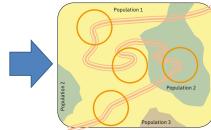
FOREST BIODIVERSITY



An assessment method

Biodiversity is assessed via a set of biotic indicators that are both effective and practical to use. These are measured using a predefined survey scheme that provides for sampling at least 20% of the area of reference through a variable number of circular survey plots and a 30-metre-wide band of varying length.







Tree microhabitats

Stopover point for wild microfauna



- 1. Forest structure expression
- 2. Number of species making up the tree and shrub layer
- 3. Standing deadwood
- 4. Lying deadwood
- 5. Number of big-sized trees
- 6. Presence of clearings



- 7. Species of conservation concern
- 8. Animal breeding sites
- 9. Tree microhabitats
- 10. Morphology- and water-related habitats



11. Biodiversity disturbance factors: renewal browsing, presence of non-indigenous species, artificial populations, strong anthropic impact.



Standing deadwood



Squirrel (Photo: F. Terrazzani)



Grazing animals

Enhancing forest biodiversity

To support and promote the wood product

A certification standard created by the BIO $\Delta 4$ project certifies that the timber comes from a biodiversity-rich forest under a conservation scheme.

To give value to the forest's ecosystem services

Various services that the forest provides to the community can be perceived as high-value services because within and derived from a biodiversity-rich forest. We all need to understand the value and appreciate the meaning of these services.













