

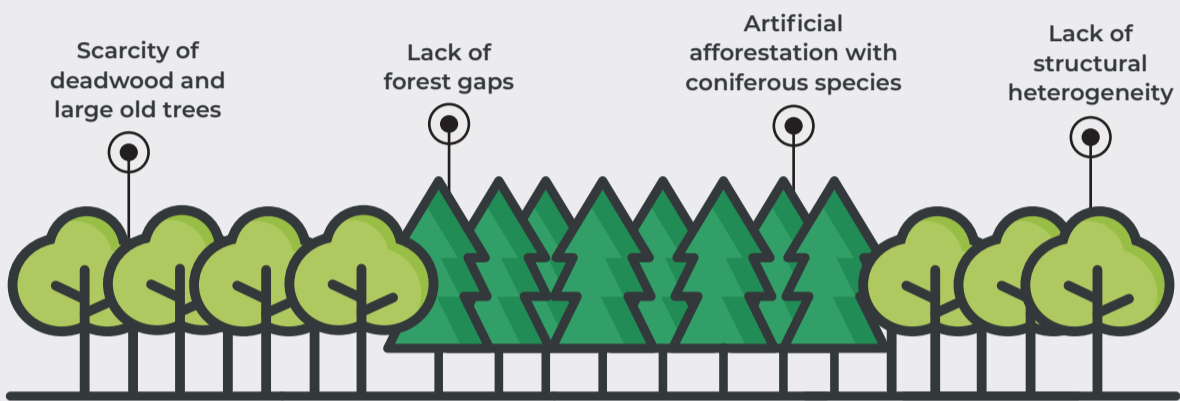


SPAN
SAPROXYLIC HABITAT NETWORK



A network for biodiversity

● POSSIBLE PROBLEMS OF TRADITIONAL MANAGEMENT



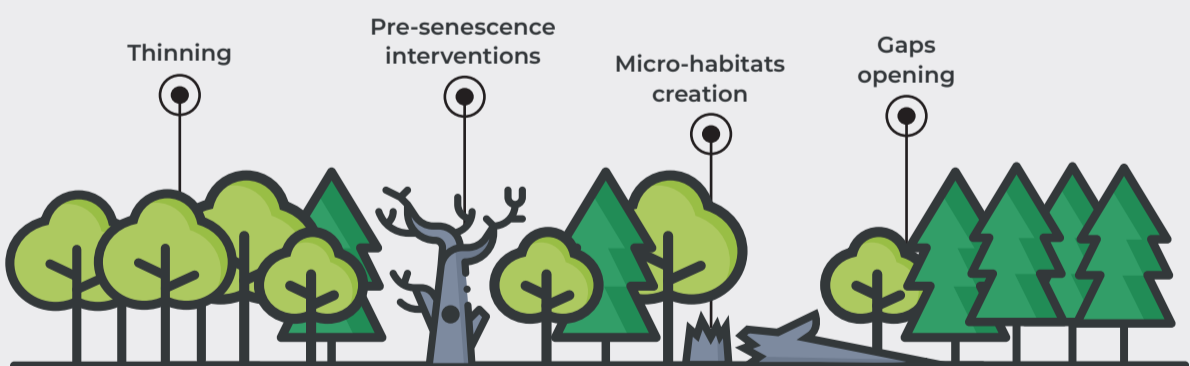
● PROJECT'S OBJECTIVES

The project's main goal is to develop and test management solutions in protected and productive areas by integrating the already existing ones. These would **guarantee forest biodiversity conservation**, with a focus on saproxylic species, in addition to preserving all the other ecosystem services.

Management solutions aimed at the conservation of habitats and species of community interest linked to deadwood will be implemented and monitored through an innovative forest planning and management approach, always attentive to the **economic sustainability of the proposed interventions**.

● SHS - SAPROXYLIC HABITAT SITES

The project will utilize the **Saproxylic Habitat Network (SHN)** method, a network of **Saproxylic Habitat Sites (SHS)** that support the presence and spread of saproxylic species. Acting as stepping-stones, the SHS will enhance the spreading of saproxylic towards territory where they are absent or not widespread due to forest management reasons.



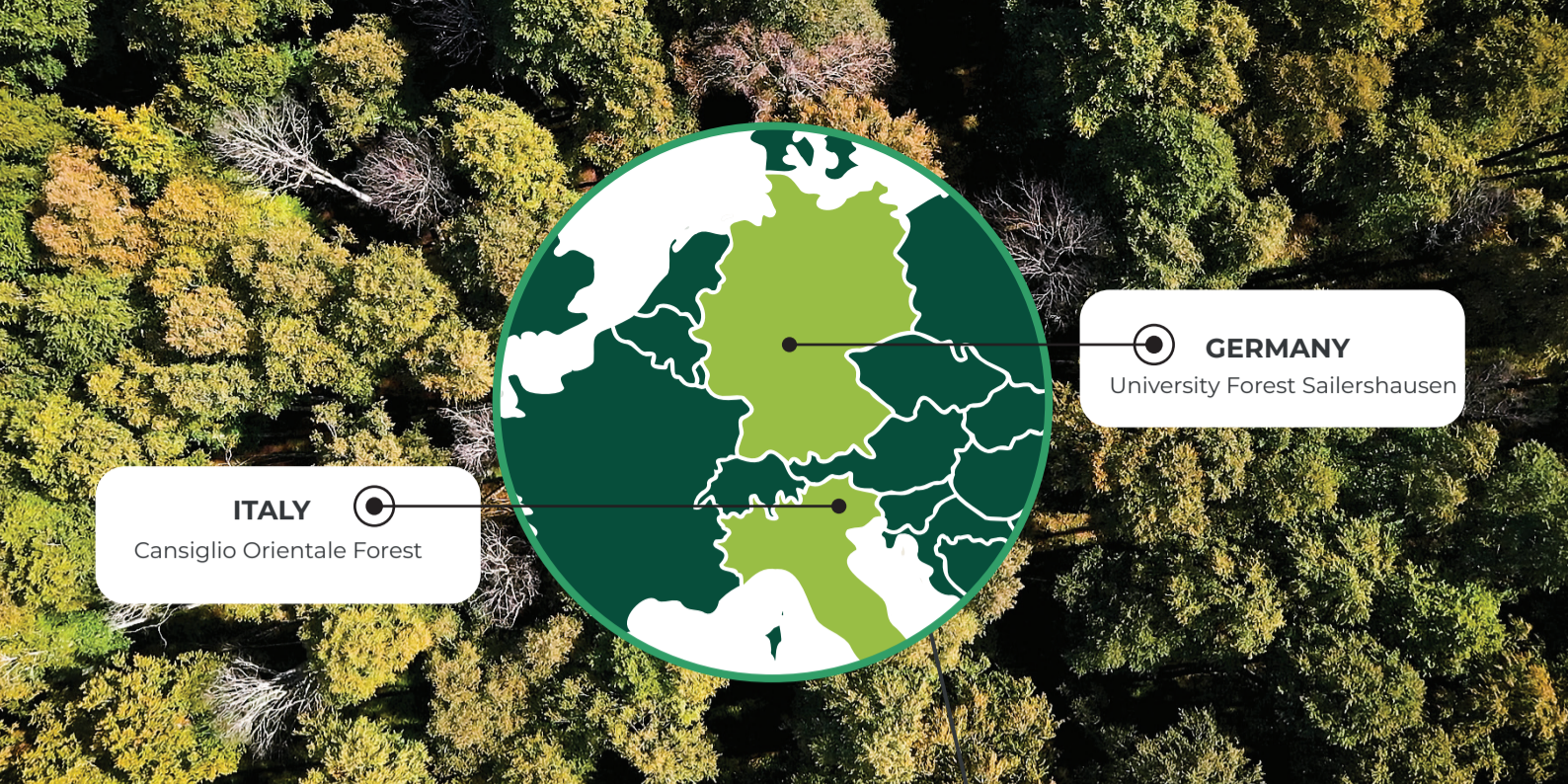
The SHS is a tool for multifunctional sustainable forestry that able to combine ecological, economic and social aspects. As a result of the creation of new habitats, and the improvement of the existing ones, productive forests will contribute to biodiversity offsets, with actions that will bring an increase of saproxylic populations. These forests will also benefit from the SHS in terms of carbon pool, nutrient cycling, tree regeneration and biological diversity.



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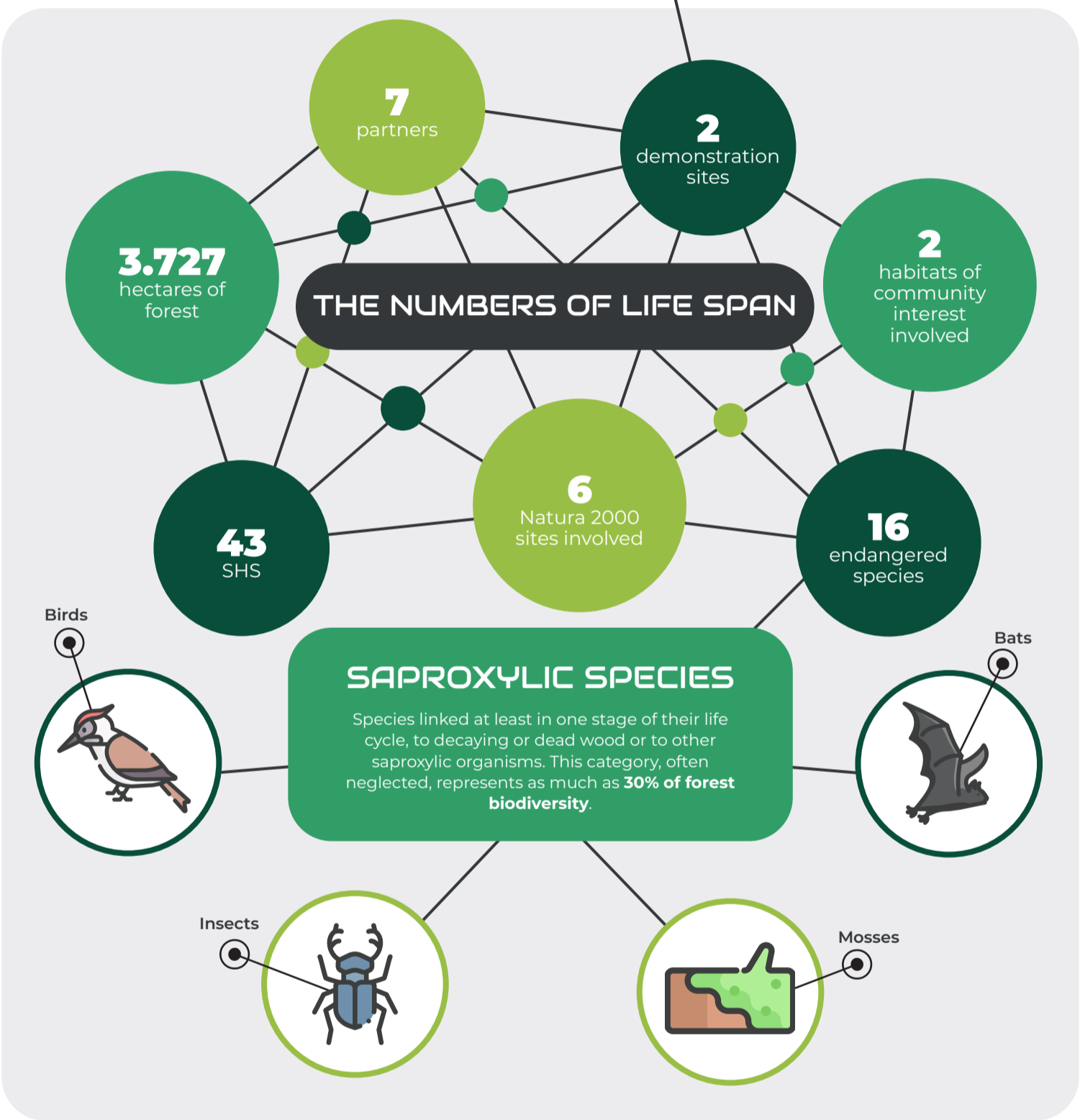


More info about the project: www.lifespanproject.eu



ITALY
Cansiglio Orientale Forest

GERMANY
University Forest Sailershausen



● PRE-SENESCENCE AND MICRO-HABITATS CREATION

Within the SHS, **the process to have habitat trees** and improved quantity and quality of deadwood **will be speed up by specific interventions** to create adequate structures for the nesting and growth of saproxylic organisms.

Artificial snags through pollarding and crushing of standing trees

Different kind of cavities on trunks to host saproxylics

Artificially uprooted trees simulating natural disturbance effects

Standing dead trees (girdled)