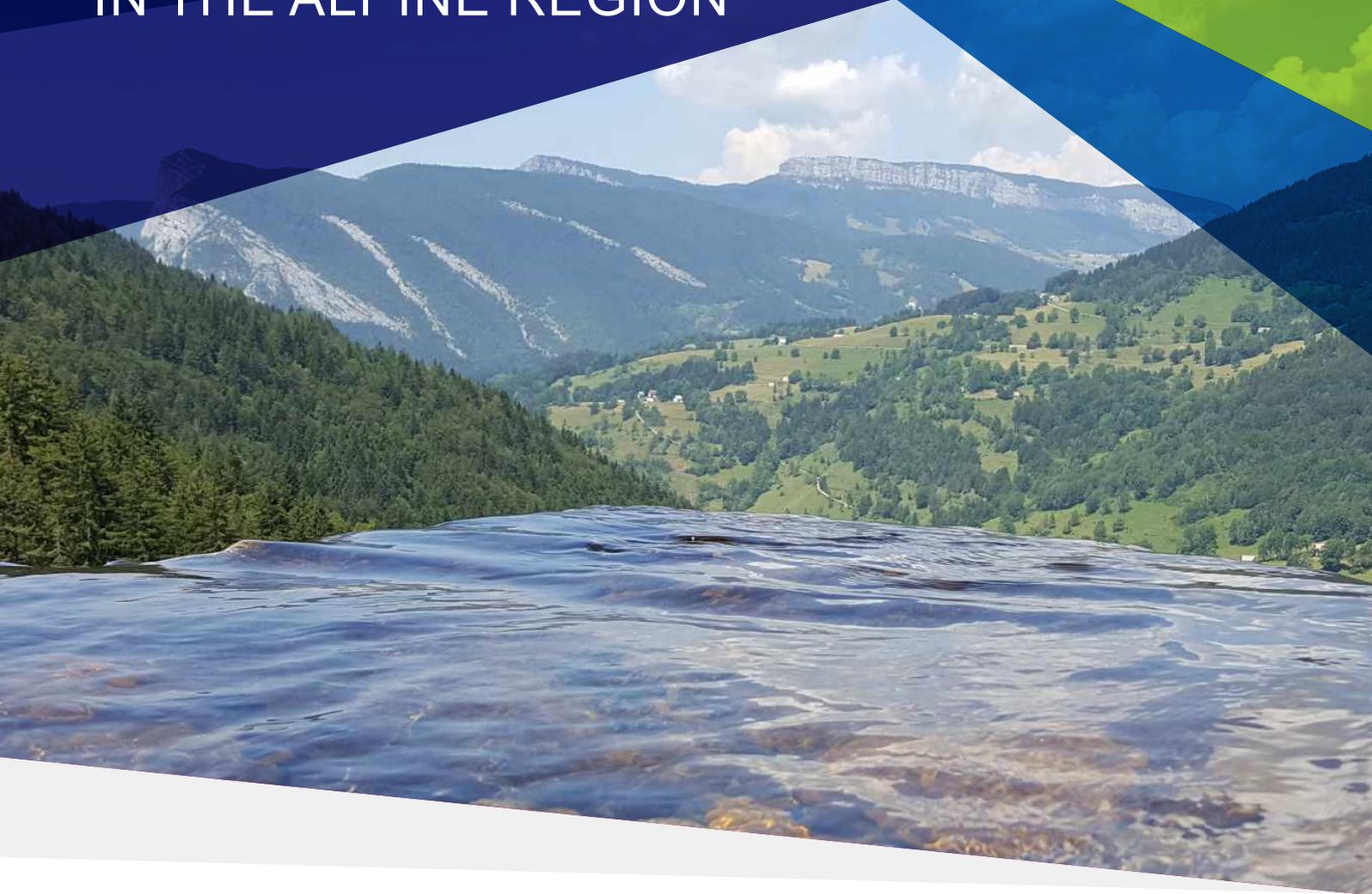


MOUNTAIN FORESTS & CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE ALPINE REGION



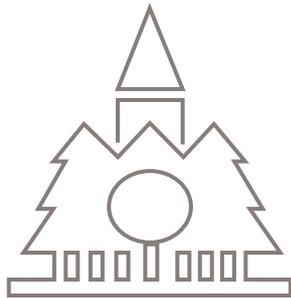
03-04 SEPTEMBER 2020 | AIX LES BAINS



RESTITUTION

Synthesis

by



Communes forestières
Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes



VAL&MONTI
Faciliter le changement

An event led by
les Communes forestières

An event built with

L'Union régionale des associations des Communes forestières Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes,
l'Agence Nationale de la Cohésion des Territoires - Commissariat de massif des Alpes,
les Conseils départementaux de la Savoie et d'Isère, le Conseil Savoie-Mont-Blanc,
Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Energie Environnement,
les Parcs naturels régionaux du Massif des Bauges et de Chartreuse et Val&monti.

3 SEPTEMBER 2020
OPENNING

PROGRAM

03 SEPTEMBER 2020

Opening

Political interventions



**RENAUD
BERETTI**

MAIRE D'AIX-LES-BAINS



**MICHEL
GRAMBERT**

PRÉSIDENT COFOR PACA
PRÉSIDENT BOIS DES ALPES



**LIONEL
MITHIEUX**

VP, DÉLÉGUÉ À LA FORÊT
DÉPARTEMENT
DE LA SAVOIE



**PHILIPPE
MEUNIER**

VP, DÉLÉGUÉ
À LA FORÊT ET AU BOIS
RÉGION AURA



**PASCAL
BOLOT**

PRÉFET DE LA SAVOIE

The Mayor of Aix-les-Bains opens the event and welcomes the participants, he wishes that the event will allow «to refine the international expert technical reflection, vision and strategy for Alpine forests». Renaud **Beretti**

« The aim of these days is to bring up the brakes to be lifted for the next European programmes and your proposals for a forest and timber sector more resilient to climate change, for a better understanding of these issues by society. I would like to see a strengthening of the French Alps its financial tools. It is by guaranteeing the alpine origin of the woods and supporting local transformation and which increases their added value that our sector will respond to future climatic, economic and social challenges ». Michel **Grambert**

« Tomorrow our Savoie must be attractive, we are aware that the forest is intrinsically to the sought-after landscape from a tourist point of view, there is therefore a real triptych «economy-forest-tourism» to maintain and develop the attractiveness of the Savoie region, so all aids to the mountain forest are decisive.» Lionel **Mithieux**

«The promotion of local wood in private and public construction is important, especially for housing. I encourage the operators of these programmes to use local wood and wood from the TM Alps. The relocation of our economic activity is an essential element of the recovery plan, it is necessary to relocate our production and use of wood, it is necessary to produce local wood and to consume locally is extremely important for the future of our sector and the future of our territories ». Philippe **Meunier**



**3 SEPTEMBER 2020
PROJECT REVIEW**

Project review

Session I - « How can the resilience of the wood-forest value chain be strengthened »



ClimEssences

région Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes

Catherine RIOND
ONF

Climate changes are now faster than the natural adaptive capacities of forests. Foresters must therefore make choices in the medium and long term, in a context of great uncertainty. The ClimEssences tool is an Internet platform developed with the support of RMT AFORCE. It makes it possible to visualize certain climate change scenarios predicted by the IPCC, and to assess their impact on the distribution of forest species in Europe. It also offers a list of species likely to adapt better to the future climate, characterized according to different criteria (soil, wood production, health risks, availability of plants, etc...).



MEDForFUTUR

région Provence-Alpes-Côte-d'Azur

Camille LOUDUN
CNPF

Mediterranean and alpine forests are clearly suffering from climate change. MEDForFUTUR aims to improve adjustment of forest management to these evolving conditions by diversifying the supply of genetic resources. Species more adapted to future climate are introduced on small areas, by underplanting or field planting. This project gathers foresters (CRPF, who leads the project, ONF and Fransylva PACA) and researchers (INRAE). The Ministry of Agriculture and the DRAAF PACA are financing it.



Formicâble

Interreg France-Suisse

Jean-Charles MOGENET,
ECHOFORET

The Formicâble project is part of the Strategic Objective 9 of the Interreg V France-Switzerland program whose objective is to improve employability by increasing cooperation between the actors of the labor market and training. The project aims to :

- Promote cabling at the service of forestry
- Train forestry workers in wiring techniques
- To set up recognized training courses for forestry apprentices and professionals
- Promote economically viable and environmentally friendly operation of the facilities

Study area: French-speaking Switzerland and Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region. Expected completion date : 01.09.2016 - 31.08.2019



AlpTrees

Alpine Space

Patricia DETRY
CEREMA

The objective of the AlpTrees project (2019-2022) is to develop a transnational strategy for the sustainable management of non-native trees in the Alpine space (NNT-Non Native Trees) in order to make it available to local stakeholders through an integrated system of decision support tools. In critical and vulnerable ecosystems such as those of the Alpine Space, the risks and benefits of introducing NNTs need to be carefully considered. While NNTs can play an important role in mitigating the impacts of climate change in Alpine ecosystems, they may become invasive species and thus present risks for native biodiversity, ecosystem functioning or socio-economics. To this end, this strategy will be based on experiences with NNT management in urban, peri-urban, rural and forest areas in the Alpine space.

Key points of the plenary discussion

- At the level of the operation/business model, there is a disconnection between upstream work on issues such as ecosystem services and the economic conditions for the exploitation and sale of timber. The sale of timber, being the main income from the forest in the current model, cannot finance the multifunctionality of the forest, including ecosystem services.
- In the mountains, we are in an economic model which does not work: the exploitation of 1m³ of wood by cable costs between 45-50 € m³, (roadside) has the sale for wood of good quality it varies between 60-75 € m³, but the part of less good quality, often of the order of 40 to 60% of wood is sold at 30-35 €/m³! Without aid to make up this difference (cf. Aid to the owner of the Savoie Mont Blanc Council) the decision to carry out a cut is suspended to the net economic result of the cut (without considering the other services rendered).
- The activity of cable-shoring companies is threatening to disappear despite its many advantages. The infrastructure, although impressive, is temporary and avoids damage to machinery (tractors) on site. Even flat the cable is interesting. The Formicable project has produced recommendations for the maintenance and development of cable skidding.
- Cable skidding works best in Switzerland because the forests in the protected areas receive a high level of state aid for environmental reasons rather than for timber value.



- Sharing and exchange of good practices is central and must be reinforced, but many opportunities for cooperation do not arise because the PAs are too selective, and/or the funds are not sufficient.
- If we want the forest to fulfil its functions (wood production, reception, carbon storage, etc.), the forest must be managed, but especially in mountain forests it must be managed collectively (public+private). Some countries are more successful than others (Switzerland, Austria), while in France we start from the limits (fragmentation) to envisage action; the opposite is possible.

- A gap is widening between an urban, leisure society and a technical forestry vision, and this gap can be bridged by targeting the benefits that urban dwellers derive from the forest. Working on these ecosystem services can help to renew the links between urban and rural people, by raising awareness of a broader vision of the functions of the forest among all parties (foresters, ecologists, hunters, etc.).
- The vision of ecosystem services and the multifunctionality of forests is not in line with the traditional view of foresters
- It is urgent to manage the forest in common. Soon the forests will be dangerous, it will be necessary to close some massifs, some mountain bike paths, because too many trees will be dying out... it may be dangerous to pick mushrooms in windy weather...
- Sharing a definition of non-native species at the European level is important for the intelligent regeneration of stands. For a more resilient alpine forest, diversification and forest common sense (for the choice of species) are crucial. Silvicultural routes must be multiple and varied (e.g. conducting more dynamic silviculture with more density). First, the adaptability of local species must be considered, and the most resistant species should be favoured during regeneration.

Project review

Session 2 - « Which new relationships must be invented between societies and mountain forests ? »



Bois des Alpes
massif Alpin
Jérôme VOUTIER
SOLEA Voutier Architectes et Associés

Bois des Alpes is an association dedicated to the development of the use of local wood in the construction sector in the French Alps. We work towards this objective through a certification brand guaranteeing the technical characteristics of timber and their origin. The certification also requires member certified companies to involve themselves in sustainable development (sustainable forest management, industrial ameliorations). The brand follows every standard of certifications in France, covers all of the French alpine area, and represents more than eighty certified sites.



Vis ma vie de bûcheron
région Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes
Pierre PACCARD
PNR du massif des Bauges

«Live my life as a lumberjack» is an original event to discover forest exploitation sites for general public. The main purpose is to offer an opportunity to meet forestry workers for a better understanding of necessities and expectations of each. Launched by natural regional park of the Massif des Bauges and the Association of forestry companies in Savoie for 6 years, this “free” event is a success, both with publics and professionals. It is now encouraged by natural regional parks and the inter-company network of the Auvergne Rhône-Alpes wood sector. In 2020, it takes place in 13 territories and offers 54 meetings in July and August.



ALpES
Alpine Space
Patricia DETRY
CEREMA

The AlpES project (2015-2018) for mapping and management of ecosystem services (ES) in the Alpine Space has made available via a website an interactive mapping of 8 ES including fuel wood, carbon sequestration, outdoor activities and avalanche protection. These 4 SE are used by AlpTrees for the monographs of a 50 NNT. The results of AlpES will also allow AlpTrees to complement the results of AlpES not only for the Wikialps and the e-learning tool, but also to map the potential hotspots of ecosystem services provided by the 50 NNTs analysed in the Alpine space.



ROCKtheALPS
Alpine Space
Frédéric BERGER
INRAE

ROCKtheALPS has capitalised on available knowledge and developed innovative concepts, tools and methodologies to provide the first regional tool for rockfalls risk zoning in the Alpine Space. The first harmonised protection forest map for the whole Alpine Space has been produced. These innovative tools and maps are available free of charge on the project website: <https://www.alpine-space.eu/projects/rockthealps/en/homeCes>. This new information contributes to improve the management of rock hazards by realistically taking into account the protection service provided by forest ecosystems.

Key points of the plenary discussion

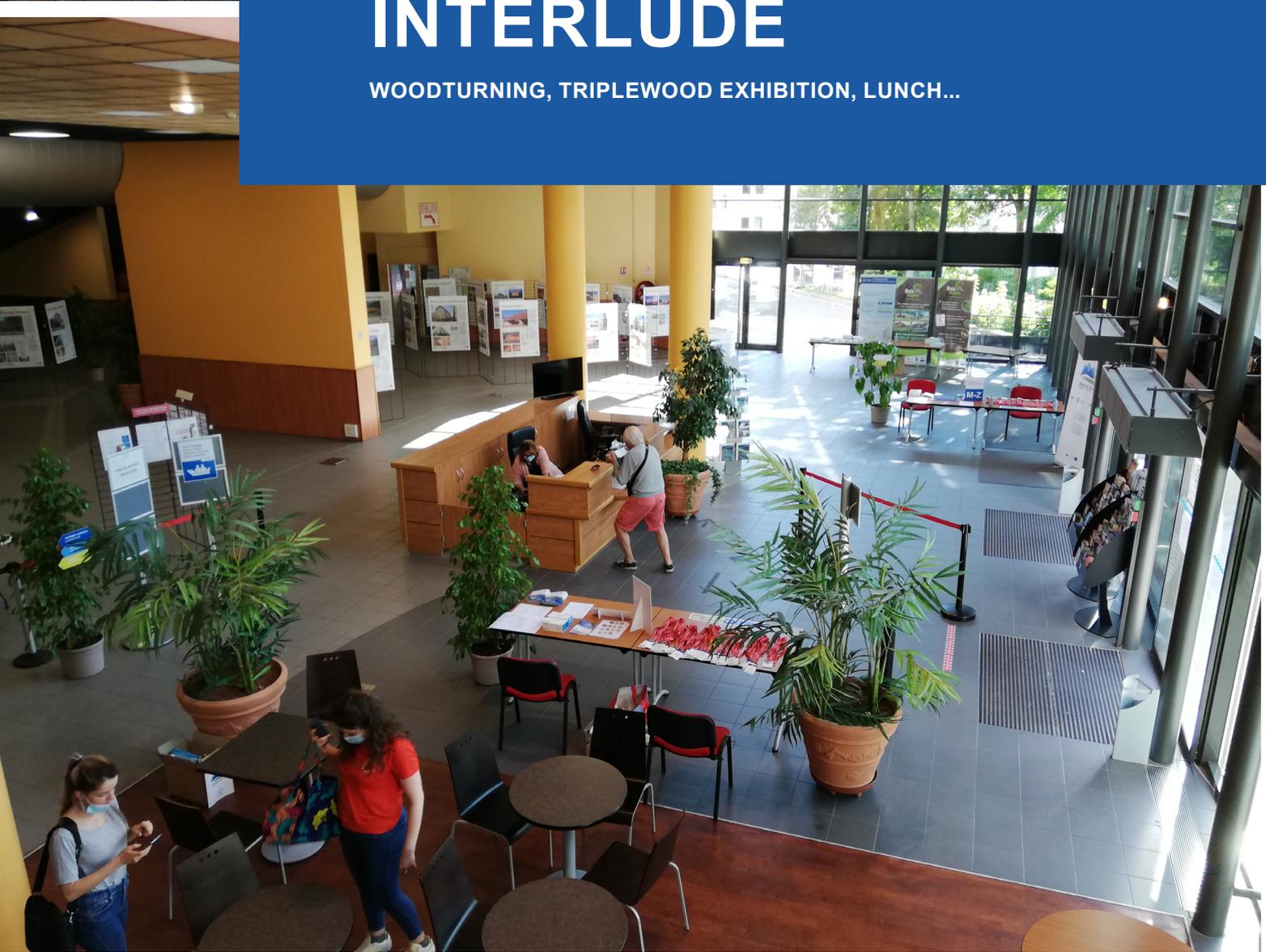
- Need for dissemination, communication to be integrated into funding programmes. The capitalisation and dissemination of results (to the public in particular) must be a central element of the financial programming and taken care of by the managing authorities of the cooperation programmes: for communication disseminating to the public the results and productions of the numerous European projects (example of the ecological transition contracts that have taken over the tools developed by the AlpEs project). It should also be possible to propose to project leaders a basic database, harmonised on the cooperation perimeter (e.g. digital terrain model), or facilitate their search for observers (territories, public services, ...) to anchor the projects in the territories.
- The EUSALP working group on digital industry could play a role on the capitalisation of digital data resulting from projects or necessary for cooperation projects, their availability, as well as the dissemination of knowledge and experiences, and the results in connection with local actors as relays. An example with many forests dating from the second World War (ex. Mountain Forest Forestry Guide that needs to be renewed from all the material produced since 2006, and therefore financed).
- CEREMA cites as an example on communication: the Wikialps which deals with ecosystem services and proposes a mapping of these services accessible to all. This made it possible, for example, to use the results of the Alpine Space AlpES project for experiments at a very local level in the Southern Alps.
- Beyond the dissemination of information, it is necessary to listen to society's expectations regarding forest management and to strengthen dialogue. This is a complex field that requires a lot of animation. One participant cited as an example the fact that an association of silviculturists in the Vercors recently opened its statutes to integrate non-silviculturists into the association, to create a space for dialogue with people outside the world of forest management and exploitation
- Training of foresters on the effects of climate change (e.g. Climescence platform) and upstream information to the public are crucial to anticipate changes (e.g. Climescence species sheets, information meeting on airship exploitation - METIS project)
- Having identified and mapped the protection service provided by Alpine forests (RocktheAlpes), the next step to be developed is to quantify the overall economy made possible to society by the protection forests. This can be done by first giving a value to the forest stand (through analyses in terms of engineering equivalence, avoidance value and replacement value). Then, the economy appears by quantifying the investment required in forest management to maintain this heritage and ensure the continuation of this function.
- If in France - AURA region, it has been possible to mobilise European funds (EAFRD measure 8.2) towards protection forests, it is also possible to mobilise CAP funds for aid to mountain forests (device used notably in Austria and which allows financial compensation of 50 to 60 € per m³ left in the forest). In the Alpine arc, 20% of mountain forests play a protective role against rock falls. Unfortunately, policies dedicated to mountain forests have not yet been harmonised.
- At a time when public funds are more and more directed towards investment, it is necessary to maintain the financing of animation to raise awareness of the forest and the sector, its multifunctionality and its ecosystem services, and to «get foresters out of the woods», to bring them into dialogue with society. Without territorial animation it is very difficult to promote the results of cooperation projects in concrete terms, with elected officials and the public (e.g. promoting the map of protected forests in the PLU, thanks to the NRP, CFT, etc.).
- To date, payment for forest ecosystem services can be illustrated by the "Bas Carbone" Label (financing of projects worth carbon offsetting) and the "Sylv'actes" approach (financing of positive forestry actions on climate, biodiversity, landscape and the economy). Combining these approaches with those of local timber labels would be a way of identifying a financial model that would make it possible to finance the various functions of the forest.
- Involving civil society more widely (governance and financing) seems unavoidable to ensure that the benefits of mountain forests are properly recognised. If in the past there was massive investment in reforestation in the mountains and the value of protection functions used to be recognised, are users today ready to take part in governance and «invest» in the forest for sustainable, low carbon protection?
- Finding a stronger societal resonance of forest products by considering more widely the use of the PDO designation (recognised at European level)





INTERLUDE

WOODTURNING, TRIPLEWOOD EXHIBITION, LUNCH...



**3 SEPTEMBER 2020
THEMATIC WORKSHOPS**





WORK IN PROGRESS



NEW RELATIONSHIPS SOCIETY & MOUNTAIN FORESTS
Sub-Topic: 8 LIENS DE SOLIDARITÉ
 [territoires urbains & territoires ruraux / forestiers]

FUTURE TARGETS

- Partage de l'espace amélioré
- Dépasser son territoire et accepter de proposer des actions sur un territoire voisin.
- Faire dialoguer les différents acteurs
 - forestiers
 - acteurs du tourisme
 - etc.
- Valoriser spatialement les ressources locales (emploi, forêt etc...)

MEASURES FOR CHANGE

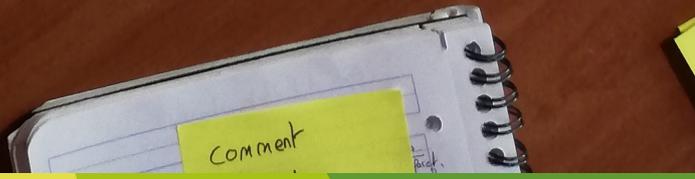
- Diagnostic fiable
 - Volumes mob.
 - Gammes / populations
 - Impacts
- Pédagogie / éducation des enfants - Aires pédagogiques
- Faciliter les possibilités d'intervention en forêt des collectivités - hors champs de la forêt de fait
- Communication - Coordination entre les territoires - gouvernance ? - partage
- Partager les données entre territoires ruraux et urbains -> outil commun
- Animation / apprenance - Invention et idées

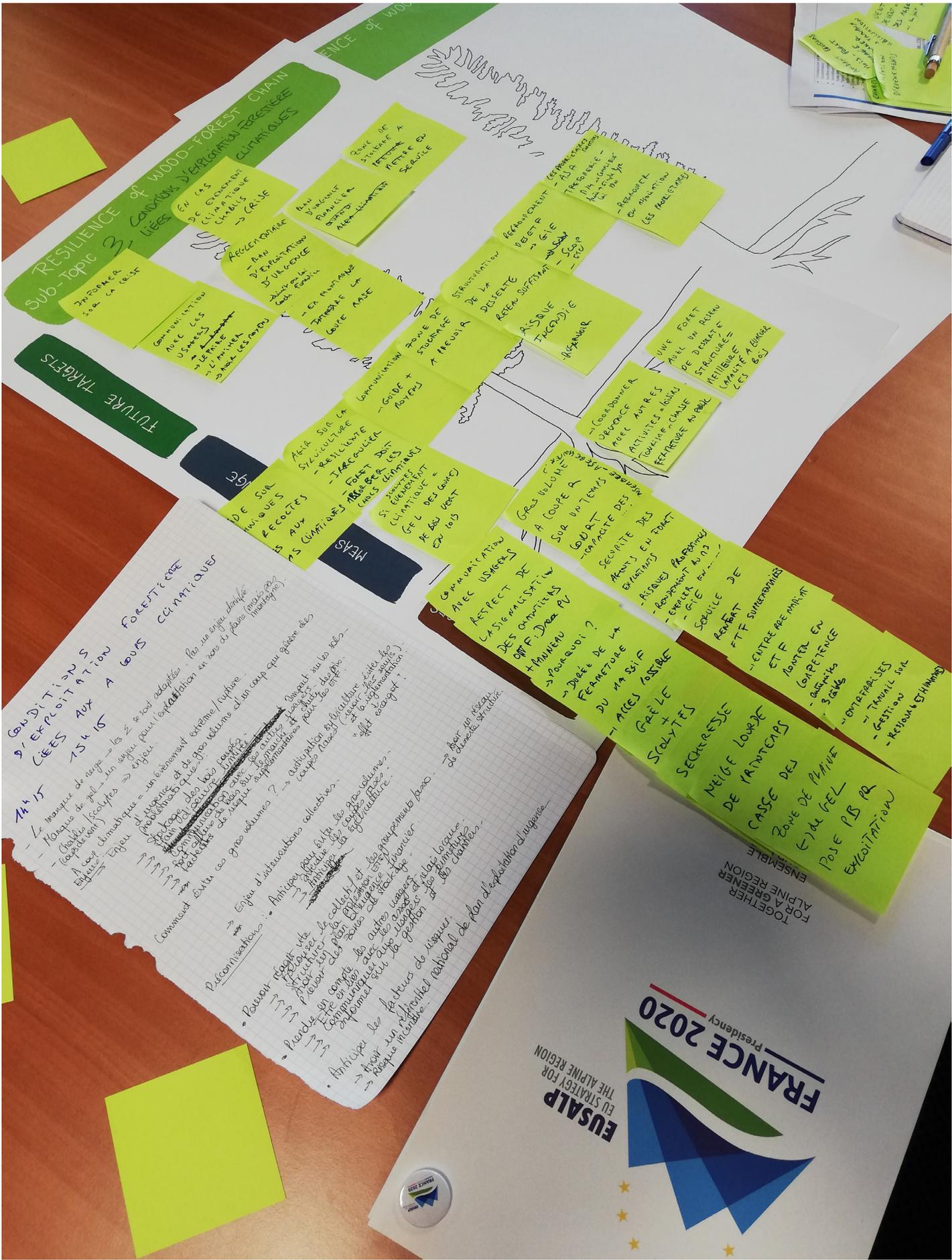
PRESENT CHALLENGES

- Manque de connaissance du Bois et de la forêt des élus et des citoyens.
- Manque d'infrastructures
- Problème culturel
- Evénementiel
- Préserver les aménités et proposer
- Faire cohabiter les usagers et les usagers
- Manque d'infrastructures
- Mutualiser avec les élus et préserver.



- Le droit devrait permettre l'intervention de





CONDITIONS D'EXPLOITATION LIÈGES

14/15 - Le manque de neige → les lièges se sont adaptés. Pas un enjeu durable (caractéristique) ⇒ enjeu.

15/15 - Climatique = un événement extrême / rupture. Problèmes que des arbres ont connus dans les zones de plaine (moins de précipitations).

Comment gérer les gros volumes ?

- Enjeu d'habitudes collectives.
- Anticiper pour être sûr de pouvoir gérer les gros volumes.
- Anticiper les autres usages et les volumes.
- Anticiper les acteurs et les usages.
- Avoir un référentiel régional de plan d'exploitation d'urgence.

RESILIENCE OF WOOD-FOREST CHAIN

Sub-Topic 3: CONDITIONS D'EXPLOITATION LIÈGES CLIMATIQUES

17/18 - Les conditions climatiques → crise.

18/18 - Recul de la limite de la zone de culture.

19/18 - Gestion de la zone de culture.

20/18 - Gestion de la zone de culture.

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FUTURE TARGETS

31/18 - Gestion de la zone de culture.

32/18 - Gestion de la zone de culture.

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TOGETHER FOR A GREENER ALPINE REGION



THÈME

I. SILVICULTURE ADAPTATION AND IMPACT ON BIODIVERSITY

CURRENT CHALLENGES

- General uncertainty, disruption, upheaval, complexity (frost, high temperatures, drought). Traditional mountain silviculture has been turned upside down:
- Big woods have an uncertain future. Fragmentation gives difficulty (France AND Germany). Time consuming animation time. Stand Aging RTM. Outdated single-species plantations (RTM south of the Alps) + silvo-cyenegetic imbalance (France AND Germany).
- Temporality problem (lifetime of a shaft in relation to the speed of change)
- The forestry economic model is out of breath: everything is based on timber harvesting and sales, not allowing for all the necessary silvicultural operations to be carried out because the timber market has broken down.
- Not enough funding to adapt the drills

Thème 1
Silviculture adaptation
and impact
on biodiversity

ACTIONS FOR CHANGE

- **Supporting knowledge**
 - o Experiments (islets): adaptation of species in altitude (make them go up one level), origins (alpine and non-alpine)
Work on the next species with precaution (e.g. impact on alpine biodiversity).
 - o Observe, share = recreate an observatory of managed and unmanaged forests in the EU (ex RENEFOFOR)
 - o Disseminate: public, elected officials, scientists, professionals (in multidisciplinary fields, not only foresters)
- **To support in the forest the actions of adaptation of the stands and silviculture = a financing fund**
- **Make the Alpine Convention more flexible by establishing a doctrine on the proper use/ implantation of non-native species**
 - > code of good practice (cf. genetic pollution, impact on ecosystems)
- **Supporting solutions to revitalize silviculture =**
 - o massification of management and harvesting (public purchases? private collective management? DIG?)
 - o Cable skidding for non-accessible areas (reduces impact on biodiversity)
 - o Develop links between agriculture and forestry
 - o Use of wood (driving consumption)
- **To finance «forest areas» projects, like «valley areas», to drain a source of financing** (e.g. LEADER) towards a set of projects related to the forest: planting, water catchment, economy, biodiversity, natural risks, etc. (to ultimately boost silviculture).

FUTURE GOALS

- **Silviculture should no longer be reactive (cf. emergency silviculture) but precautionary (cf. uncertainties, conservation of the genetic potential and biodiversity of current forests).**
- **Varied silviculture to maximize the chances: several species, several silvicultural itineraries, support local potentials > Guide to adapted silviculture**
- **NB: studies with very varied results on the impact on biodiversity of the different silvicultural itineraries.**
- **Silviculture of knowledge sharing (public, elected officials, professionals, scientists) > multidisciplinary (not only foresters)**
- **Silviculture carried/supported by the different beneficiaries of the forest (multifunctionality)**

THÈME

II. MANAGEMENT OF CLIMATIC CRISES AND IMPACTS ON SILVICULTURE

CURRENT CHALLENGES

- Adapting stands and our practices to the future climate
- Lift the brakes on action: lack of resources, regulatory obstacles (contradictions between their objectives), moral and land tenure diversity, etc.



Thème II
Management
of climatic crises
and impacts
on silviculture

ACTIONS FOR CHANGE

- **Systematize climate vulnerability diagnostics**
- **Develop and disseminate knowledge to decision-makers (capitalize, mutualize the results of experiments): sharing experiences, having a unique structure (ex; RMT AFORCE)**
- **Emphasize financial tools for ecosystem services (preventive silvicultural actions through the Barnier Fund, low carbon label, Sylv'ACCTES...), and direct European (ERDF and EAFRD), national and regional funds towards ecosystem services. Eco.**
- **Changing regulations**
- **Anticipate acute crises (e.g. to finance dead wood storage areas)**

FUTURE GOALS

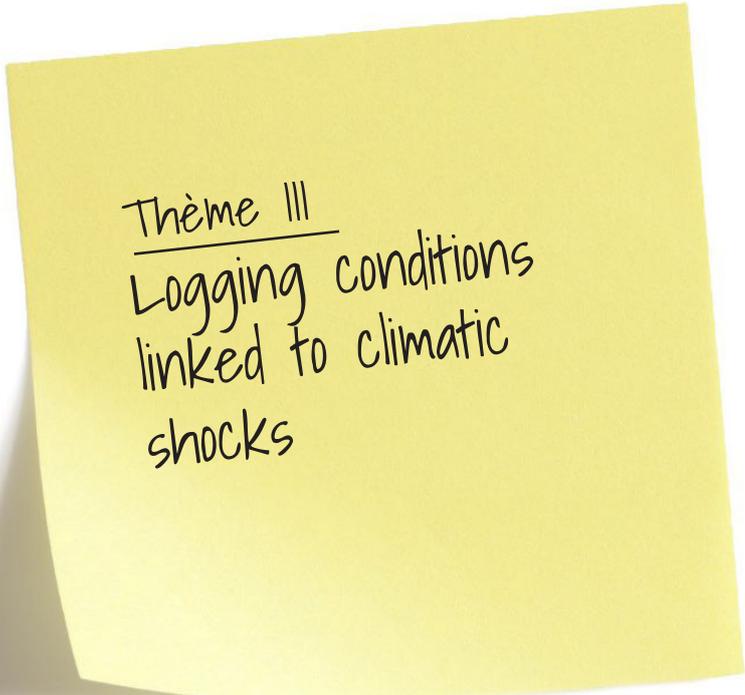
- **Having multifunctional and resilient forests**

THÈME

III. LOGGING CONDITIONS LINKED TO CLIMATIC SHOCKS

CURRENT CHALLENGES

- **Climatic shocks = extreme event / rupture, e.g., a weather storm:**
 - Hail
 - Scolytes
 - Drought
 - Heavy spring snow breaks trees
 - Less frost on the plains = a problem for mountain exploitation (frost)
 - **Emergency and large volumes at once that generate problems:**
 - Storage of cut wood
 - Limited labour force
 - Impact on soils
 - Coordination with other users in an emergency (tourism, hunting, public closure)
 - Strong influx of wood on the market and falling prices
 - Additional risk factors for ETFs (already high occupational risk, e.g. related to yield per m³)
- > **How to avoid large volumes in a short time?**
- **Collective interventions**
 - Limited ETF capacity
 - Organization between ETFs to work together insufficient, not reactive enough



Thème III
Logging conditions
linked to climatic
shocks

ACTIONS FOR CHANGE

- **Anticipate avoiding large volumes**
 - Forbidding low cuts
 - Acting on silviculture: resilience, irregularity, the forest must be able to absorb climatic shocks.
 - > Guide to harvesting techniques related to climatic hazards
- **To be able to react quickly**
 - Arrange for a back-up service (ETF)
 - Promote the collective and groupings/associations and structure the ETF profession and forest owners (e.g. groupings into ASAs, GIEs, etc.)
 - Strengthen ETFs: build skills in technical (e.g. cable), management and human resources
 - Have a financial contingency plan
 - Provide storage areas
 - A structured service network to better evacuate the woods
 - Freeze of green wood cuts
- **Consider other users (recreation, tourism, hunting, closure to the public)**
 - Be in touch with local associations and relays
 - Communicate with users about closures, management and worksites (e.g. signs: why? how long the massif will be closed, possible accesses...)
 - Enforce signage (e.g., issue parking tickets)
 - > Tools and means
- **Anticipate risk factors**
 - To have a national reference for emergency operating plans
 - Measures to deal with the risk of fire (e.g. tanks)

FUTURE GOALS

- **Inform about the crisis**
- **Communicating with users: doing it, animating it = having the means**
- **In case of climatic events, windfall, crisis**
 - o Regulatory: emergency operating plan (decree or law, forestry code)
 - o In the mountains: prohibit clear cutting
 - o Financial contingency plan
 - o Storage area to be commissioned

THÈME

IV. CONSEQUENCES ON THE PROCESSING SECTORS

CURRENT CHALLENGES

- **Climat change (ex bark beetle effect)** = Degradation of wood quality (technical properties) therefore tendency to storage on the stalk therefore drying on the stalk. arrival on the market of wood withered in large quantity
- **Some species are more concerned:** spruce + new species planted but not adapted to the market.
- **Destructuring is more impacting for the Wood construction (than for the BE and the paper mill).**
- **Strongest impact on medium-sized sawmills** (small sawmills = local market, large sawmills = international/national supply), 2nd transformer = cheap imported wood supply).
- **The demand is for local: quality spruce, solid wood, etc.**
- **But with trade:** demand for standard, meaning imported low-cost wood products.
- **Problem of Very Large Wood** (tools not calibrated for, need new sawing lines)

Thème IV
Consequences
on the processing
sectors

ACTIONS FOR CHANGE

- **Accompany alpine companies to meet the demand** (site more simple, fast, secure, less waste) and find flexibility: more standard products, use more variety of species, wood quality (very large wood)
- **Relocation of the economy:** traceability, certification. Private construction issue to be attached
- **Toward more « autarkic Alpes »**
- **Communication, promotion:** strengthening the sense of belonging (having a shared local wood dynamic)
- **Investment support**
- **Continue to help small units modernize,**
- **Encourage closer ties (ecosystem animation)**
- **Encourage and help innovation:** sawing of large woods, more gluing units, etc.
- **Finance the prospective studies on the demand for wood construction** (e.g. high-rise projects in local wood, on the supply of local wood, the products, their availability at 5 years, in which species, ...)
- **Need more Storage platform to counter overproduction,** sales difficulties and therefore falling prices: better manage supply and regulate the acupoints
- **Help with cutting**
- **Accelerate rotation** = 1 cut every 8 years = quality
- **Encourage more strongly the planting of different species** (cedar, spruce, Aleppo pine ...)

FUTURE GOALS

- **To take advantage of local wood markets to enhance the alpine cultural identity and to develop links of solidarity to make visible the forest ecosystem services rendered**
- **To be able to valorize very large woods**
- **Enhance the value of more species**
- **Generalize standard wood products**
- **Aiming for a lumber-related reference value**
- **Wood allowing simple, fast construction sites, waste management, safety, standard products)**

Workshop 2 - Synthesis of workshop productions

«Which new relationships must be invented between societies and mountain forests?»

THÈME

V. RAISING AWARENESS ON THE MULTIFUNCTIONALITY OF FORESTS IN THE ALPS

CURRENT CHALLENGES

- Alpine specificities (protection, hydrology, access to plots), which are supposed to be financed by production (harvesting, sale of wood). The economic model is at the end
- Society's disconnection with forest management in the mountains (the challenge of sustainable and dynamic silviculture to maintain multifunctionality). We always reach the same audience
- Difficulty to make oneself heard vis-à-vis increasingly dogmatic stakeholders
- Everyone agrees on the concept but in practice it is more complicated.
- Foresters are «convinced» of this multifunctionality (except at the margins...).
- Economic value of the forest not recognized to date (economy of the past!) while in the mountains 90% of the wealth produced by the forest comes from social and environmental amenities (= living environment)
- Difficulty in asserting the production function today
- Territorial consultation approaches work when they are animated, argued by a territorial dialogue: importance of political will and the role of elected officials

Thème V
Raising awareness
on the multifunctionality
of forests in the Alps

ACTIONS FOR CHANGE

- **Financial means:**
 - o Dedicate operating budgets to raising awareness of multifunctionality
 - o Inventing a «MIG» (mission of general interest): raising awareness of the multifunctionality of forests by involving all stakeholders
 - o Invent an economic model to finance the action (tourism products, charging for visits)
 - o To finance animation action thanks to compensatory measures?
 - o Seek complementarity of means between the territories (EPCI, PNR, CFT) and the foresters (ONF, CNPF...).
- **Relay Actors**
 - o Relying more on «tourism» and territorial education professionals
 - o Targeting youth
 - o Importance of raising awareness in the field
- **Communication**
 - o Agreeing among foresters on a common message at the alpine and local level
 - o Communicating to the public on the issue of wood production
 - o Taking inspiration from the communication of the food industry to reconnect product-forest?
 - o Multifunctionality diagnostic tools available to the public (maps, educational documents...)

FUTURE GOALS

- **Reduce «conflicts of use».**
- **That people are aware of the economic impact of the management, operation and cuts.**
- **Be careful to find the balance between production / biodiversity / leisure (balance financing)**
- **Raising Awareness:**
- **The public (users, leisure...)**
- **Decision-makers (elected officials, owners, etc.)**
- **Legislator**

Workshop 2 - Synthesis of workshop productions

«Which new relationships must be invented between societies and mountain forests?»

THÈME

VI. TERROIR, WOOD ORIGIN, LOW CARBON FOOTPRINT

CURRENT CHALLENGES

- Natural link between local wood and low carbon footprint (little energy for implementation)
- Climatic challenges:
- CO2 emissions
- Low proportion of wood construction

Thème VI

Terroir, wood origin,
low carbon footprint

ACTIONS FOR CHANGE

- **Public subsidy**
 - o SUE biodiversity
 - o 1000 € / ha for cutting in protection forest
 - o to give a CO2 value stored in the mountain woods to compensate for the extra cost of exploitation.
- **To identify the specificities of the terroir, niches from which wood products would be valued, to maintain local fabrics.**
- **Minimum price per m3 of wood (cf. food industry)**
- **Training of buyers, including the public, in the use of local woods**
- **Coordination with other European local wood actors**
- **Network of local wood producers**
- **Facilitate cable operation**

FUTURE GOALS

- **Reducing the carbon footprint of transportation**
- **Local mountain wood (traceability) will be recognized for its high added value, both economic and environmental (ecosystem services).**

Workshop 2 - Synthesis of workshop productions

«Which new relationships must be invented between societies and mountain forests?»

THÈME

VII. SOLIDARITY LINKS BETWEEN URBAN AREAS AND RURAL/FORESTED AREAS

CURRENT CHALLENGES

- **Cultural problem: lack of knowledge of wood and forests by elected representatives and citizens.**
- **Environmental issues**
- **Preserve amenities and finance**
- **Bringing uses and users together**
- **Multifunctionality with leisure to be preserved**
- **Lack of management in private forests or «sustainable» management (biodiversity, landscape, etc.).**
- **Search for balance (in compensation measures): artificial space, agricultural space, forest space, etc.**

Thème VII
Solidarity links
between urban areas
and rural/forested
areas

Modérateurs : Fabien BOURHIS, *responsable mission Forêt-Bois, PNR de Chartreuse*
Wilfried TISSOT, *référént régional bois énergie, UR Communes forestières AURA*

ACTIONS FOR CHANGE

- **Communication**
- **Coordination between territories**
- **Shared governance?** (cf. already existing tool: PCAET)
- **Sharing data between rural and urban territories** (common tool)
- **Reliable diagnosis: mobilizable volumes,** management/ownership, impacts (studies)
- **Co-financed animation**
- **Co-financed investment**
- **Provision of engineering** (financial, administrative) **between territories**
- **Forest pedagogy:** education of children, pedagogical areas (cf. school in the forest)
- **Pedagogy of the use of wood with the inhabitants** (link mobile sawmill& family garden cabins, urban furniture ...)
- **Acting on forest land (vacant and unmanaged property)** = acquisition policy
- **Facilitate opportunities for community intervention in the forest, outside of the forest health field**
- **Traceability of wood and wood products**
- **Motivate (local) wood demand in the community** (construction, energy)

FUTURE GOALS

- **To create a dialogue between the different actors (hunters, foresters, tourism actors, etc.).**
- **Going beyond one's own territory and agreeing to finance and carry out actions in a neighboring area.**
- **Improve the sharing of space**
- **Systematically valorize local resources (filled, forest, etc.)**

Workshop 2 - Synthesis of workshop productions

«Which new relationships must be invented between societies and mountain forests?»

THÈME

VIII. WORK IN MOUNTAIN FORESTS

CURRENT CHALLENGES

- **Lack of manpower**
 - Need to find sufficient manpower in quantity and quality / qualified personnel / motivated and trained operators
- **Training, qualification**
- **Attractiveness**
- **Pluriactivity**
- **Professional reconversion at 45 years old (exit door...)**
- **Administrative side**

Thème VIII

Work
in mountain forests

ACTIONS FOR CHANGE

- **Develop services of accompaniment in management of the company (piloting)**
- **Certification of companies (communication, digital tools, additional training) as a goal: a quality label**
- **Fostering organization:**
 - o Grouping of ETFs (GIE, Scoop...) to organize working time and prospect other markets
 - o Encourage multi-activity (landscapers, machine operators, professional trainers, etc.).

FUTURE GOALS

- **Correct remuneration for quality work**
- **Ability to evolve according to regulatory and administrative constraints.**
- **Be able to provide first level advice**
- **Communicate about the forest professions and the issues at stake to attract more people.**
- **Reduce the drudgery**

Workshop 2 - Synthesis of workshop productions

«Which new relationships must be invented between societies and mountain forests?»

THÈME

IX. ECOSYSTEM SERVICES / BIODIVERSITY / NATURAL SPACES

CURRENT CHALLENGES

- **Balancing the targets for multifunctional forestry**
- **Raising respect for nature!**
- **Carbon sinks,**
- **Raising awareness on the impact that people/society have/has on Eco System Services (EES);**
- **Avoiding the decrease of Bio-Diversity**
- **Wood Production:** there will take place a paradigm shift due to climate change from harvesting round wood for economic reasons towards marketing new innovative green businesses referring to the non wood forest products (NWFP) and eco system services;
- **Gain a better wood quality,** when pests and other biotic as well as non-biotic damages are avoided, which enables us to better consider the cascadic use of timber.
- **Conflicting coexistence between humans & wildlife** in terms of time and space, but conflicts evolve even within humans, between the individual interests from gaining economic benefits versus the common welfare interests in conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services. Partially these conflicts are shaped due to legal guidelines regulating the framework conditions for instance to apply clear cuts on the one side or on the other side for restricting felling permissions in protected areas
- **Conflict due to quite zones that are protecting endemic species** (forest protected areas for wild game, or for water-sources, etc.) with leisure time activists;

Thème IX

Ecosystem Services /
Biodiversity / Natural
Spaces

- **Forestry is a cross cutting topic that is interlinked with several economic sectors in rural areas.** Spatial planning is thereby very important as the various stakeholders and users attending forests have different expectations and targets when visiting forests, such as tourists, sport activists, hunters, foresters, welfare seekers, mushroom pickers, etc.
- **Introducing qualitative performance Indicators for promoting and underlining the importance of sustaining Eco System Services (awareness raising),** without quantifying the non-marketable ESS values in economic terms/units;
- **Mapping eco-system services – to raise awareness on their four dimensions:** Supporting, Regulating, Provisioning and Culture;
- **Sharing information on, and communicating the value of Eco System Services**

ACTIONS FOR CHANGE

- **Gain respect for the forest property that it cannot be handled as a common good or public good**
- **Fostering of local value chains** – the domestic wood value chain, but also the Non-Wood Forest Value chain.
- **Designing policy guidelines to foster the cultivation of mixed and unevenly aged forests** (promotion of good practice examples).
- **Specific forest regulations/legally binding guidelines how to manage, but also how to compensate additional efforts to foster certain eco-system services.**
- **Compensation payments** (subsidies) to give a guarantee to forest owners that they continue forest management.
- **Public and/or private money for public services** (particularly for eco system services that do not have a market-price or are handled as a common or public good like drinking/fresh water – for which also private persons or institutions are giving grants for compensating economic losses, to support on the other side the provision of that service/of that common good – as this is emotionally such an important subject).
- **Benefits for paying taxes**, when promoting eco-system services.
- **Creation of investment options or financial participation possibilities to new green businesses** (public and private ones) that are dealing with the protection of ecosystem services.
- **Facilitation for buying forest land** (abandoned or not well managed small-scale patterns of forest land);
- **Civil dialogue and mediation processes** to cope with lacking knowledge on sustainable forest management and how to deal sustainably with eco system services through the application of educational measures/tools, awareness raising initiatives or the installation of an advisory board.
- **Foster the transfer and exchange of good experiences among forest owners from different countries.**

FUTURE GOALS

- **Creating cooperatives among the small-scale forest owners. This is not that common yet. Mainly among family members separately owning forest land could be organized in a family cooperative.**
- **Peaceful & fruitful coexistence between man, animal & forest users;**
- **Promotion of ecosystem services that can be marketed as NWFP will become economically more important than the ecosystem service of production of biomass, for selling wood.**
- **The categorization of forest stands according to a function will be replaced in terms of promoting a well-balanced multifunctional forest management strategy.**
- **Research initiatives to better understand which new tree species would be better adapted in relation to the expected targets of the forest owner/ manager.**

Workshop 2 - Synthesis of workshop productions

«Which new relationships must be invented between societies and mountain forests?»

THÈME

X. CIRCULAR ECONOMY

CURRENT CHALLENGES

- Positioning of the forest-based sector as a key player in the circular economy
- Advancing the concept of co-production
- Waste as the new resource for consumer products
- Taking advantage of the Green Pact (the new policy at the European level)
- Zero Carbon, «zero-waste»;
- Integrating society into the actions and functioning of the forest-wood sector.
- Strengthen transregional / transnational / European coordination
- Reinforce the mobilization of the sector and of each one
- Achieving economy of functionality in the forest-wood sector

Thème X

Circular economy

Modérateurs : DR. KLEINSCHMIT VON LENGEFELD Andreas Nikolaus
Director International Operations FCBA Institut Technologique

ACTIONS FOR CHANGE

- Integrating ecodesign into forest-wood value chains
- New business models
- Local / regional production (without geopolitical borders for the creation of critical mass)
- Analyze and cooperate with the European policy in the regions (structural funds...)
- Integrating society in a dialogue and in the actions / management of forests (rural development)
- Realize demonstrators of a green industry, Zero-Carbon, Zero-Waste in the regions
- Organize and coordinate the Trans local, trans regional, transnational cooperation with events such as this one

FUTURE GOALS

- The forest-based sector is well positioned as a key player in the circular economy.
- A sustainable industry, zero waste and low installed carbons
- New consumer products in the market
- An economy of functionality in function in the region
- New jobs and training courses
- A highly competitive industry is sustainable
- Key player in public policy
- Positive involvement of the wider society in the actions of the sector

**3 SEPTEMBER 2020
RESTITUTION
OF THE WORKSHOPS
& CLOSING**

Restitution



Closing

Political interventions



**NADIA
AMRI**

COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE



**GUILLAUME
ROUSSET**

DIRECTEUR ADJOINT À LA
DIRECTION REGIONALE
ALIMENTATION AGRICULTURE ET
FORÊT DE LA RÉGION AUVERGNE-
RHÔNE-ALPES



**SYLVAIN
MATHIEU**

VICE-PRÉSIDENT, EN CHARGE
DU BOIS, DE LA FORÊT ET DE
LA MONTAGNE, DE LA RÉGION
BOURGOGNE-FRANCHE-COMTÉ

«We belong to the same community of interests, identity and destiny, that of the alpine forest. We share the same conditions of steep slopes, landscapes, risks, economic development of the wood in the territories, all of this with a sensitivity to climate change, we have a joint project to be developed. The success of this event is to have «made community» because the groups have identified priorities that need to be incorporated into national roadmaps and those of managing authorities for the next European funds» Guillaume **Rousset**

«At a time of climate change, this conference underscores the need for a coherent approach. and Alpine forest community to find concrete shared solutions. To do so, EUSALP plays a decisive role in the implementation of joint actions in the framework of the EU priorities in the Alpine territories and the European Union's Green Pact». Nadia **Amri**

« Studies have shown that in mountain forests, the economic value (wood production) is minimal. It is the ecological and social one that predominates, the higher you go up in altitude the lower this economic value falls. In high mountains we even reach a negative value of the standing timber. Manifestations of climat change (drought, peak heat waves, etc.), the exceptional surrounding areas are now almost normal, and they are also and especially accentuated in the mountains. The lack of water has a serious impact on the trees and all the trees are the economic activities of our valleys. There is therefore a real challenge to find the right articulation between future European programs to respond to these emergencies». Sylvain **Mathieu**





DINNER CRUISE



**4 SEPTEMBER 2020
EXCURSIONS**

Excursion n°1

To the massif des Bauges «Multifunctionality of the mountain forest»

Arrêt 1 : Forêt Départementale de la Combe d'Aillon

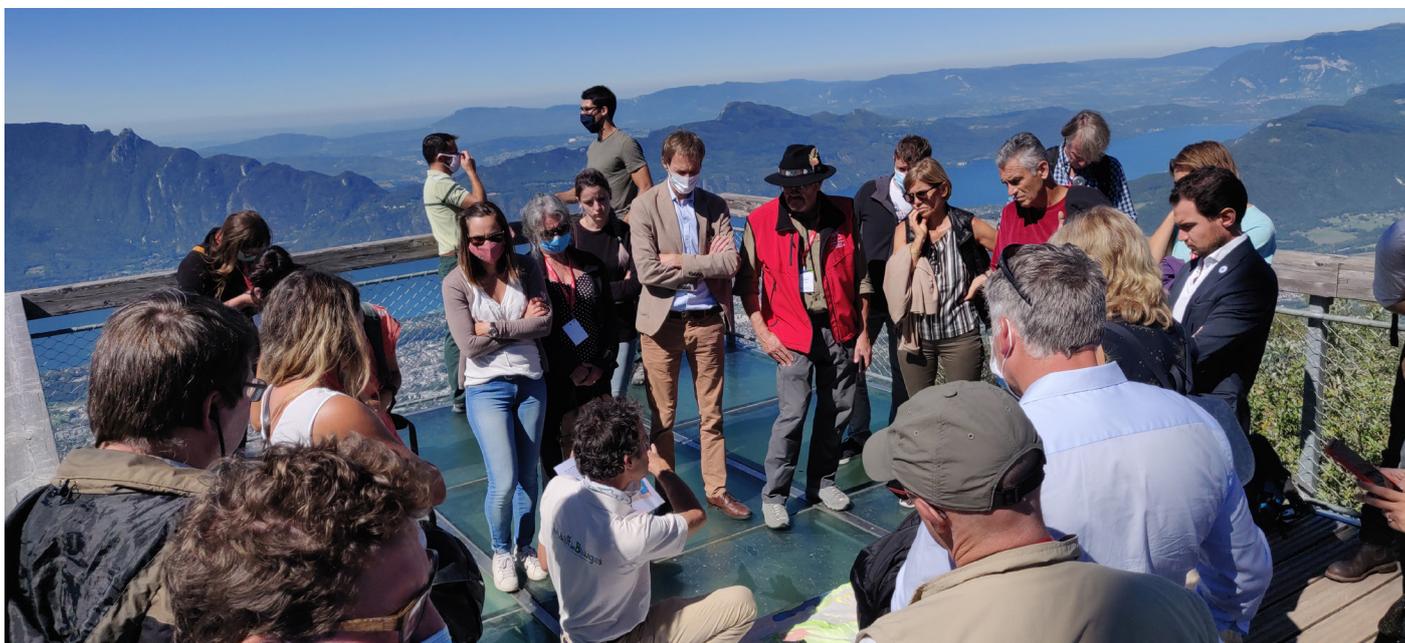
- Accueil (café, croissants)
- Entretien de la forêt de montagne
- Problématique des très très gros bois
- Prise en compte de la biodiversité dans la gestion forestière (Natura 2000)
- Journées de découverte de la gestion et de l'exploitation forestière

Arrêt 2 : La Féclaz

- Changement climatique
- Problématique station moyenne altitude
- Opération « scolyte des Déserts »
- Gestion en futaie irrégulière, forêt communale Les Déserts
- Sylv'ACCTES

Arrêt 3 : Belvédère du Revard

- Forêt de loisir versus forêt de production
- Lecture de paysage depuis le belvédère du Revard
- Interaction forêt et géologie
- Déjeuner



Excursion n°2

To the massif de la Chartreuse «Productive and peri-urban mountain forest»

Arrêt 1 : Forêt domaniale de la Grande Chartreuse, Col de Porte Accueil (café, croissants)

- Présentation de la démarche « forêt d'exception » Grande Chartreuse
- Produire demain dans une « forêt périurbaine », marteloscope et les journées découvertes « vis ma vie de bûcheron »
- Valoriser le bois de Chartreuse, présentation du habert de la prairie du Charmant Som

Arrêt 2 : Espace multi-activité et école de St-Pierre-d'Entremont

- Valorisation bois de Chartreuse et bois des Alpes

Arrêt 3 : Plateforme bois énergie ZI Chartreuse-Guiers

- Enjeux bois énergie à l'échelle de Rhône Alpes et des territoires pré-alpins
- Organisation de l'approvisionnement bois énergie en Chartreuse
- Présentation de l'entreprise Multi-Trans Savoie (projets et investissement)
- Déjeuner

En présence de Fabien MULYK, vice-président, délégué en charge de la forêt/filière bois et environnement, conseil départemental de l'Isère.



NEWSPAPER
ARTICLES AND REPORTS

VOTRE RÉGION

AIX-LES-BAINS Jusqu'à ce soir, une conférence internationale examine les conséquences du réchauffement climatique

L'Europe se penche sur l'avenir des forêts alpines

Comment protéger la forêt de l'arc alpin ? Des scientifiques, des techniciens, des élus... de sept pays européens travaillent sur la question depuis jeudi, à Aix-les-Bains.

Alors que la menace ne connaît pas de bornes, la réponse parle toutes les langues. Comment préserver la forêt alpine, victime du réchauffement climatique ? Depuis hier jeudi à Aix-les-Bains, Français, Suisses, Allemands, Italiens... planchent ensemble sur la question. Ils sont chercheurs, agents forestiers, élus, responsables d'association. On attend d'eux qu'ils soumettent des propositions à l'Union européenne pour protéger ces paysages qui s'épuisent sur 450 000 km² et sept pays différents.

Cet événement, décliné sous la forme d'ateliers, de tables rondes et de visites dans les Bauges, est organisé par la présidence française de la Suera (Stratégie de l'Union européenne pour la région alpine). 48 régions et sept états coopèrent au sein de cet organisme chargé depuis 2013 de rapprocher l'Europe des habitants du massif alpin, en déminant les dangers qui le guettent. En l'occurrence, jusqu'à ce vendredi soir dans la cité thermale, on parle du dérèglement du climat.

Dans les bois, le phénomène fait des ravages, et pas seulement en assouffant certaines essences que la sécheresse menace de disparition.

« Les forêts alpines sont très fragiles et pâtissent du réchauffement climatique. »

Christiane Barret

Il y a ces glissements de terrain et ces coulées de boue qui se multiplient. Il y a l'industrie du tourisme qui tremble pour son avenir. Il y a la biodiversité qui recule. Il y a une filière bois qui souffre de la concurrence. Bref, quand dans les Alpes, la forêt est menacée, les ennuis sont aussi économiques, qu'environnementaux, sociaux et paysa-



Sept pays européens coopèrent pour protéger la forêt alpine, comme celle des Bauges que les congressistes, réunis jeudi à Aix-les-Bains, visiteront ce vendredi. Photo Le DL/Thierry GUILLOT

gers. Surtout, ils ne s'arrêtent pas aux frontières.

« D'une manière générale les forêts alpines sont très fragiles et pâtissent du réchauffement climatique », observe Christiane Barret, la déléguée générale de la présidence française de la Suera. « Nous synthétiserons les propositions faites lors de cette conférence à Aix-les-Bains, pour les adresser aux autorités de gestion chargées d'élaborer les programmes européens pour la période 2021-2027. La politique européenne est souvent considérée comme technocratique, alors qu'aujourd'hui nous sommes vraiment dans le concret. »

S'il s'agit cette semaine dans la cité thermale de la première réunion de travail orchestrée par la présidence française depuis l'épidémie

de Covid-19, la Suera a néanmoins publié le 12 juin un manifeste « pour une région alpine durable et résiliente ». Il récapitule les orientations envisagées, dont certaines ont encore été formulées hier jeudi pendant les ateliers. C'est préserver la biodiversité en développant les « infrastructures vertes ». Accélérer la transition énergétique en « réduisant la consommation d'énergie ». Soutenir les « solutions de transport durables » comme le rail et les voies navigables. Avancer vers « un tourisme toutes saisons, climatiquement neutre ». Ou encore « stimuler la consommation de produits locaux de montagne » et « éduquer les jeunes à la culture des régions alpines ».

Soit, en tout, un chapelet de 70 propositions qui remonteront vers les argentiers de l'Union européenne. Ils les traduiront (mais lesquelles ?) en espèces sonnantes et trébuchantes dans la prochaine vague de fonds européens, attribuée à partir de 2021.

Pierre-Eric BURDIN

« On a des atouts mais aussi des faiblesses »

En ouverture de la conférence jeudi matin, des élus du conseil départemental de la Savoie (Lionel Mithieux) et de Région Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes (Philippe Meunier) et le président de l'union régionale des Communes forestières de Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (Michel Grambert) ont rappelé, en substance, que la forêt alpine était fragile, mais pas pour autant laissée de côté.

« Nous avons des atouts fantastiques, nous avons également des faiblesses et nous avons déjà apporté des réponses », a rappelé le vice-président de la Région Aura, Philippe Meunier. « Le conseil régional a voté en 2017 un plan bois de 37 millions d'euros, notamment pour renforcer la compétitivité des entreprises de la filière bois et faire la promotion de la production locale. » Le conseil départemental de la Savoie mène pour sa part « une gestion durable » des 900 hectares de forêt départementale dont il a la charge. Toutes ces actions recevront le soutien de l'État, a assuré le préfet Pascal Bolot. « Nous travaillerons en synergie avec les différents niveaux administratifs pour apporter des réponses aux populations souhaitant continuer à vivre en montagne », a-t-il indiqué.



Philippe Meunier, vice-président de la Région Aura. Photo Le DL/P.-E. B.

CHAMBERY Il co

Un best of Lemarchal



Le DVD du concert de G sur scène à l'Olympia e of qui sort ce 4 septem

C'est ce lundi 7 septembre sera diffusé sur TF1 le « Pourquoi je vis », consacré à la carrière du chanteur chambérien Grégory Lemarchal. Cette fiction, tournée majeure partie en Savoie, est présentée comme le meilleur de l'année, est présenté comme le téléfilm le plus attendu de la rentrée à la télévision française.

En parallèle, un best of de Grégory Lemarchal est emporté par la musique. Il a 13 ans déjà, le 3 septembre 2007, à l'aube de ses 24 ans, il a révélé au public il y a tout juste 16 ans, le 3 septembre 2000, son premier album best of, qui offre au public un DVD du concert

SAVOIE Chiens

L'appel à sécuriser



Les chiens de protection prédateurs comme le lo

Martine Berthet, sénatrice (LR) de la Savoie, a invité Bérengère Abba, sec



TERRITOIRES



INITIATIVE

LES GRILLES D'ÉVACUATION DES EAUX PLUVIALES NE SONT PAS DES POUBELLES !

On y pense peu, mais jeter un débris à travers une grille au sol revient à polluer... le lac ! « *En effet, certains comportements qui peuvent sembler anodins, vont avoir des conséquences désastreuses pour les milieux naturels* », indique la municipalité de Chambéry dans un communiqué. À cet effet, elle a décidé de marquer les esprits en inscrivant en

bleu, à côté des grilles d'égout du centre ancien, la phrase : « *Ici, commence le lac* ». Car contrairement aux idées reçues, ces grilles d'évacuation des eaux pluviales ne mènent pas aux égouts ! Et tout déchet, mégots ou autres solvants jetés à travers rejoint directement la Leysse, puis le lac du Bourget, sans passer par la station d'épuration...

À l'orée d'une nouvelle filière bois

Quoi de mieux que les Bauges et la Chartreuse pour réfléchir à l'avenir de la filière bois en montagne ? Une conférence européenne s'est tenue à Aix-les-Bains, à l'issue de laquelle de nombreuses solutions ont été abordées.

PROSPECTIVE

Penser global en partant du local.

Les acteurs européens du monde de la forêt, scientifiques, techniciens et élus notamment de la Région Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes et du Département de la Savoie, se sont réunis jeudi 3 septembre au centre des congrès d'Aix-les-Bains autour du thème « La forêt de montagne face au changement climatique ». Une conférence qui s'est poursuivie, le lendemain, par des visites sur le terrain, dans les Bauges et en Chartreuse.

PRIORITÉ À LA MULTIFONCTIONNÉLITÉ.

De quoi aborder tour à tour les problématiques de la biodiversité, le tourisme de montagne, l'entretien des forêts, ainsi que la filière bois-énergie et la labellisation du bois. En est ressortie une série de solutions face aux nombreux défis (économiques, écologiques, sociaux) que doit relever la filière pour subsister.

Face à la baisse de la qualité du bois, la diminution des prix due à la surproduction, l'arrivée de nouvelles essences sur le marché et les aléas climatiques, les intervenants ont élaboré des pistes de solutions d'adaptation, comme la nécessaire modernisation des scieries, une meilleure coordination des différents acteurs, et plus largement la promotion de la multifonctionnalité des forêts et assurer un meilleur niveau de vie à ceux qui y travaillent.

PLANS D'URGENCE.

Autrement dit en faire des espaces aussi viables économiquement, écologiquement, que socialement. Comme le rappelle Sylvain Mathieu, vice-président de la Région Bourgogne-Franche-Comté, et représentant national des Régions sur les questions touchant à la forêt, « *seulement 30 % de la richesse de la forêt est issue de son exploitation économique; il ne faut donc pas négliger les autres*



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RÉFLEXION. Parmi les idées retenues, celle d'élaborer des zones de stockage d'urgence du bois en cas de catastrophe climatique.

aspects ». Face aux catastrophes climatiques récurrentes, les intervenants ont aussi insisté sur la nécessité de mettre sur pied des plans d'urgence plus efficaces. Ainsi, l'une des intervenantes assure que « *la forêt sera une solution et non pas un problème pour le changement climatique* ». Cet événement

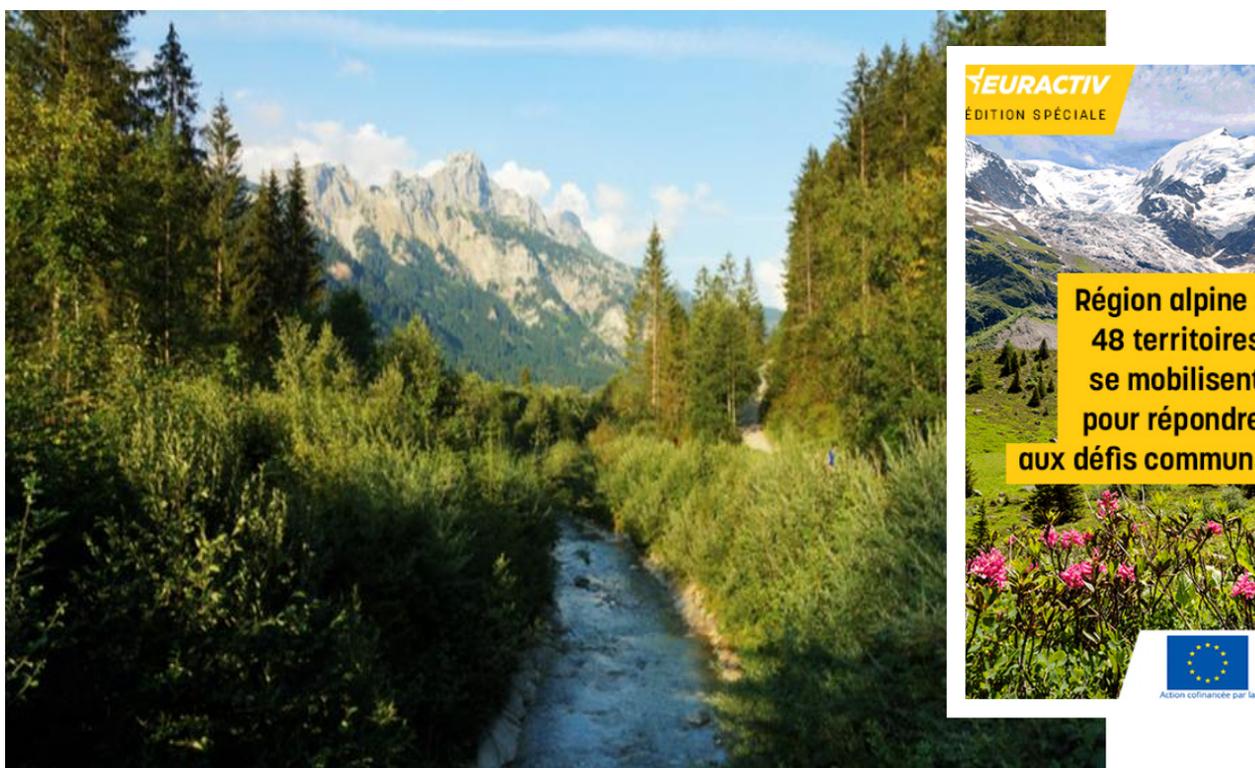
s'inscrit dans le cadre de la présidence française de la Stratégie de l'Union européenne pour la région alpine (Suera), lancée en 2015. L'objectif étant de développer une politique européenne de la forêt, qui aurait des répercussions concrètes sur tous les territoires de montagne, notamment transalpins. ●

REPÈRES

- La Suera (Stratégie de l'Union européenne pour la région alpine) se compose de sept États et de 48 régions du massif alpin, s'étendant sur 450 000 km², soit 10 % de la superficie de l'Union européenne et compte près de 80 millions d'habitants. Cet événement à dimension politique, porté par la Suera, est soutenu par tous les niveaux de structures publiques et bénéficie du soutien de l'État (crédits FNADT – Convention interrégionale du massif des Alpes), de la région Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes et des Départements de la Savoie et de l'Isère
- La présidence, assurée par la France, est reconduite pour une année, en raison du contexte de crise sanitaire.



La filière bois alpine, une opportunité à saisir



Forêt dans les Alpes du Tyrol en été [Siegi]

Cet article fait partie de l'édition spéciale Région alpine : 48 territoires se mobilisent pour répondre aux défis communs.

La Stratégie de l'Union européenne pour la région alpine (SUERA) soutient le développement économique et vise à accroître les nombreux potentiels des Alpes. La filière bois en est un bel exemple, alliant emplois, développement durable et économie circulaire.

Le projet Triple Wood, financé par le Fonds d'action préparatoire de la région alpine (ARPAF), a lancé une dynamique transfrontalière au sein de la filière bois. Six partenaires de cinq pays – Allemagne, France, Slovénie, Italie et Suisse – y sont associés.



Antoine PATTE
CHARGÉ DE MISSION RÉSEAU ALPIN DE LA
FORÊT DE MONTAGNE

3 régions

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