

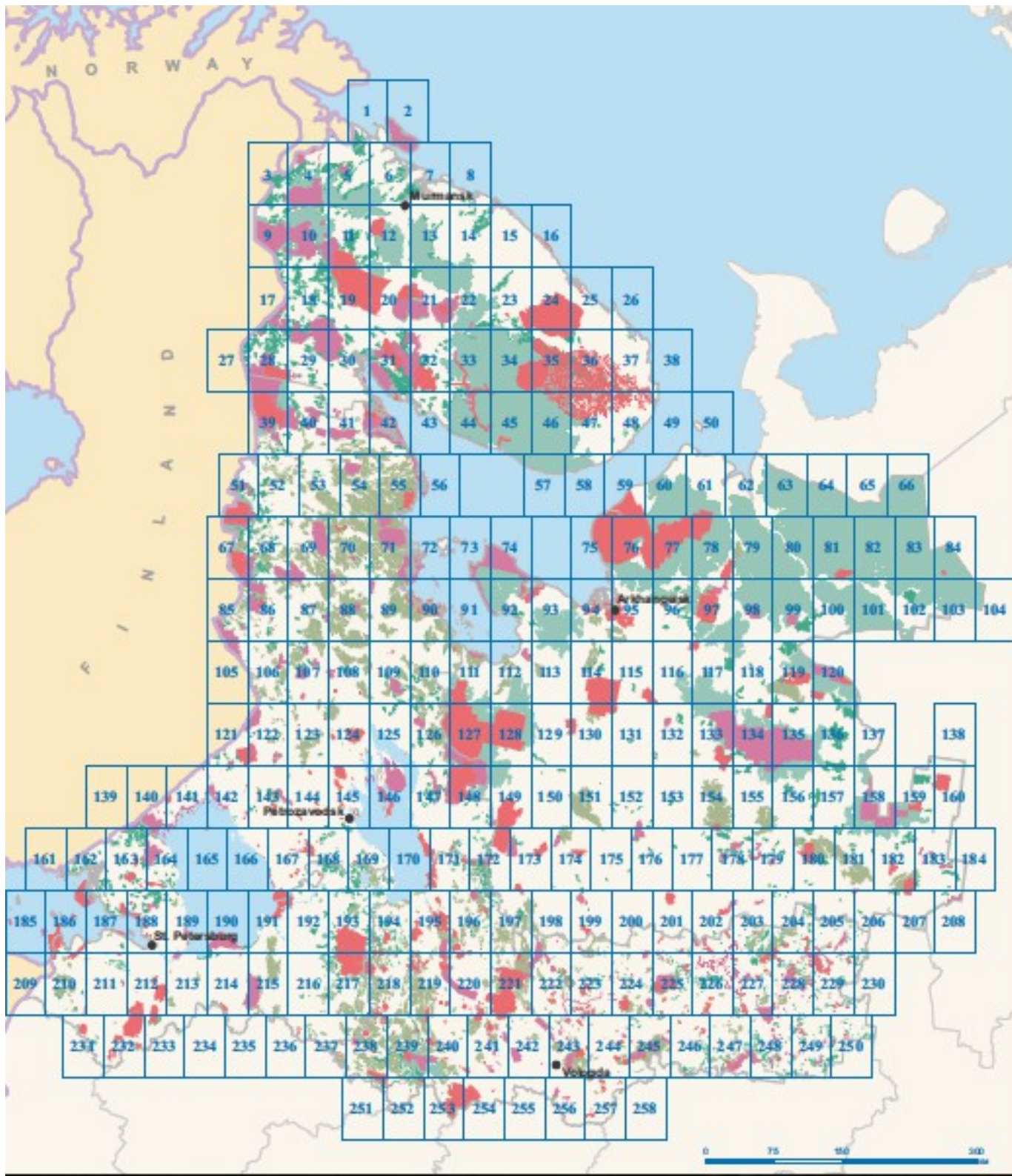
Green Belt of Fennoscandia dialogue forum
Kuusamo 19.11.2014

**Best practise case: Biodiversity conservation
and connectivity of protected areas**

Virpi Sahi

Finnish Association for Nature Conservation

Suomen  luonnonsuojeluliitto



Analysis of gaps and representativeness of the protected area network in northwest Russia (GAP)
 ->important key areas defined

Future action (international cooperation):
 trans-boundary GAP-analyses
 → contribution from Fin/Nor, transboundary connectivity

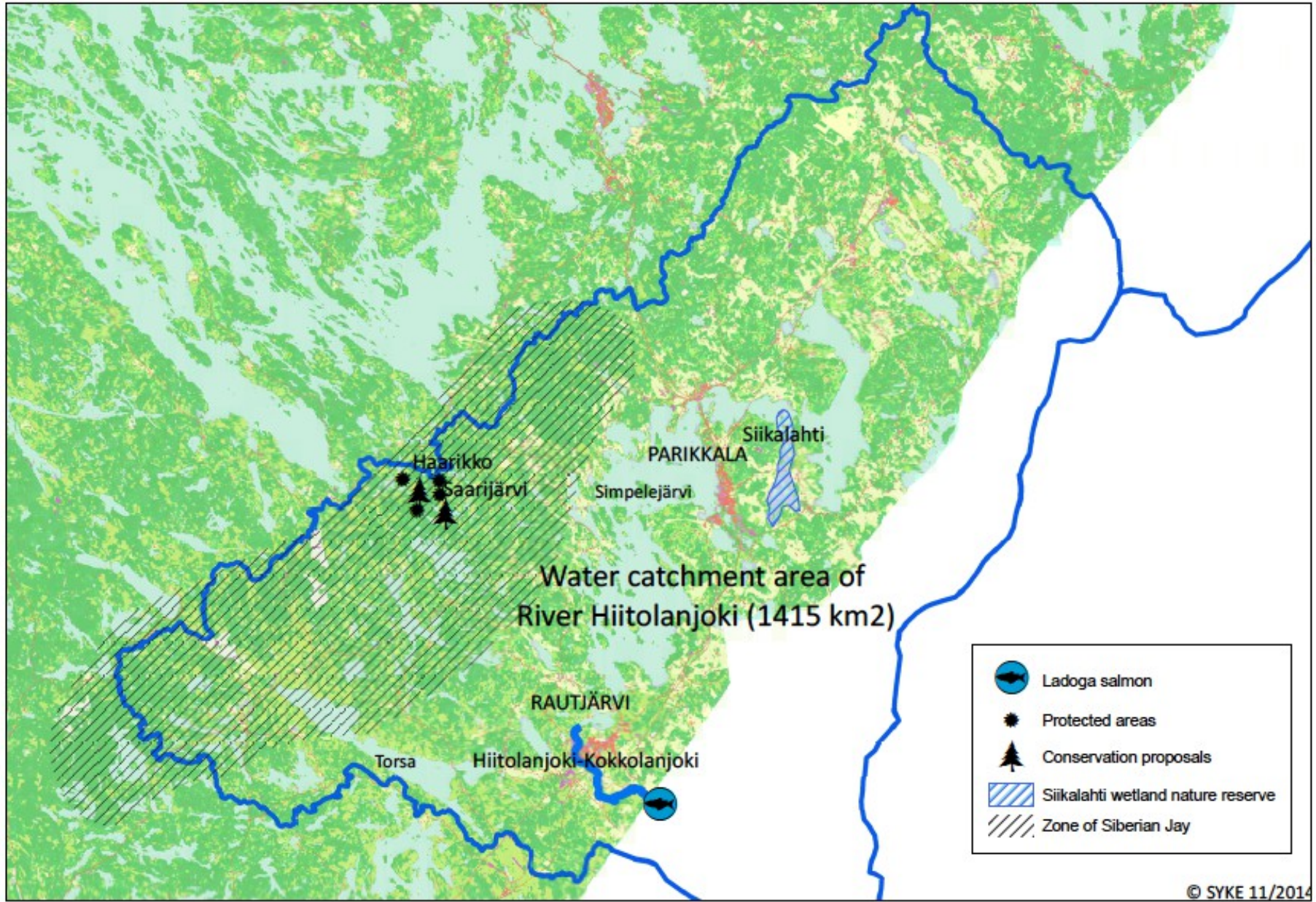
Finland

South-East Finland
North-Karelia and Kainuu
Lapland

Thinking by water catchment areas
Using relevant protection instruments
Solving unclear status of important
natural/tourism objects
From temporary protection to permanent

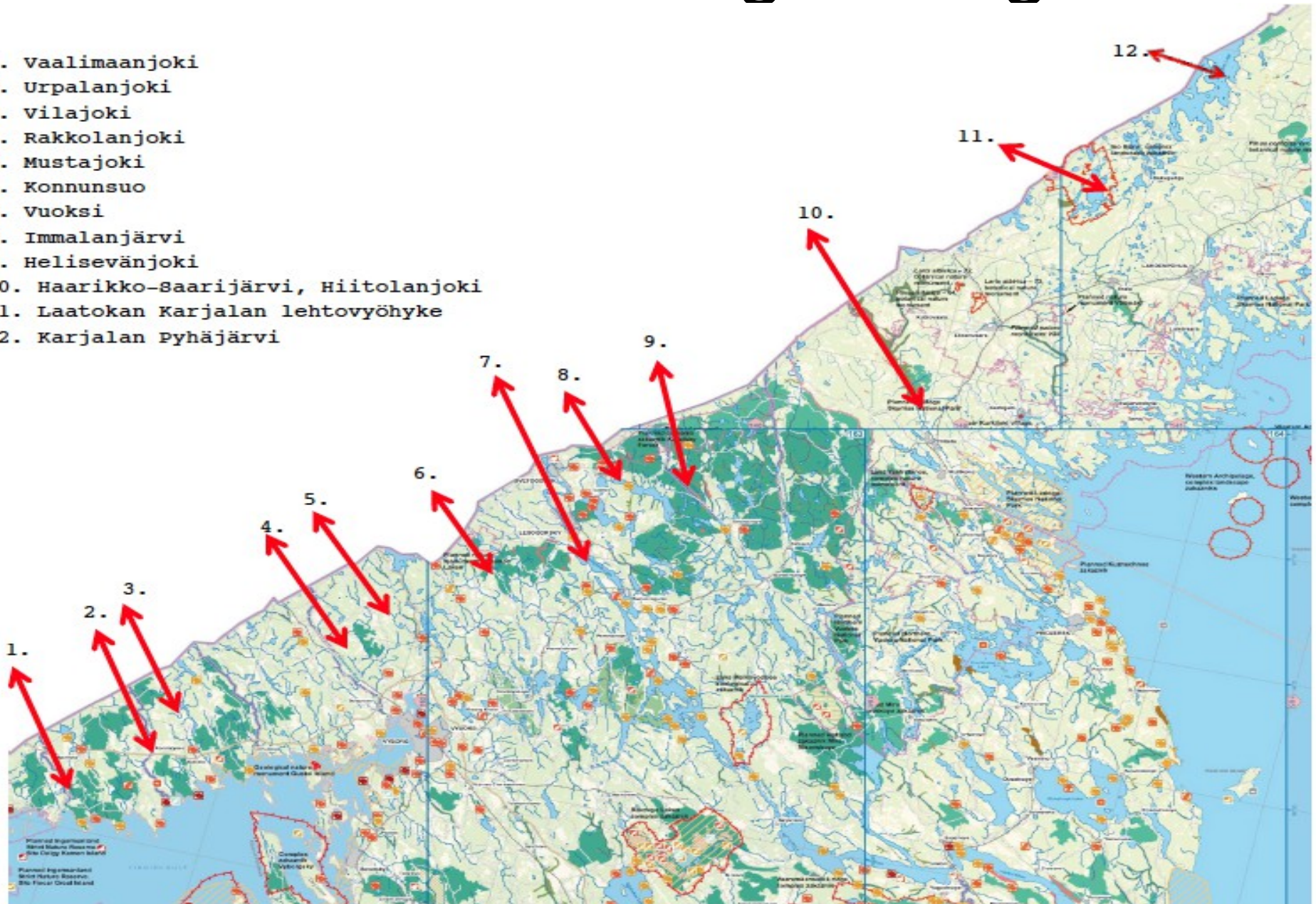
South-East Finland - Case Hiitolanjoki

Key activities: restoration and conservation of the riparian forests, wetlands and aquatic habitats of the border streams and lakes. Concentrate activities along the stream channels in order to enhance connectivity between recent and future conservation areas and other biodiversity hotspots.



South-East Finland - Karelian Isthmus / Leningrad region

1. Vaalimaanjoki
2. Urpalanjoki
3. Vilajoki
4. Rakkolanjoki
5. Mustajoki
6. Konnunsuo
7. Vuoksi
8. Immalanjärvi
9. Helisevänjoki
10. Haarikko-Saarijärvi, Hiitolanjoki
11. Laatokan Karjalan lehtovyöhyke
12. Karjalan Pyhäjärvi

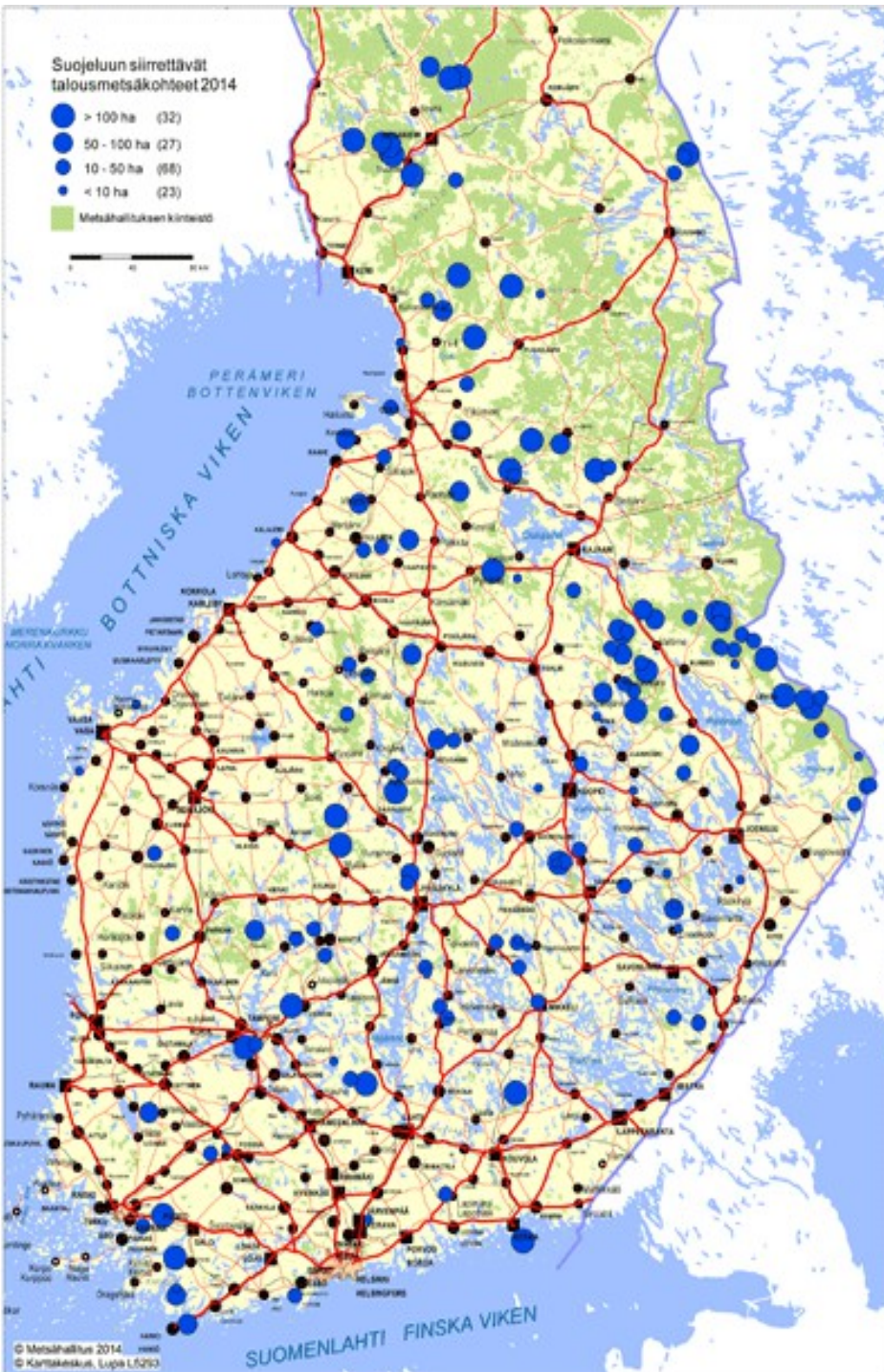


Forest Biodiversity programme for Southern Finland METSO

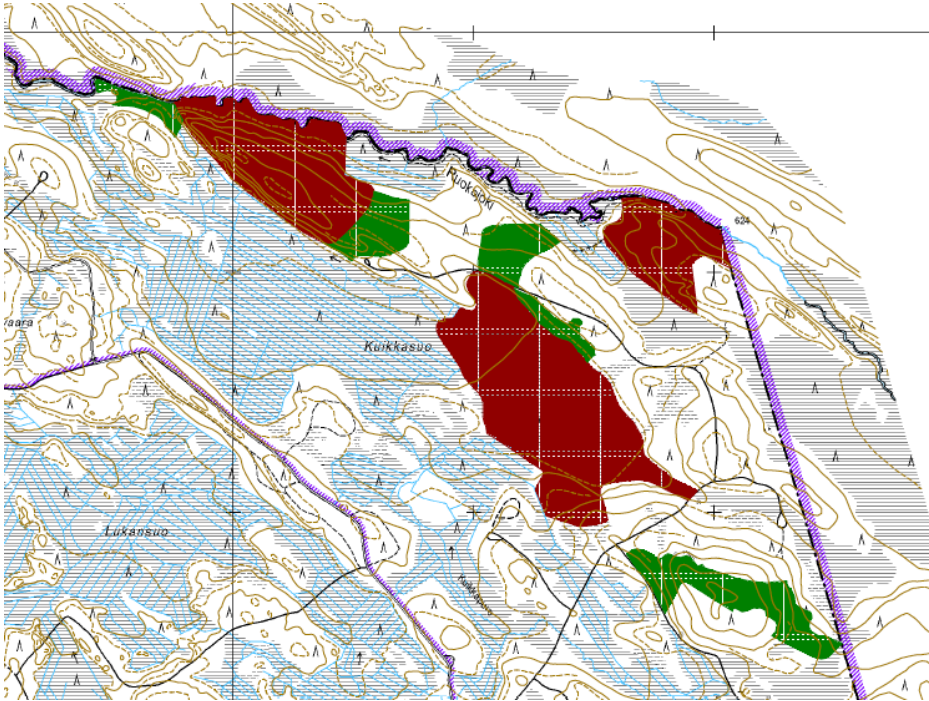
Autumn 2014 more* state lands were protected in METSO framework → effect in North Karelia

*some 11 000- 13 000 ha

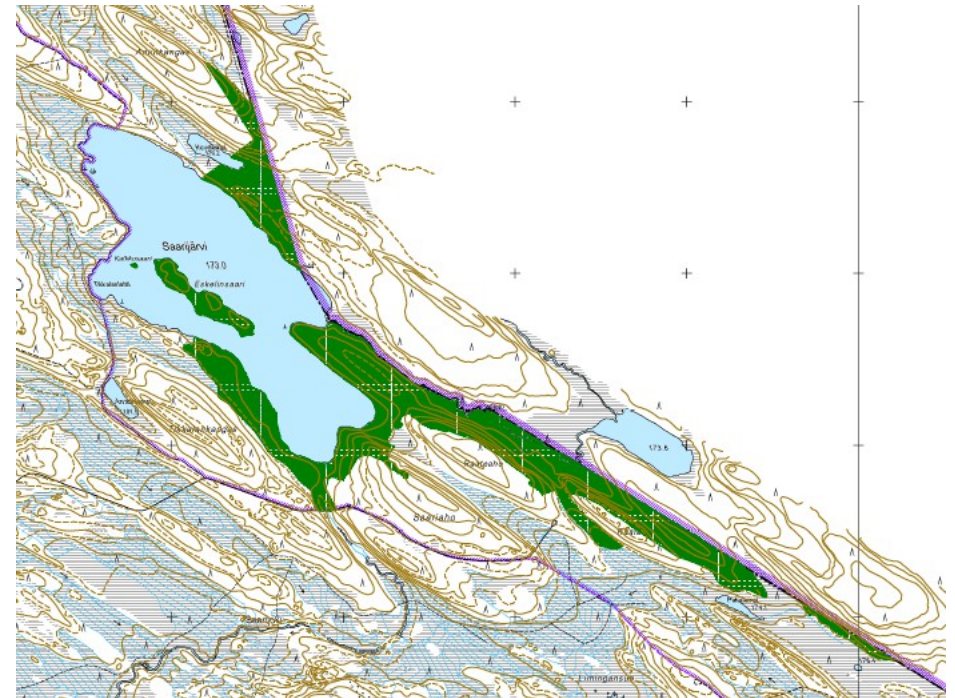
luonnonsuojeluliitto



METSO in state lands 2014, North Karelia

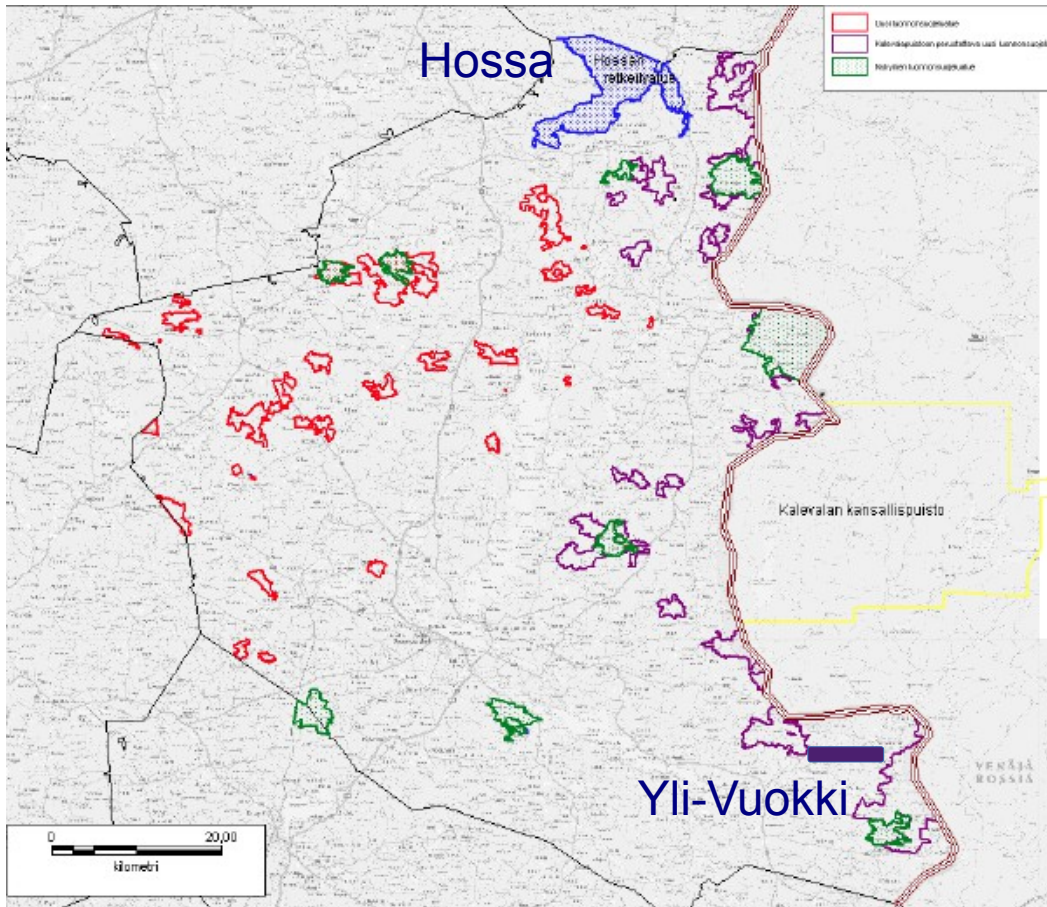


Lieksa, Ruokojoki



Lieksa, Saarijärvi

Kainuu: Kalevala Park twin parks?



Russia/Karelia: KALEVALA NATIONAL PARK
74 400 ha new protection (NP) in 2002/2007

Finland/Kainuu: KALEVALA PARK 33 000 ha
mainly old protection compiled together in 2014
(existing PAs, objects decided in old growth
forest protection programme 1994-96)

Not included:

Recreation areas (Hossa, Yli-Vuokki),
landscape-ecological objects

Future actions: establishing a real twin park
partner in Finnish side (national park "Vaara-
Kainuu", "Hossa", safeguarding existing
landscape-ecological objects/recreation areas
from logging, developing connectivity).

http://www.ym.fi/fi-FI/Ajankohtaista/Tiedotteet/Fennoskandian_vihrea_vyohyke_taydentyy_S%2828530%29

Logging is possible in recreation areas



Forest logging in Hossa,
Jatkonvaara. Photo: Risto Sauso
2014



Forest planned for logging in Yli-
Vuokki, Tornionkangas. Photo:
Risto Sauso 2014

Yli-Vuokin virkistysmetsän HKS 2011-2020.
julkaisut.metsa.fi/assets/pdf/mt/yliivuokki-hks.pdf

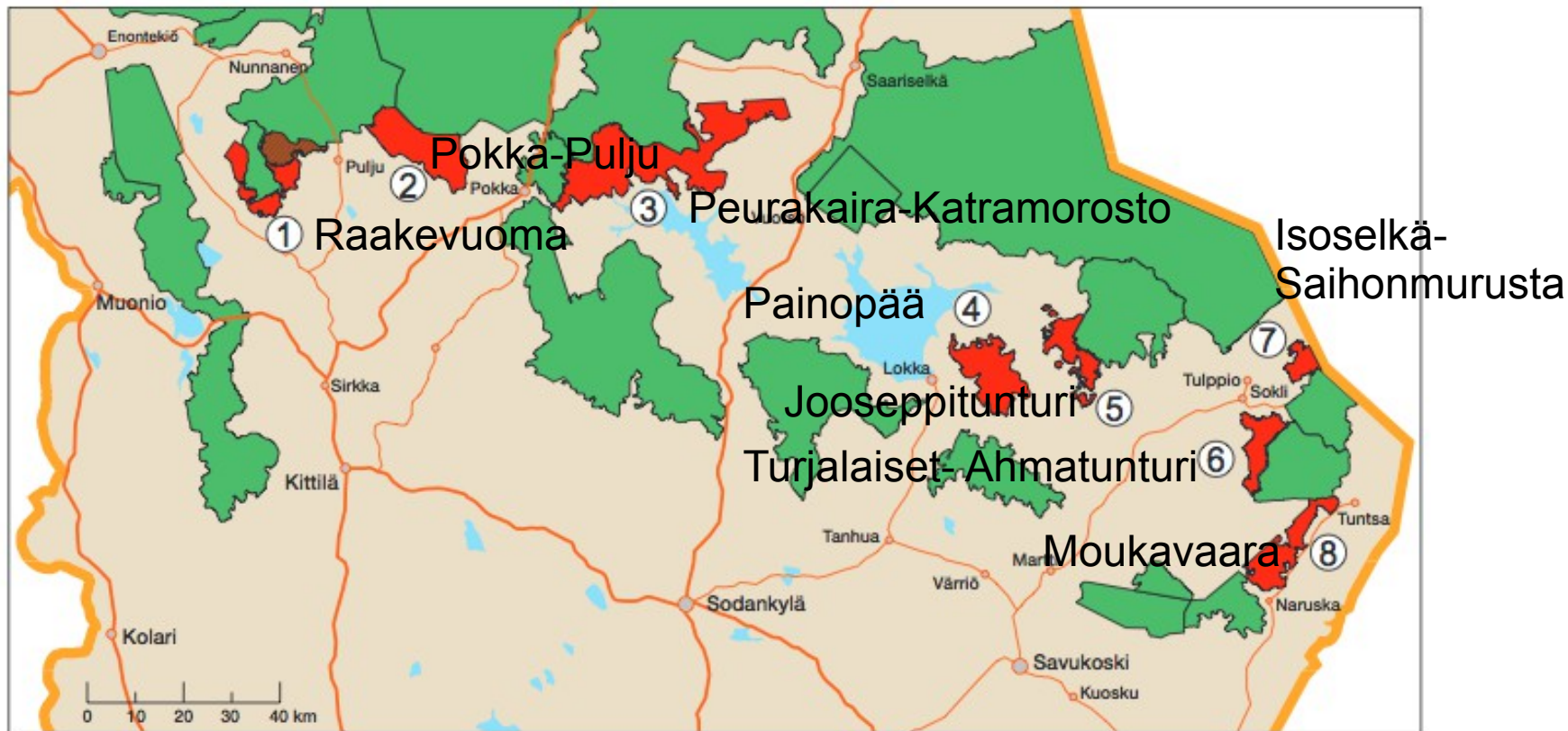
Kainuu: Metsähallitus logs the historical Viena route



Newspaper Helsingin Sanomat in 15.11.2014



The unprotected forest wilderness areas in Finnish Lapland - NGO initiative in 2006

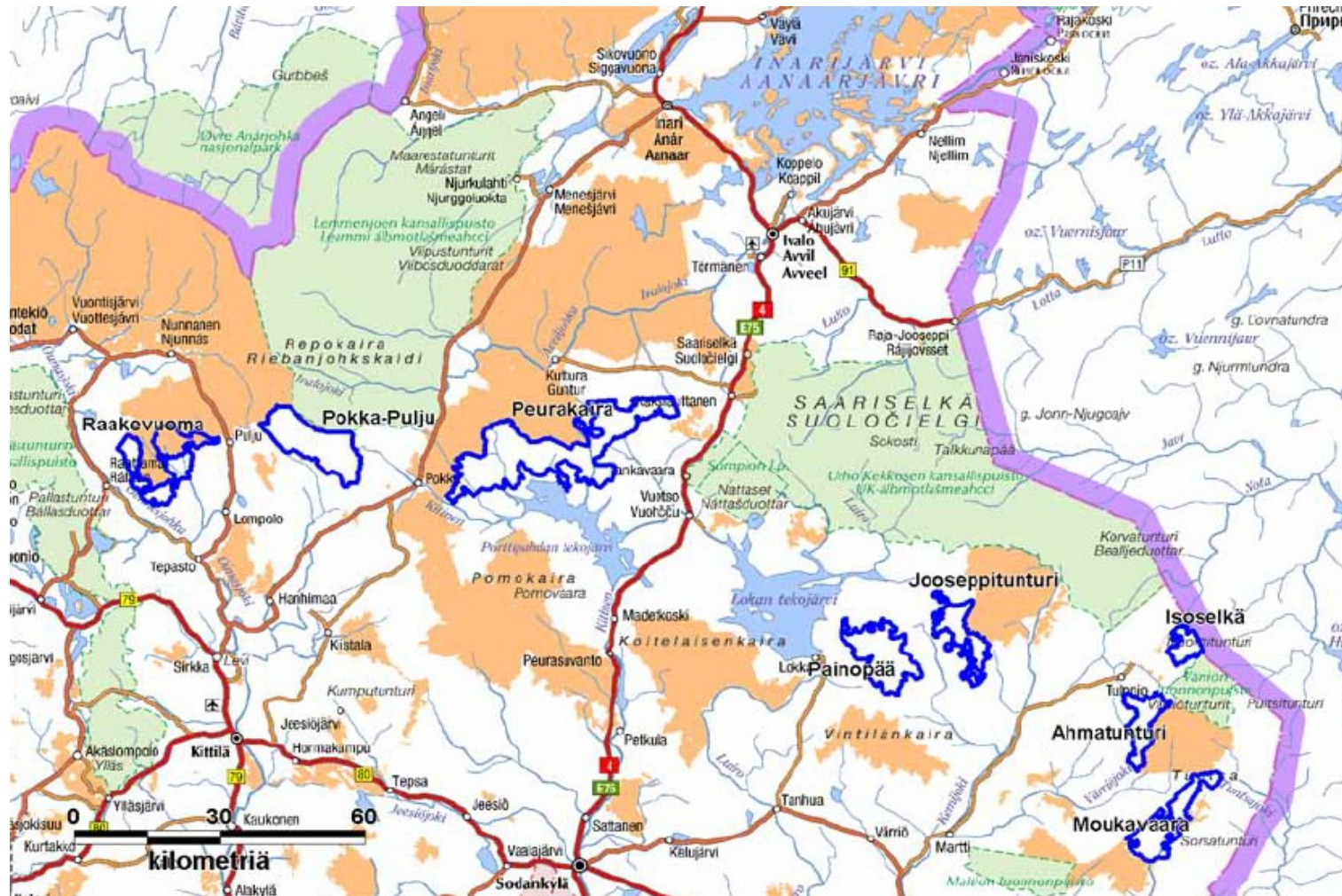


Yleiskartta alueiden sijainnista. Suurimmat metsien suojelualueet on merkitty kartassa vihreällä ja raportin alueet punaisella. Alueiden rajaukset 1:50 000-maastokarttapohjilla: <http://www.forestinfo.fi/metsalappi>

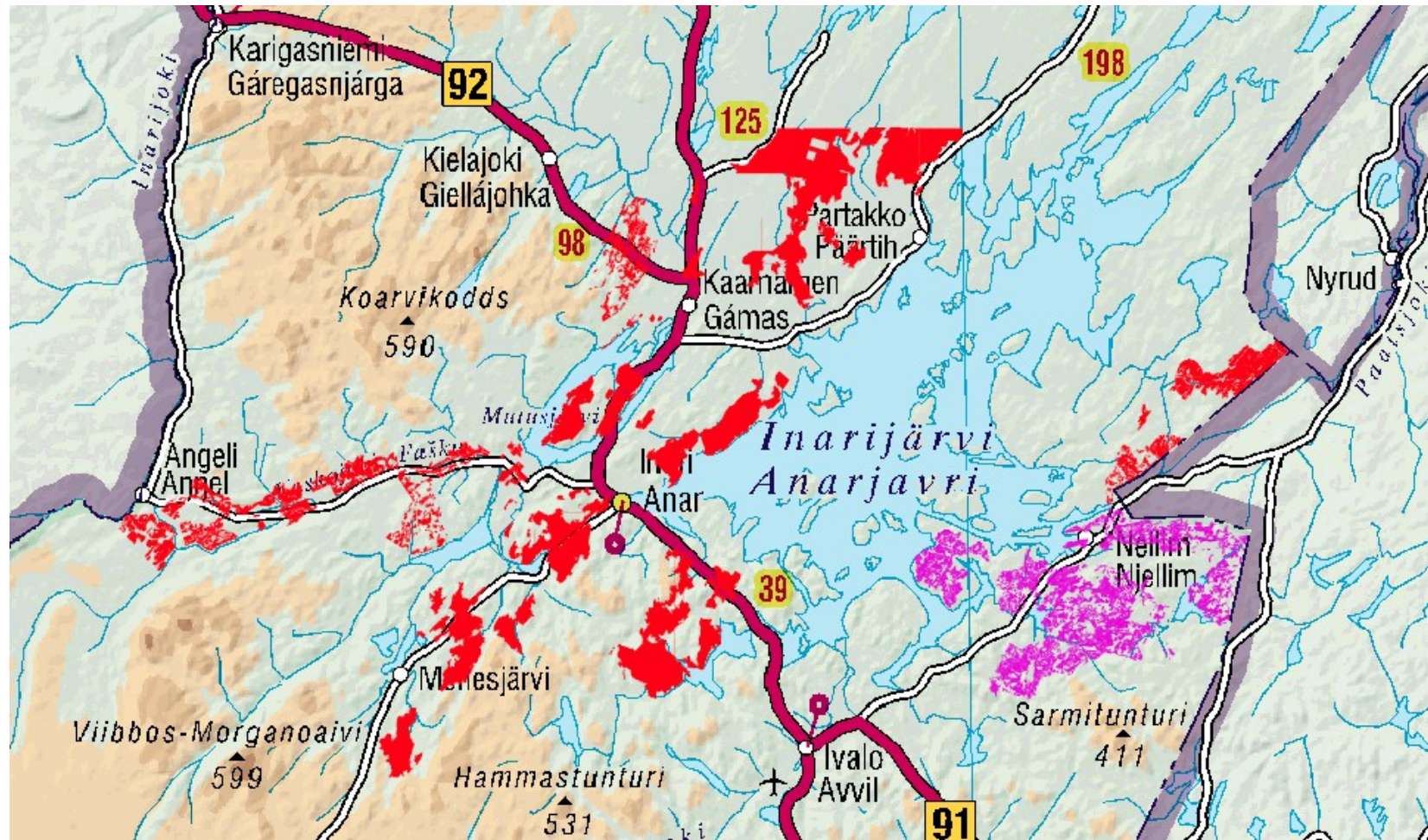
Forest wilderness areas in Forest Lapland 2

Agreement in 2009: the most natural parts excluded from forestry use by own decisions of Metsähallitus (Nature resource planning)

Future action: ensuring permanency of decision (legislative process)



Upper Lapland: State-owned reindeer pasture forests - logging moratorium in 2010. Red and pink: Outside of forestry use for 20 years. Future action: from temporary to permanent protection



Source: http://www.metsa.fi/sivustot/metsa/fi/ajankohtaista/Tiedotteet2010/Documents/Paliskuntasopimus_kartta.pdf

Maikkupää-Suorsapää north from UKK national park
White=normal logging, yellow=restricted logging, red=no logging.

