



# Developing resilient forested landscapes - how do we integrate different land uses sustainably?

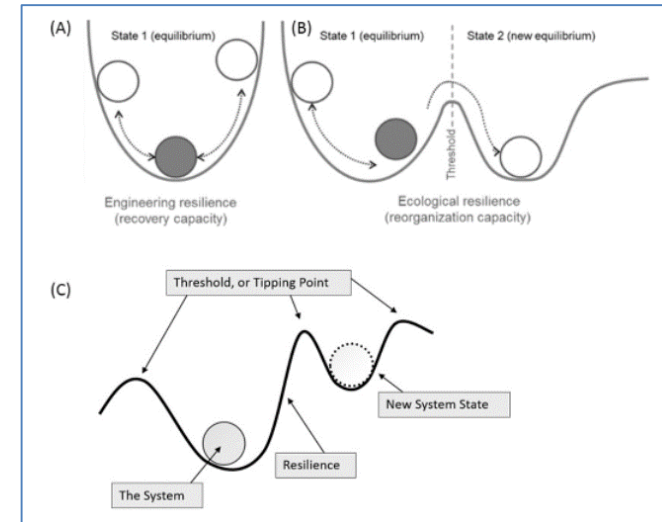
**Alison Hester**



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# What is a resilient forested landscape?

- A resilient (forested) landscape has the capacity to:
  - ‘absorb’ disturbances whilst retaining the same basic structure and functions
  - adapt to change (e.g. climate), much of which is uncertain...



From Thoms *et al.* 2018 *Geomorphology* 305.

- Forests in the landscape provide many benefits – *environmental, economic, social* – major global losses of forest cover have had diverse detrimental effects on landscape resilience...
- Restoration of forested landscapes is critical but has many challenges!



# Key issues for integrating forests and other land uses 'sustainably'



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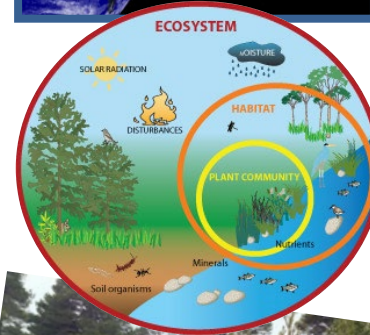
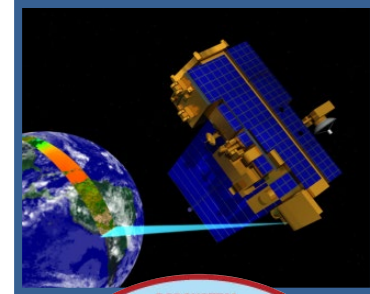
- Global sustainability policies and targets need successful national-to-local implementation
- Most European (global) landscapes are complex mosaics of multiple land uses (socio-ecological systems)
- Land use planning must balance multiple demands alongside other pressures, e.g. climate change
- Requires coordinated, *multi-sectoral* science-driven targets, supported by strong national governance.



# Research to inform integrated land use decisions – three main areas



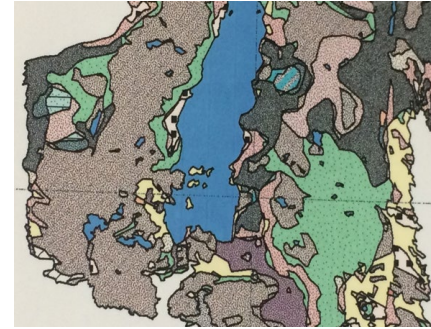
1. **‘Research engine-room’** – e.g. mapping natural resources, species & habitat functioning, understanding resilience...
  - Ecosystem Services / benefits (actual, potential)
  - Global change context...
2. **Stakeholders** – perceptions, needs, impacts (spatial and temporal)...
3. **Governance** – regulatory context, social structure, decision-makers, accountability...



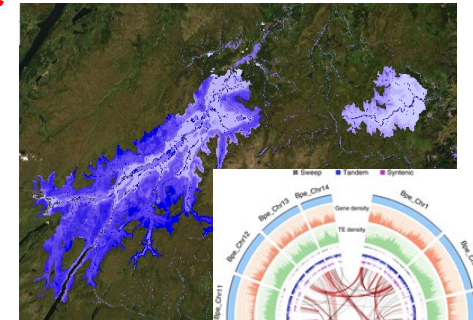
# Integrating forests and other land uses:

## 1. 'Research engine-room'

- **Forest area and configuration** within the landscape – major effects on forest function, services and resilience
- **'Beyond the trees'** – locating new forests for added benefits (e.g. reduced flood risk...)
- **Future-proofing current decision-making:**
  - *Genetics* – capacity for climate adaptation; species range-shifts...
  - *Tree disease spread* - importance of landscape configuration-climate interactions...
  - *Changing suitability for other land uses...*



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Salojärvi et al. 2017  
Nature Genetics

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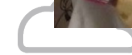


\* **MORE INFO ON DISPLAYS**



## 2. Stakeholders

- Socio-ecological systems can rarely achieve specific ‘best’ outcomes – people have different preferences, needs and perceive land use trade-offs differently...
- Growing toolkit of **participatory methods** to facilitate collective understanding and consensus-building...
  - These are a key component of successful application of land use mapping tools
  - Allow people to explore *and discuss* consequences of different land use choices.



\* MORE INFO ON DISPLAYS

# 3. Governance

- **Regulatory context** - importance of *integrated* land use policies and instruments
- **Decision-makers** - Government (policy design); Govt, NGOs, private sector (funding/other support); land managers (implementation) – with strong influence from consumers and other citizens
- **Processes of implementation** – e.g. social networks; adaptive co-management ('learning by doing'); *public-private partnerships...*



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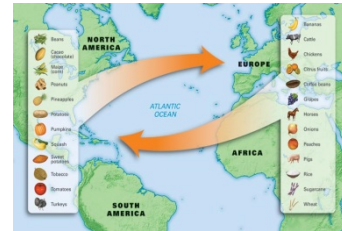
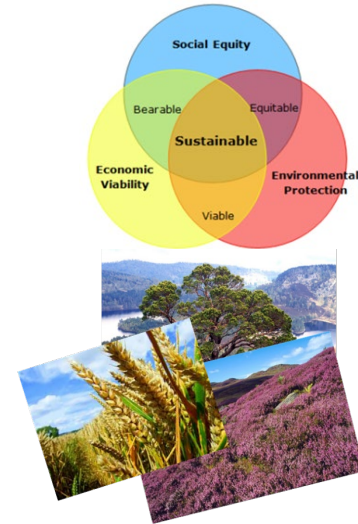
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# Summary of key issues for sustainably integrating forests and other land uses

- Impacts of land use configuration on *function, resilience and added benefits* from forests and other land uses
- Understand and incorporate what and who is affected by and involved in land use trade-off decisions
- Recognise the role of *scale* (space and time) in analysing and addressing land use options
- Address social and political processes of land use decision-making, and complexity involved in governing socio-ecological systems.





# Thank you



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Session on 24 Oct: *“Semi-natural forests and forest plantations:  
ES and trade-offs in the face of land use and climate change”*  
– presentations available online after the conference.



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