



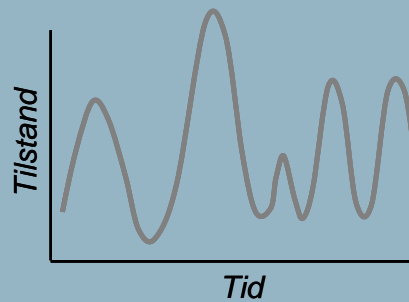
Hvordan påvirker skogbruk naturmangfold i skog?

Jørund Rolstad - Skog og Landskap

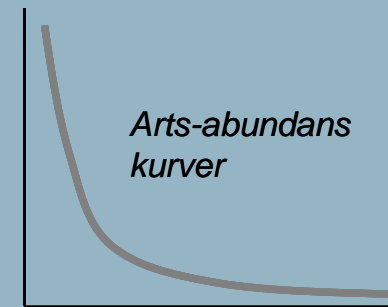


Seminar, Regjeringskvartalet 17. februar 2011

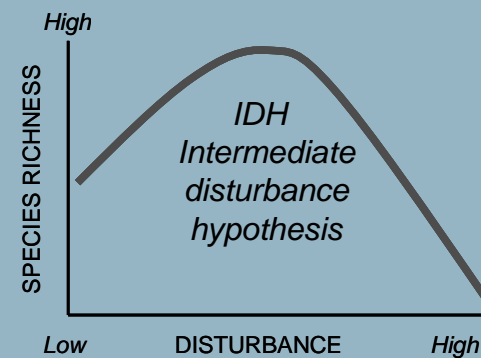
(1) Hva er naturlig ?



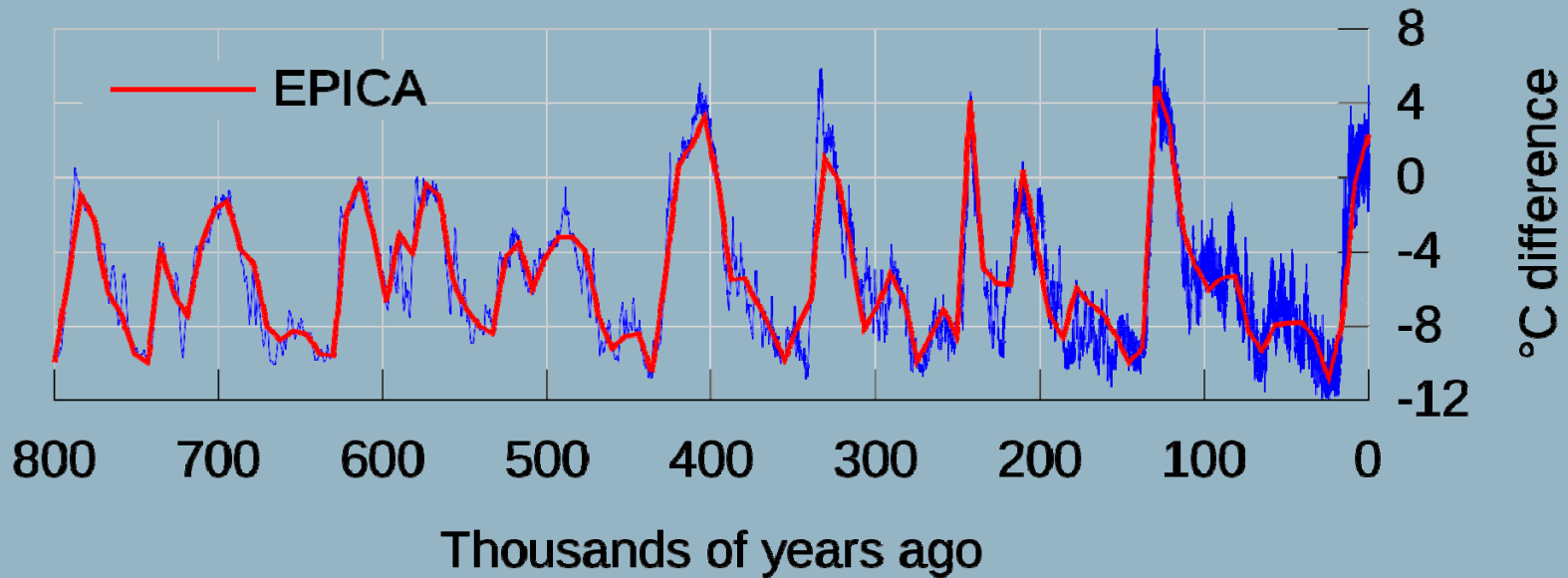
(2) Hvorfor er de fleste arter sjeldne ?



(3) Er skogbruk en trussel mot mangfoldet ?



Den vanligste naturtypen de siste 800.000 år
har vært flere kilometer med is



Temperature estimates relative to today from over 800,000 years of the EPICA ice cores in Antarctica. Today's date is on the right side of the graph.

1350 ~1600
Few, large natural fires



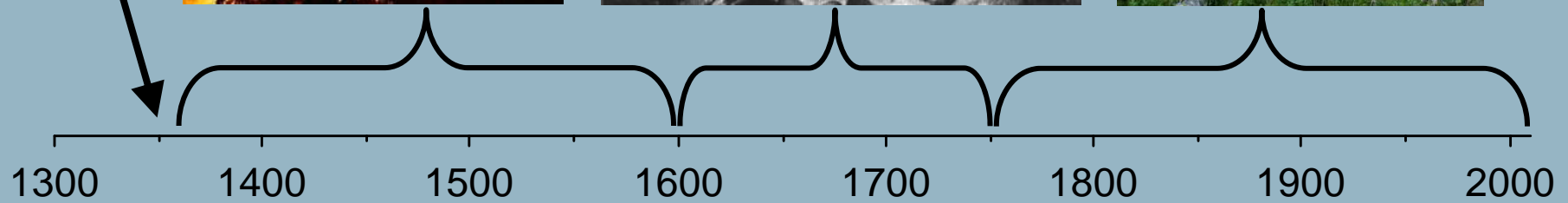
1600~1750
Many, small
antropogenic fires



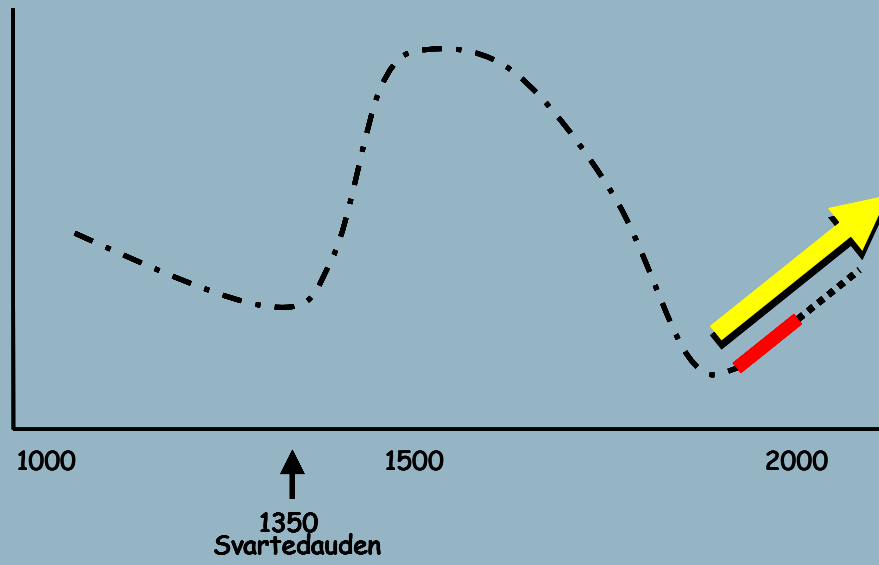
1750-2010
Almost total lack of fires



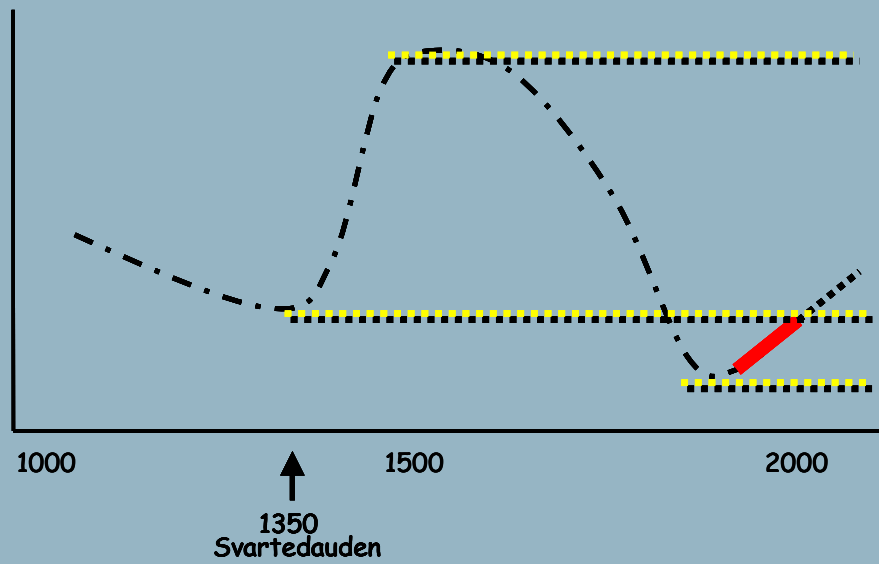
Black
Death



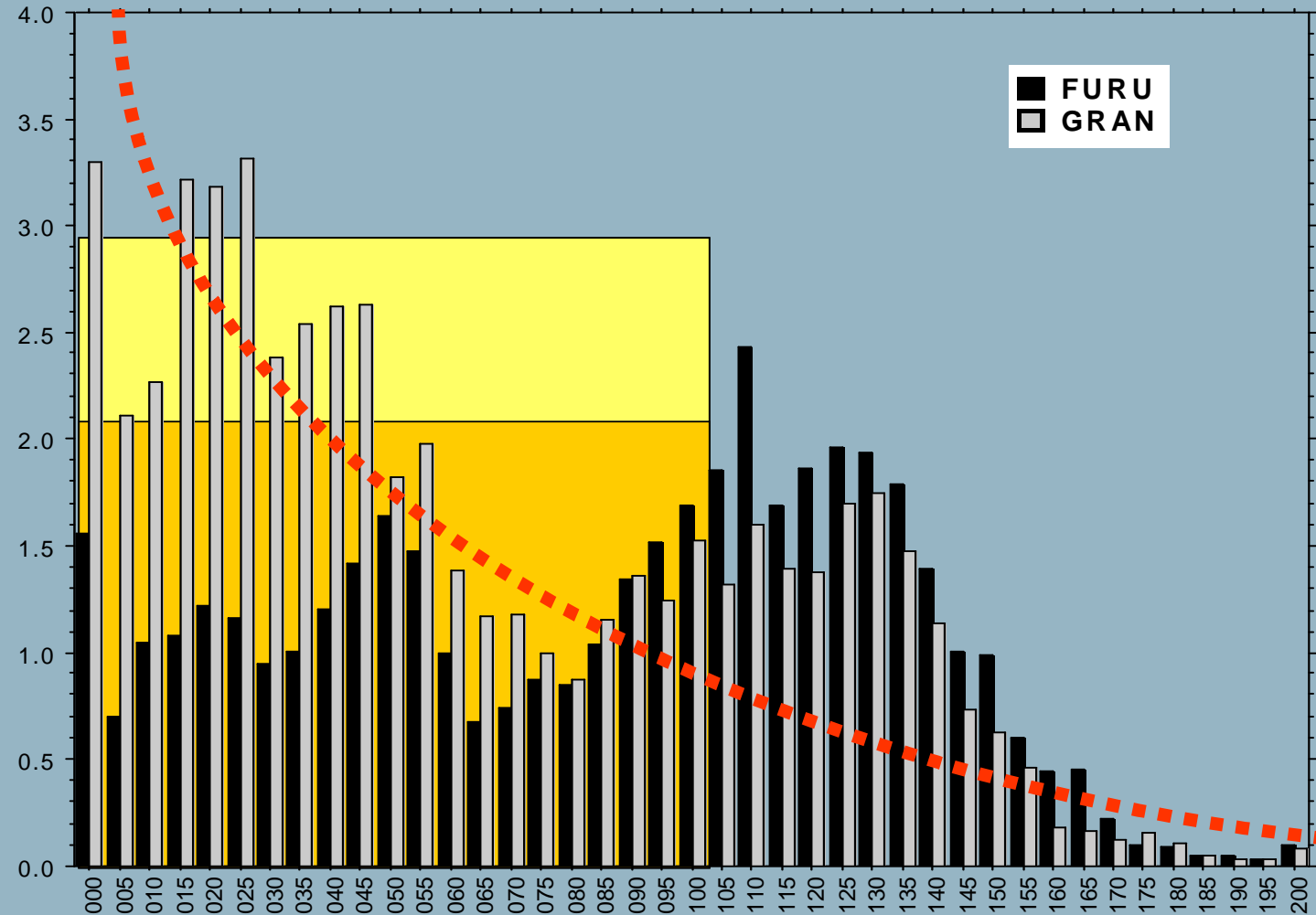
Død ved
Gamle træer



Død ved
Gamle træer

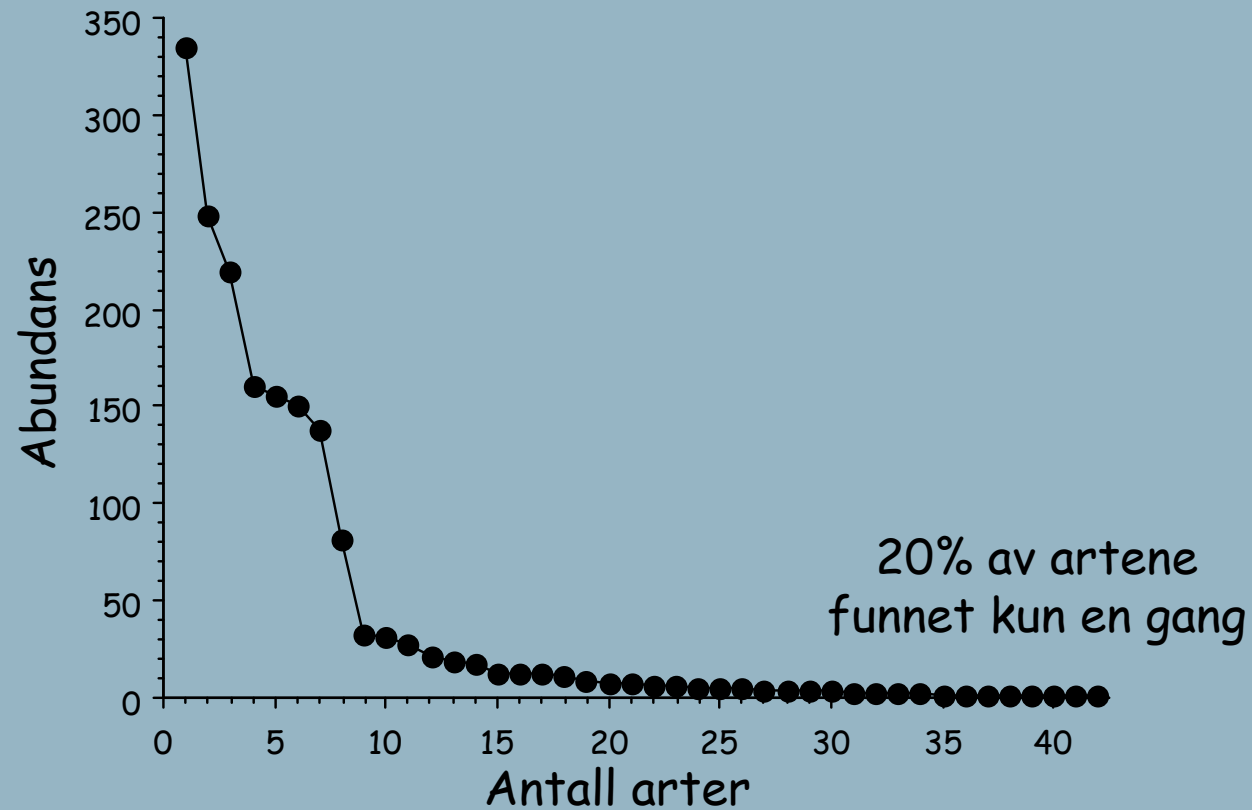


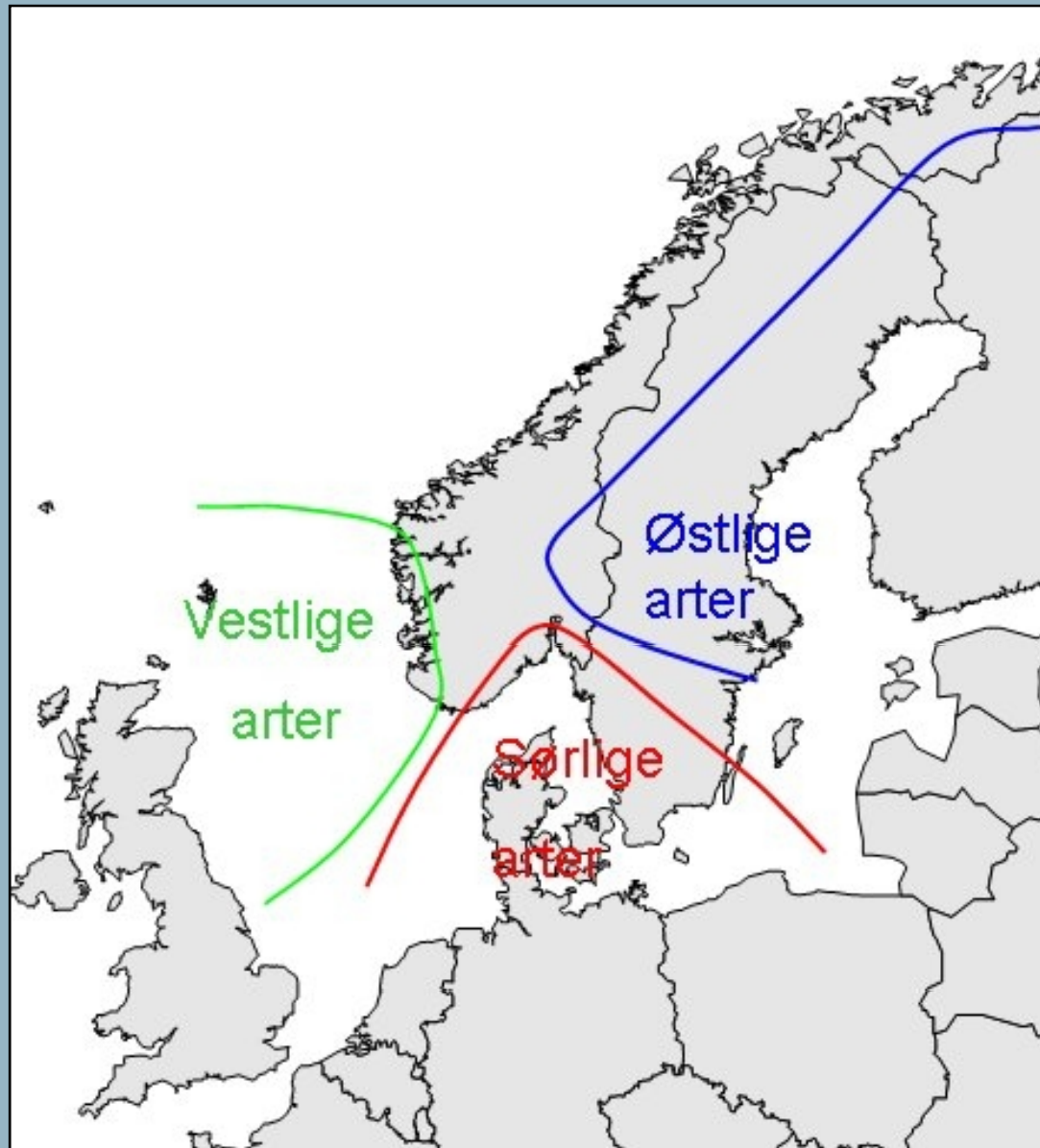
Areal %



Alder

Arter av kjuker på granstokker i Heimseteråsen (Trillemarka)
rangert fra den vanligste til den de mest sjeldne



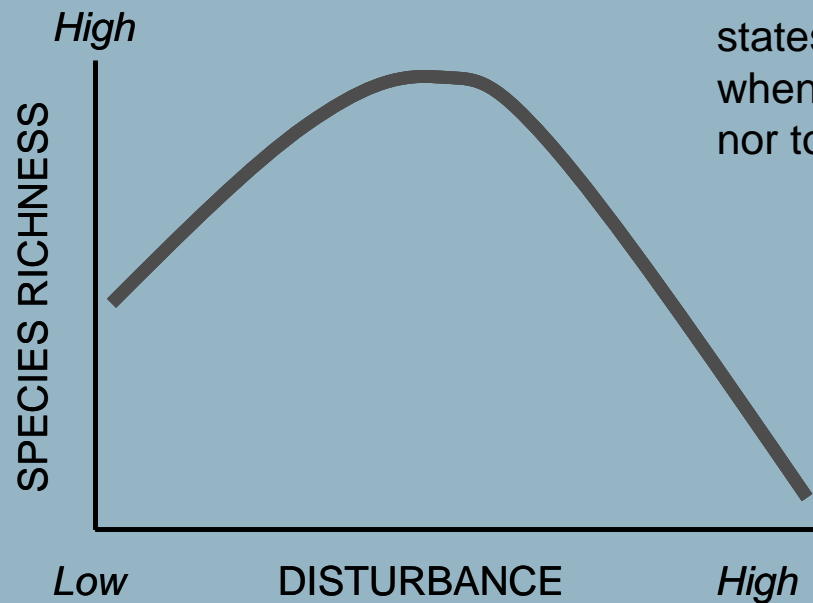


Taper vi biologisk mangfold i Norge idag ?





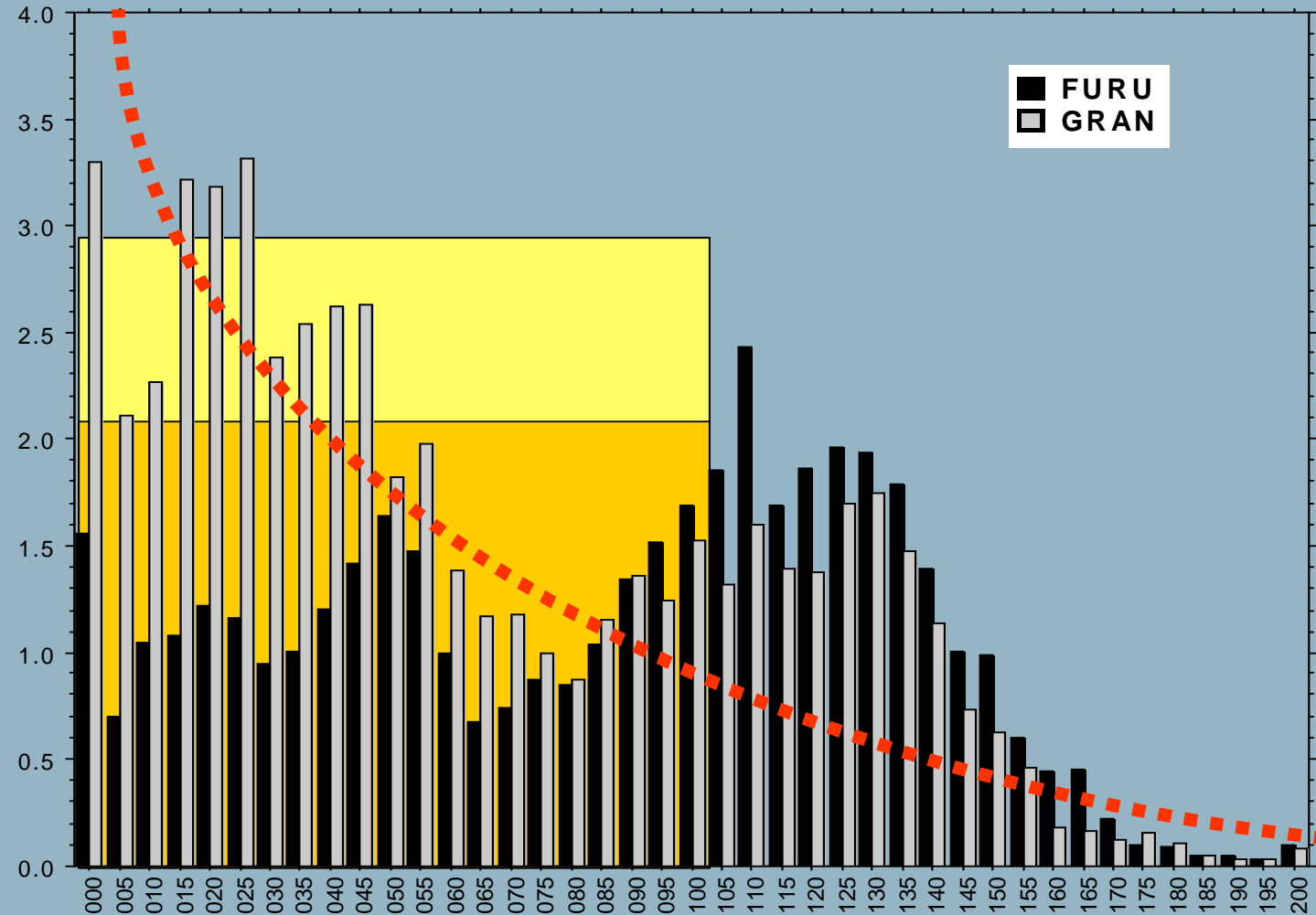
The **Intermediate Disturbance Hypothesis** (IDH)



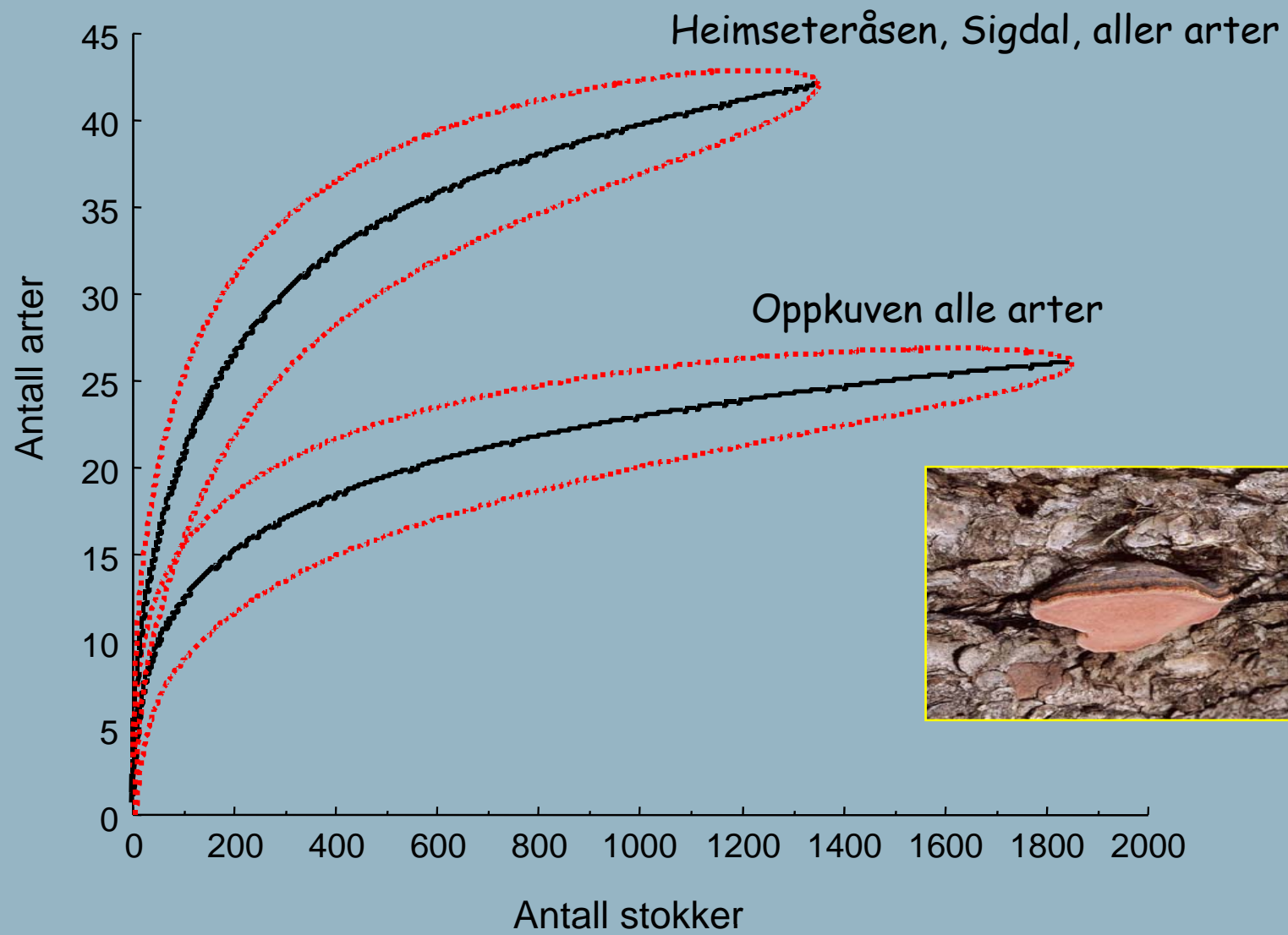
states that local species diversity is maximized when ecological disturbance is neither too rare nor too frequent.

According to IDH theory, at intermediate levels of disturbance, diversity is thus maximized because both competitive K-selected species and r-selected species can coexist.

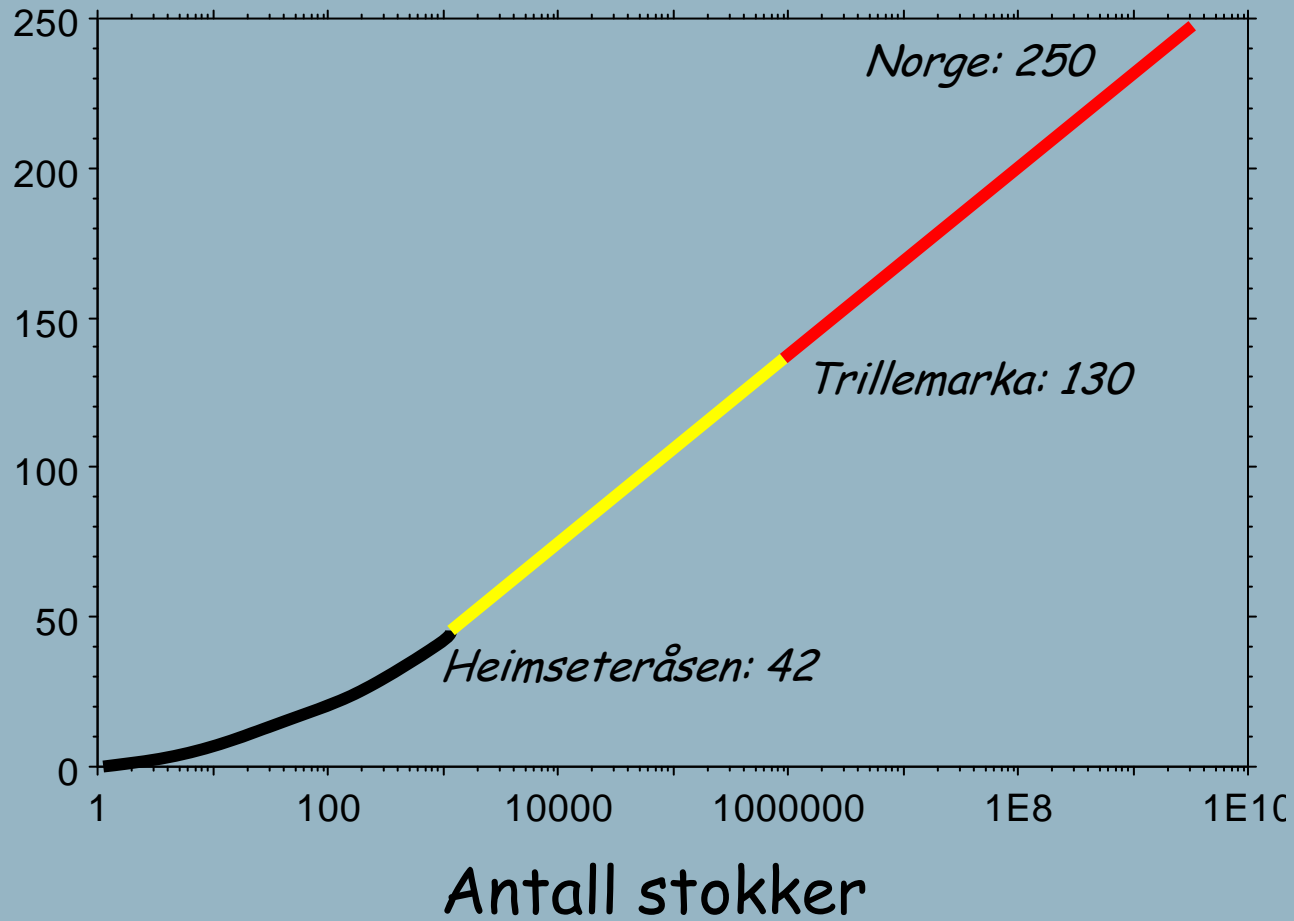
Areal %



Alder



Antall arter av kjuker



10 nye arter for hver dobling av død ved mengden

MTV

MILJØVERNER



TRADISJONSBÆRER



VERDISKAPER

