

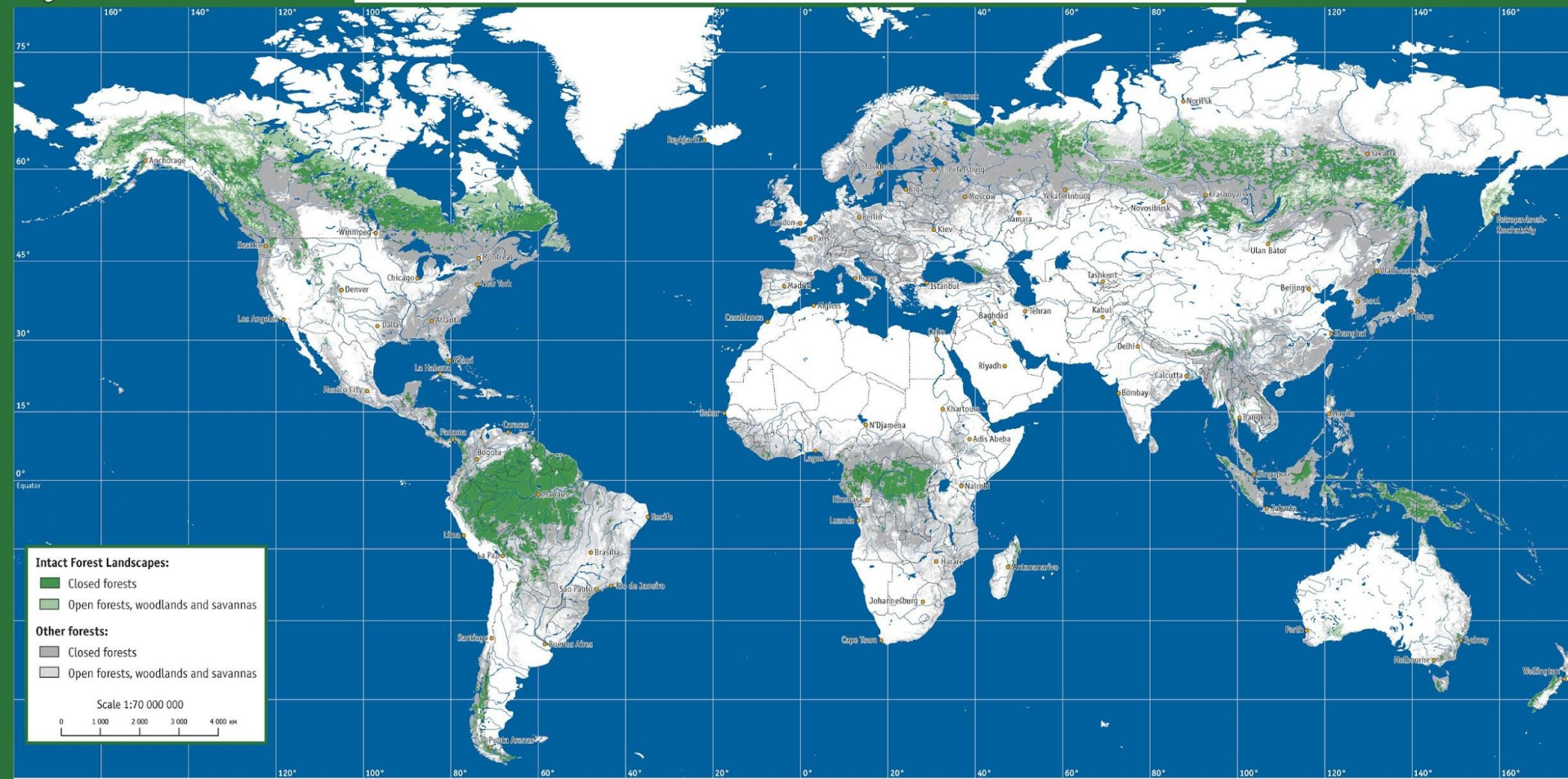






GREENPEACE WORLD INTACT FOREST LANDSCAPES

Based on the most up to date, high-resolution satellite imagery a consistent set of criteria, Greenpeace has created a new map of the world's forests. It shows us the remaining large forest areas lets us compare them directly and accurately, for the first time.



Intact Forest Landscapes of different regions



- Photo:**
- North America** – West Canada temperate rainforest (© Greenpeace/P.N. Allman)
 - South America** – Amazonian tropical rainforest, Brazil (© Greenpeace/D. Beltra)
 - South America** – Patagonian temperate forests, Chile (© Greenpeace/D. Beltra)
 - Africa** – Tropical rainforest in Gabon (© Greenpeace/M. Maute)
 - Europe** – Taiga, European Russia (© Greenpeace/M. Kantor)
 - Asia** – Larch forests in Western Sayan, Russia (© Greenpeace/M. Maute)
 - Oceania** – Tropical rainforest in New Guinea (© Greenpeace/T. Birch)

The world's remaining ancient forests are vital to the future of the planet. Forests are home to two thirds of all known species of land plants and animals. They are also home to thousands of indigenous cultures who rely on them for food, water and basic materials of life. Forests also play a key role in regulating local and global climate. They are vital to the future of life on Earth.

This Greenpeace map is the first global assessment of remaining blocks of intact forest landscapes larger than 500 sq. km. It shows the remaining blocks of forest landscapes larger than 500 sq. km not fragmented by roads, settlements, waterways, pipelines, power lines etc. These forest landscapes are natural ecosystems from the forest vegetation zone which are mostly forested but also contain swamps and other non-forested ecosystems and which are without significant visible signs of human impact such as logging, burning or other forms of clearings.

There are three reasons for the focus on large areas. First, only sufficiently large areas are capable of conserving populations of large animals in their natural

undisturbed state, and of letting natural ecological processes such as fire, wind throw, etc take their course. Second, large undisturbed areas are important as a reference that helps in the understanding of already disturbed areas (the vast majority of forest landscapes). Third, large intact areas are often comparatively cheap to conserve, as they tend to rely on remoteness and low productivity as their main sources of protection.

Forest landscapes were mapped. The reason for mapping landscapes instead of individual ecosystems is that the forest is a natural mosaic of integrated ecosystems, such as forests, wetlands, rivers, lakes, and treeless areas. Separating these ecosystems would not only be difficult but also artificial.

This assessment is based on the most up to date high resolution satellite imagery and a consistent set of criteria which allows the state of forests throughout the world to be compared directly, for the first time. The fine-scale infrastructure maps and the latest available satellite imagery (2000-2004) were used. The goal of the

project was to find forest landscapes with a minimum of human disturbance. Two things must be realized: that the boundary of human influence often is diffuse, and those areas, which are strictly free from human disturbance no longer remain. In this study, an area was considered to be in an intact natural state if showing no signs of permanent settlements or communications, of industrial forest harvesting during the last 30-50 years, or mining, land clearing, and other essential human impacts. Traces of low-intensity human disturbance (like hunting, pollution, forest grazing) and mature secondary forests on the place of old disturbances were included into Intact Forest Landscapes.

This map of large intact natural forest landscapes is an important and necessary component of a general conservation strategy, but it is not by itself sufficient. Many ecosystems have already been disturbed to the point where only small fragments or nothing at all, remains. Mapping of these ecosystem residuals was outside the scope of this study but is an important task for the future.

For high resolution maps and a detailed methodology: www.intactforests.org

This map is prepared by Greenpeace with the participation of Biodiversity Conservation Center (Russia), International Socio-Ecological Union Luonto-Litto (Finnish Nature League). As additional materials that were used for cross-verification of the map also were used following publication "Remaining wildlands of the Northern forests" (GFW, 2002, unrevised draft Atlas of Russia's intact forest landscapes (GFW, 2002).

Potapov P. (ed.), Aksenov D., Cybilkova E., Dubinin M., Egorov A., Espinosa Fedorov V., Glushkov I., Karpachevsky M., Kostikova A., Lestadius L., Manti A., Murchie A., Musin B., Thies C., Turubanova S., Turunen O., Yaroshenko Zhuravleva I. **World Intact Forest Landscapes (map)**. - Moscow: Greenpeace, 2006.



























THE UNITED STATES
MUST LEAD ON FIGHTING
CLIMATE CHANGE !!!

STBRAD
100
100

Кліматичні рекорди 2013-2014

Підвищена температура
(над морями та суходолом)



+0,57°C

порівняно з
періодом
1961-1990

Викиди парникових газів в
атмосферу

Підвищення з часів
доіндустріальної ери



Оксид азоту

+121%



Вуглекислий газ

+142%

Метан

+253%



Танення арктичних
льодовиків

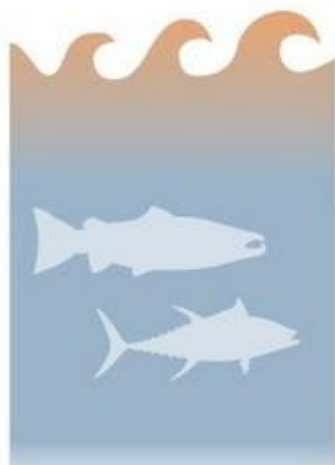


Нижчий рівень
льодяного
покриву

Підвищена
температура на
поверхні моря

+0,45°C

порівняно з періодом
1961-1990







CAFFÈ
ESPRESSO
TEA
CAPPUCCINO
CHOCOLATE

CAFFÈ
ESPRESSO
TEA
CAPPUCCINO
CHOCOLATE



Militaire zone

alleen vrachtwagens





