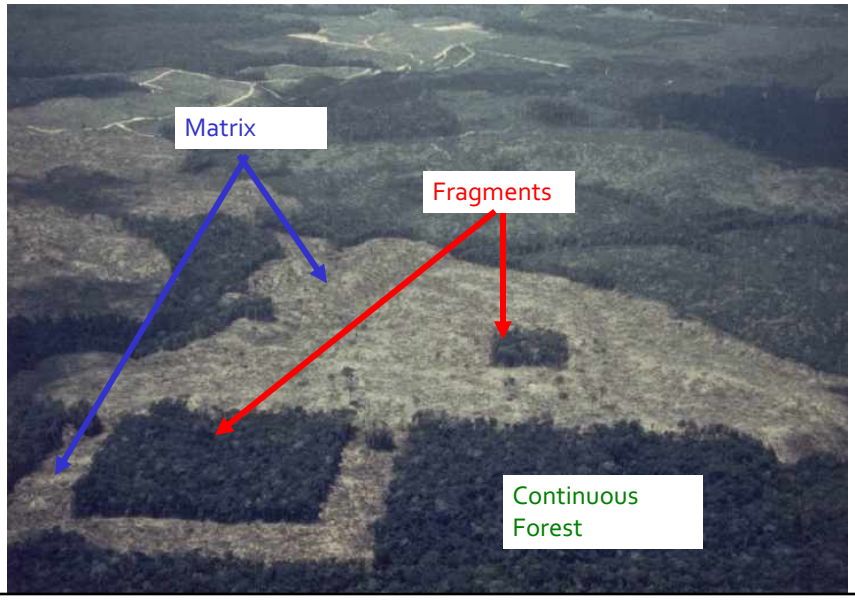

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…can be replaced by something altogether different.

Manaus from above

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Because fragmentation (1) is globally pervasive & (2) many reserves are now or will become fragments, understanding the consequences of fragmentation has become on of the most important areas of research in ecology

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How do we study the effects of habitat fragmentation?

Study "Natural" Fragments

Atlantic Forest, Brazil

Costa Rica

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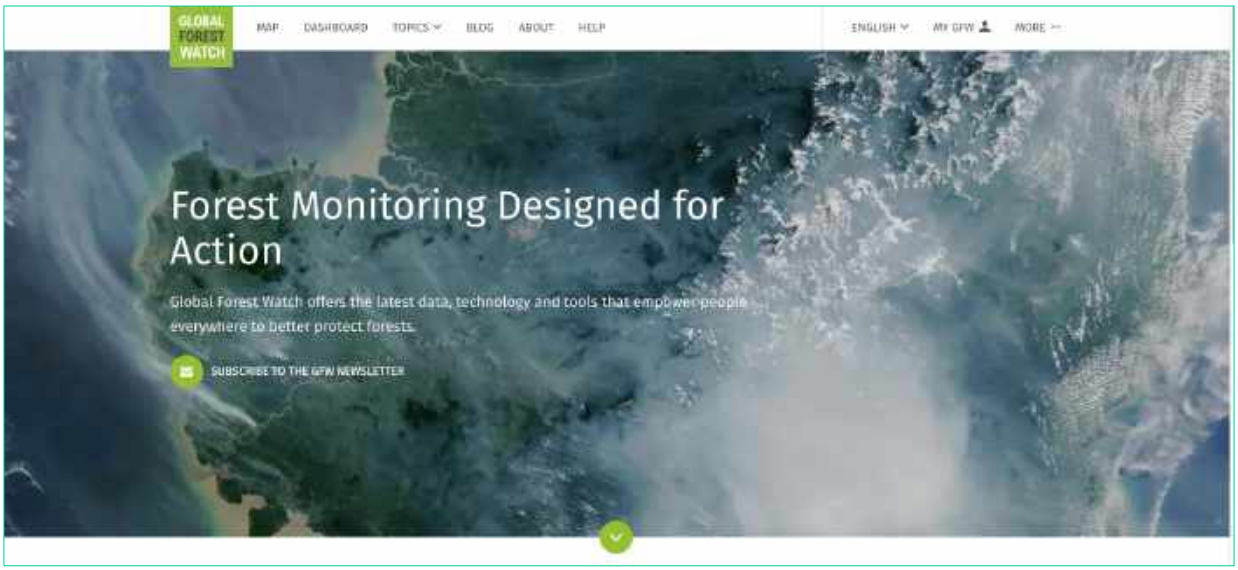
https://www.globalforestwatch.org/



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