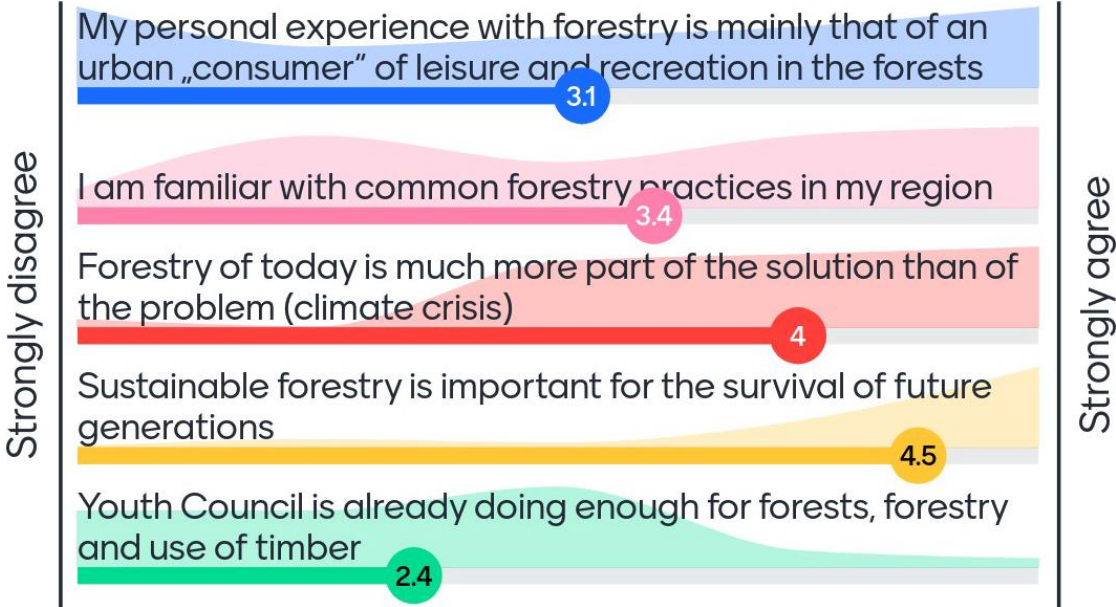


**Summary of working table 4: Current and future generations looking at traditional and innovative practices in EUSALP, and their trade-offs in rural and urban forestry to keep the forest heritage alive.**

Authors: Claudia Kaulfuß<sup>1</sup> and Thomas Wimmer<sup>2</sup>



**Figure 1.** Mentimeter ating statements for the Table 4

Executive Summary of Table 4:



Source ©EUSALP

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To start the working table 4 the answers (37 respondents) from Mentimeter were presented and shortly discussed with the participants. Key findings were coherent with the answers given online. Continuing, the working table went on and identified the main challenges of current forest management, with a focus on youth-specific problems. The group found that "future-proofing" forests, i.e., improving the adaptability of forests to climate change and its consequences, is the major challenge. In particular, the increasing fire risk must be considered also by improving forest fire monitoring. The conflict between different timber uses and the increasing pressure on forests in terms of commercial use, building in forest areas, recreational use and biodiversity pose significant problems for today's forests and forestry. The existing knowledge gap between experts and the general public was identified as another problem as well as access to knowledge about forestry. Finally, the decreasing (financial) attractiveness of jobs in forestry was mentioned as the main problem concerning younger generations and their future careers in forestry. A strategy which ultimately could help to keep the forest heritage alive. In the remaining short amount of time, the working table elaborated on how forestry can be part of the solution. The main answers were that forestry can and must provide a solution to this wide range of challenges identified before by ensuring biodiversity through the establishment of protected areas (spatial planning efforts) and working on reforestation with new technologies and innovations in a cross-sectoral approach. It was also mentioned to maximize the cross-sectoral approach to use technology and innovation for management and value chains to involve communities. Promoting local value chains and local wood products is another necessity to achieve sustainable forest management and promote the forest heritage, e.g. using wood as a carbon storage resource and not as a fuel. Raising awareness and enhancing jobs in the sector can help to appeal to younger generations. Regarding EUSALP Youth Council: Since its foundation last year, the EUSALP Youth Council has not yet addressed forestry as one of its focus topics. However, the members are open to cooperate and participate in concrete projects of the cross-sectoral task force on multifunctional forests and sustainable use of timber.

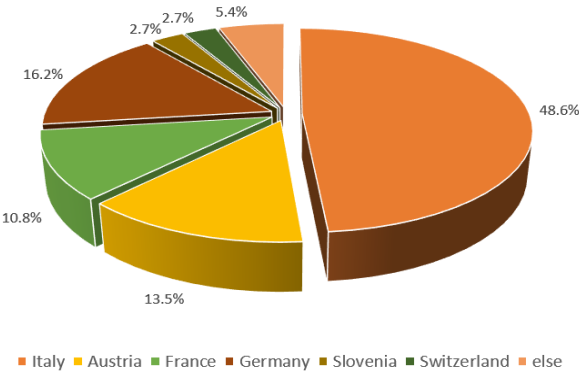


Figure 1. Distribution of the respondents by country

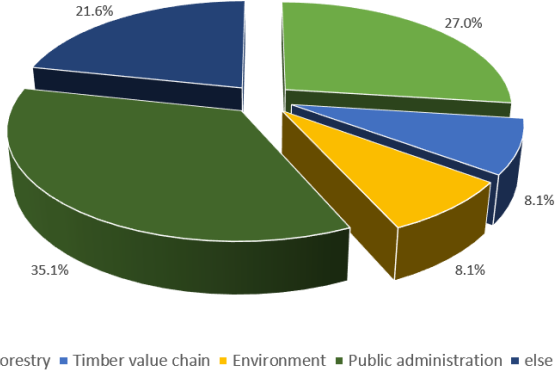


Figure 2. Distribution of the respondents 4 by sector