



**Governing and managing forests for multiple  
ecosystem services across the globe**

February 26-28, 2020  
Bonn, Germany

**Book of abstracts**

Silvia Abruscato, Bettina Joa, Georg Winkel (Eds.)

# Conference organization

## Conference Scientific Committee

Jürgen Bauhus	Albert-Ludwigs-University Freiburg (ALU-FR)
Erwin Dreyer	L'institut national de recherche pour l'agriculture, l'alimentation et l'environnement (INRAE)
Marcus Lindner	European Forest Institute (EFI)
Bart Muys	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (KU Leuven)
Davide Pettenella	University of Padova (UNPD)
Irina Prokofieva	Forest Sciences Centre of Catalunya (CTFC)
Helga Pülzl	University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna (BOKU)
Andreas Rigling	Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow, Landscape Research (WSL)
Metodi Sotirov	Albert-Ludwigs-University Freiburg (ALU-FR)
Camilla Widmark	Swedish University of Agricultural Science (SLU)
Georg Winkel	European Forest Institute (EFI)
Sven Wunder	European Forest Institute (EFI)

## Conference Organization Committee

Silvia Abruscato	European Forest Institute (EFI)
Christiane Düring	European Forest Institute (EFI)
Bettina Joa	European Forest Institute (EFI)
Camilla Widmark	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)
Georg Winkel	European Forest Institute (EFI)

The international conference is organized by [INFORMAR](#) and [POLYFORES](#), with the support from [ConFoBi](#), [Swiss Forest Lab](#), [oForest](#), [Sincere](#), [ForBioeconomy](#) and [NFZ.forestnet](#).



Several international organizations are cooperating for the setting up of this event: [EFI](#), [SLU](#), [University of Freiburg](#), [BOKU](#), [CTFC](#), [NMBU](#), [CEPF](#), [CIFOR](#), [WSL](#), [KU Leuven](#), [University Padova-TESAF](#), [INRAE](#), [IUFRO](#) and [Wald und Holz NRW](#).



### Published by:

European Forest Institute  
Platz der Vereinten Nationen 7  
53113 Bonn, Germany

[www.efi.int/resilience](http://www.efi.int/resilience)  
[publications@efi.int](mailto:publications@efi.int)

Layout: Jose Bolaños

Photo: Silvio Oggioni

Disclaimer: The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of the European Forest Institute.

The conference received substantial funding through the German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) (INFORMAR project), the Swedish FORMAS (POLYFORES project) and the German Research Foundation (DFG) (ConFoBi project).

Recommended citation:

Abruscato, S.; Joa, B.; Winkel, G. (Eds.) 2020. Governing and managing forests for multiple ecosystem services across the globe. Book of abstracts. International conference 26-28 February 2020, Bonn, Germany. European Forest Institute.

ISBN 978-952-5980-82-0

## PLENARY 2.4 - Forests and multiple ecosystem services: an ecosystem-based conservation perspective

Pierre L. Ibisch<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Eberswalde University for Sustainable Development

Corresponding email: [pierre.ibisch@hnee.de](mailto:pierre.ibisch@hnee.de)

Especially in the context of adaptation to climate change, the discourse on ecosystem-based approaches and nature-based solutions is booming. Often, this is not underpinned by up-to-date ecological knowledge. However, modern ecosystem theory and system ecology provide insights needed for getting to grips with ecosystem functionality. In times of multiply stressed ecological systems under accelerating environmental change, functionality is an overarching conservation target becoming more relevant than simple pattern or structure-related objectives. Key ecological attributes comprise the structures, processes and emergent properties required for maintaining viable, resistant and resilient biological and ecological systems. Systems managed for functionality, which includes an adaptive resilience, provide a wealth of regulating ecosystem services urgently needed by socioeconomic systems suffering from global change-induced stresses. Thus, it is easy to justify an ecosystem-based approach to conservation fostering self-organizing and regulating functions, allowing for synergies with adaptation to climate change and sustainable landscape management. Nevertheless, this will only be achieved if the primacy of provisioning, extraction-based ecosystem services is abandoned. Clearly, this implies the necessity to embrace sufficiency strategies.