

Climate Smart Mountain Forest Tyrol

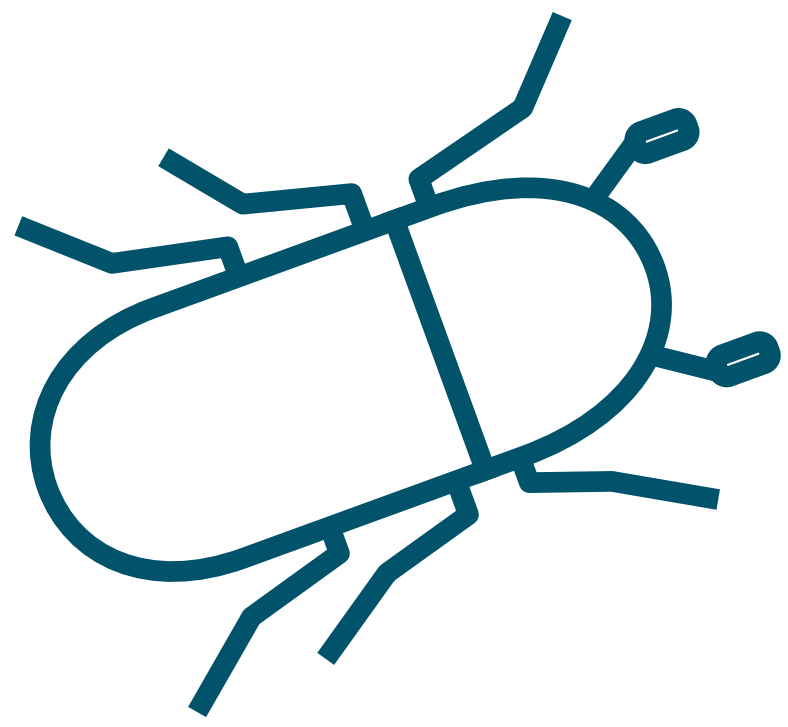
HOW THE TYROLEAN FOREST IS CHANGING

+4°C



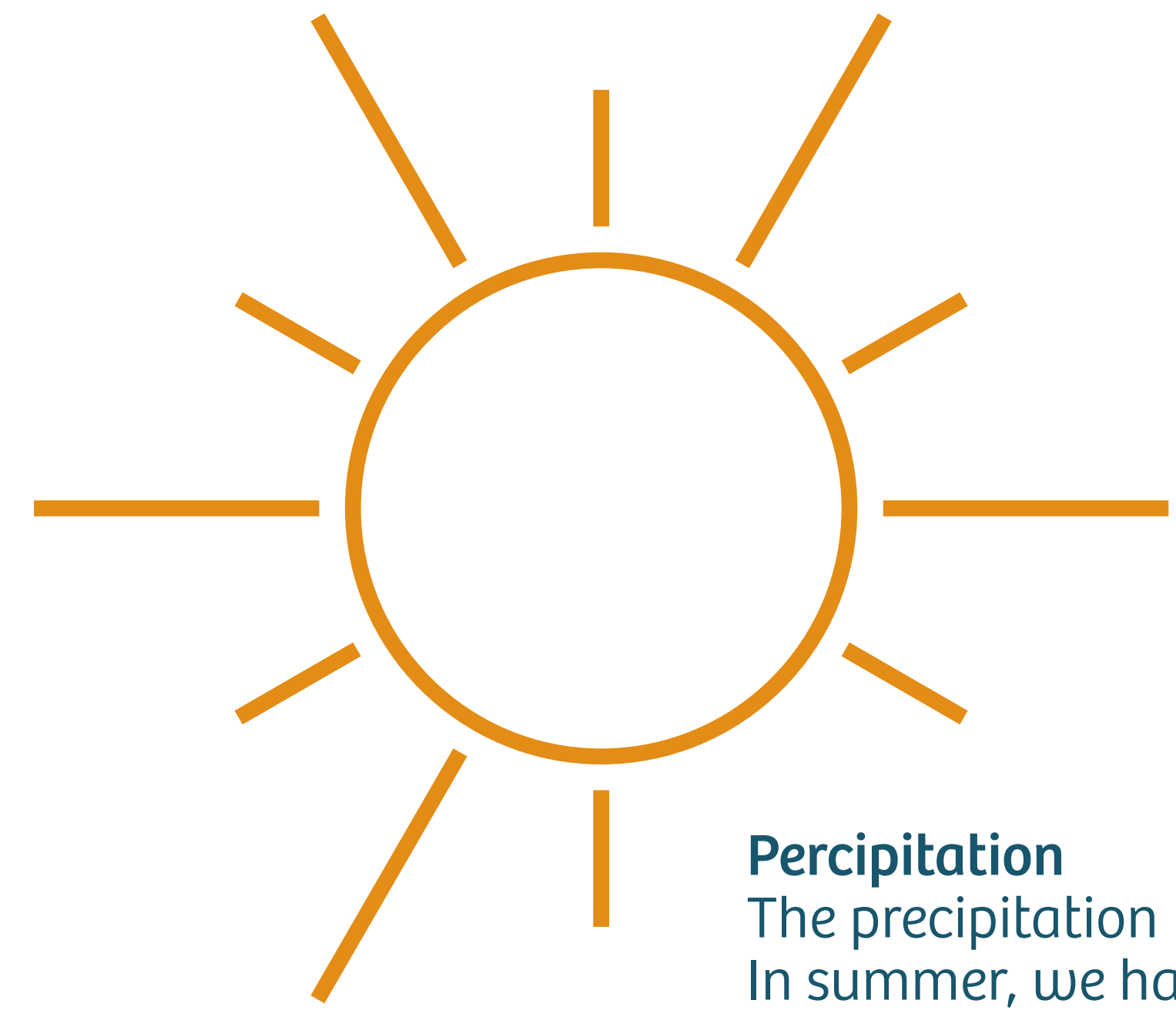
Plus 4 degrees

In the past few decades, it has already become 2 degrees warmer in the Alpine region. Compared to the year 1850, scientists expect up to 4 degrees higher by the year 2100.



More Pests

Higher temperatures, especially during spring and summer, favour pests. In order for our forests to withstand their attacks, they must consist of many different tree species.



Precipitation

The precipitation periods are shifting. In summer, we have to reckon with longer dry periods and intense heavy rain. Regional differences and sloping sites play a major role.

ca. 1000m

approx. 1000 m above sea level
Forests below approx. 1000 m above sea level are under particular pressure to adapt. The spruce will withdraw over this limit, where she originates naturally. Other tree species such as fir, beech, oak or sycamore maple can cope better with warmth and drought.

Diversity in Afforestation

Forests have to adapt to this changing climate as quickly as possible. In nature, this is usually a quite gradual process. Careful reforestation with tree species well adapted to the location and climate conditions contributes to a healthy forest of the future.



Protective measures

Wildlife lives in the forest too, and they particularly enjoy the juicy shoots of young trees. Thereby at least temporary protection measures ensure that young forest can grow up well and strong.

