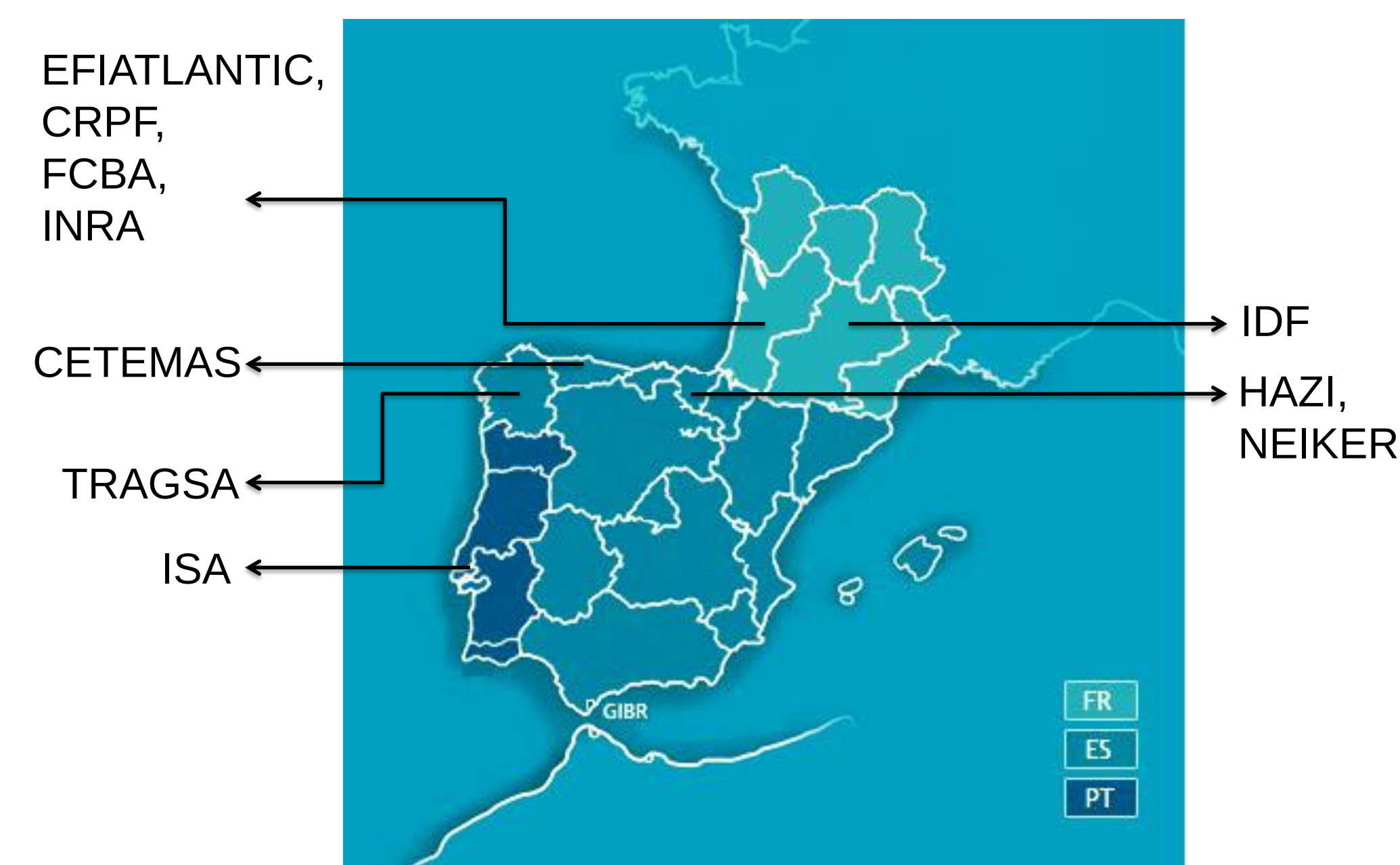


Innovation network for forestry and integrated risk management in forests

The FORRISK project is coordinated by EFIATLANTIC and brings together ten partners from South-West Europe, being funded by INTERREG -IVB SUDOE. It was launched on 1st October 2012 and will end on 31st December 2014.

FORRISK aims at integrating risks in forest management and comprises three technical work packages (WP) focusing on themes related to forest risks: institutional tools for risk prevention, risk management and the analysis of risk and decision-making tools.



Forest fire in Aquitaine (Photo by DFCI Aquitaine)



Damage resulting from storm Klaus (2009) in Aquitaine (Photo by CRPF Aquitaine)

Action 1.1 : Existing tools inventory and description for each region of the project

Action 1.2 : Analysis and comparison of existing tools between the project regions

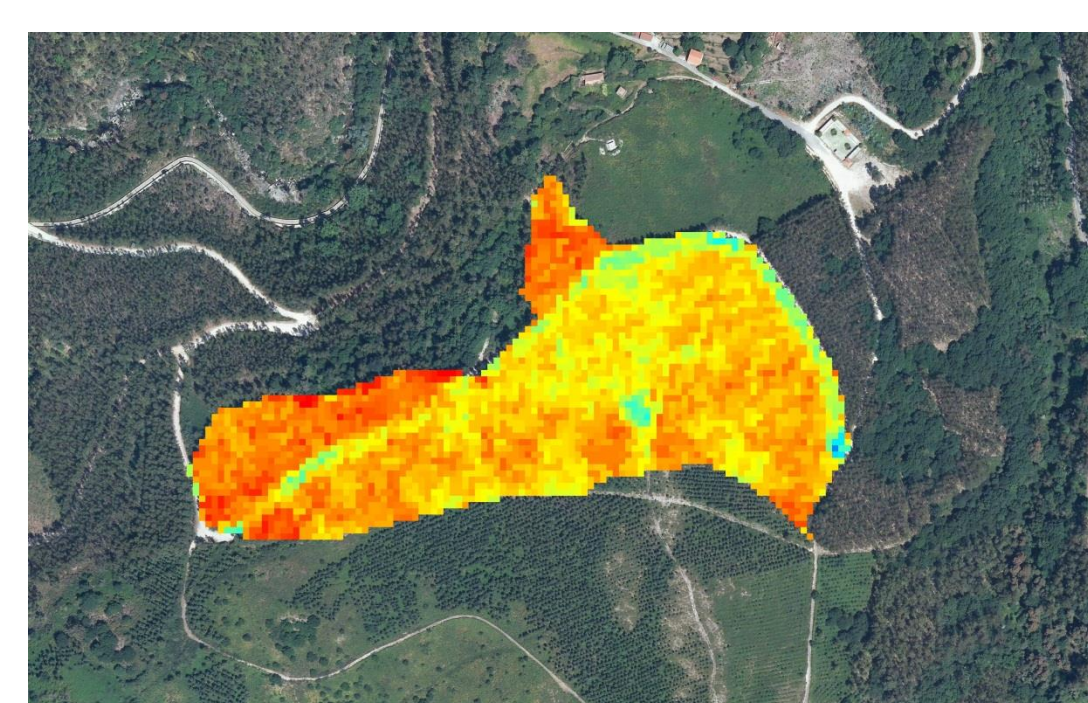
Action 1.3 : Improvement proposals

WP1: Institutional tools for risk management



WP3: Risk analysis and decision support tools

WP2: Risk management on site



NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) capture on Eucalyptus plantation (Picture by Francisco José Lario Leza, TRAGSA)

Legend : NDVI values
-1 +1
The lowest values of NDVI are related to soil ground without vegetation and highest values are related to photosynthetic activated vegetation



Damage from Gonipterus platensis on different varieties of Eucalyptus in Portugal (Photo by Carlos Valente, ISA)

Gonipterus platensis on Eucalyptus in Portugal (Photo by Ana Raquel Reis, ISA)



Action 3.1 : Risk analysis

- Risk evaluation (erosion, storm, fire)
- Cartographies
- Using satellite data to analyze forests' decay

Action 3.2 : Modeling tools

- Modeling biotic risks (pine processionary moth, *Heterobasidion*)
- Multifunctional models including fire management
- Wind resistance probability model

Action 3.3 : Decision support tools

- Using expert systems and multicriteria risk analysis to compare different silvicultural practices (all risks, all regions) for main productive species : maritime pine, eucalypt, radiata pine, laricio pine, douglas fir and poplar.

Action 2.1 : Ecological management

- Hedgerows protecting the interior of stands
- Broadleaf patches
- Hedgerow and riparian forest management

Action 2.2 : Genetic management

- Resistant varieties to biotic and abiotic risks (*fusarium*, wind, *Gonipterus platensis*)
- Recommendations on forestry reproductive material

Action 2.3 : Silvicultural management

- Silvicultural practices and technics to prevent forest risks
- Multirisks integration
- Analysis of forest owners' reactions against risks

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FORRISK partners

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