

GREENBELT OF FENNOSCANDIA AS A FOREST-ECOLOGICAL MEGACORRIDOR

Jyri Mikkola, Keijo Savola, Rein Midteng

**- on basis of the results of the Gap-analysis in NW Russia,
BPAN-project, and plenty of other projects with many
participating organisations, like:**

**, SYKE, SPb State University, KRC, Kola BCC, SPOK,
Transparent World, Greenpeace Russia, FANC, the Finnish
Nature League, and various regional authorities**



Norge
(Norway)

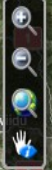
Sverige
(Sweden)

Suomi
(Finland)

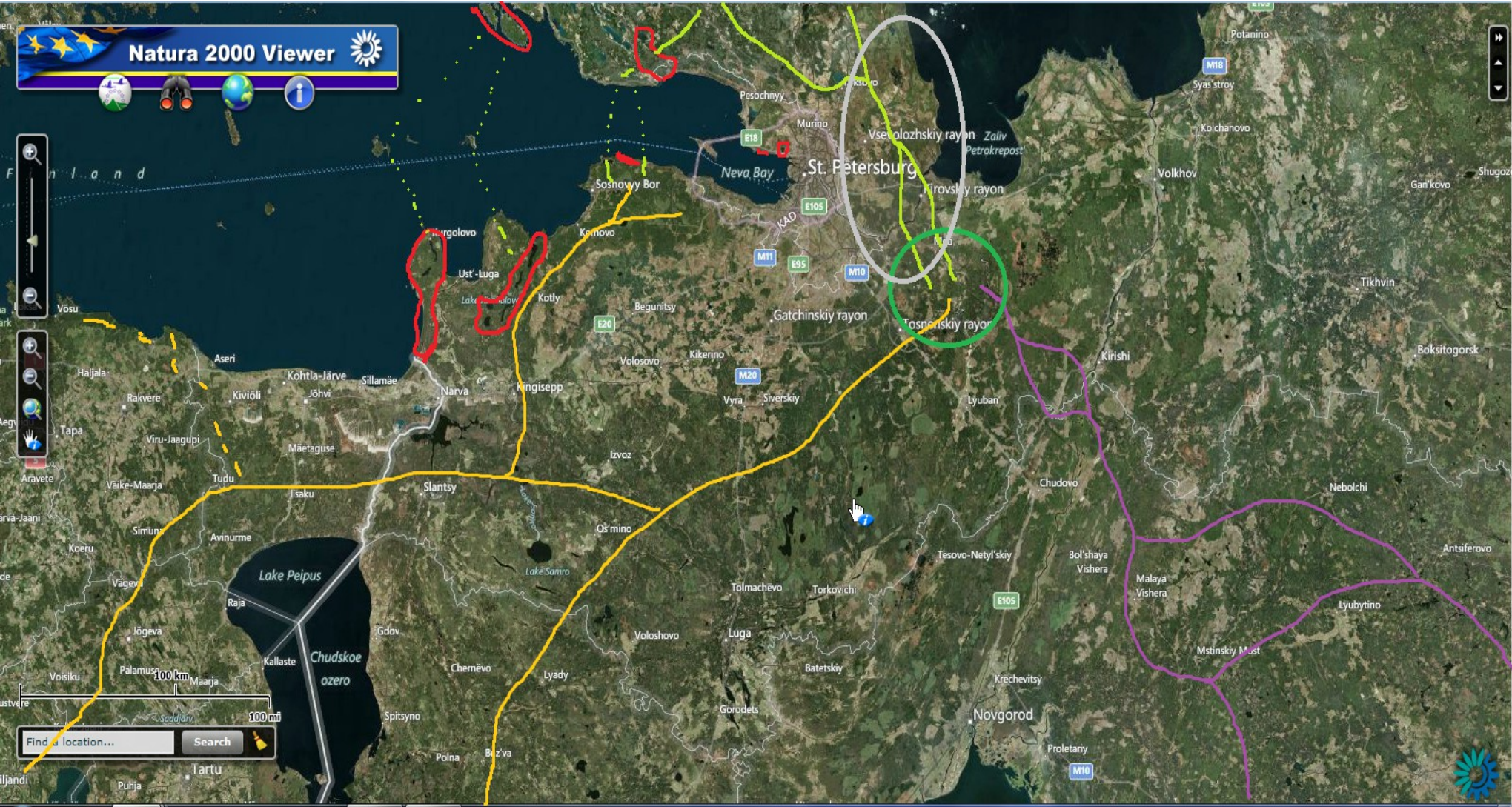
Eesti
(Estonia)

Baltic Sea

Natura 2000 Viewer



Find a location...



The "Green Crossroads" -area

The Green Belt of Kola

The Green Belt of Eastern Karelia

The Green Belt of Scandinavia

The forests of Finnish and Norwegian Lapland

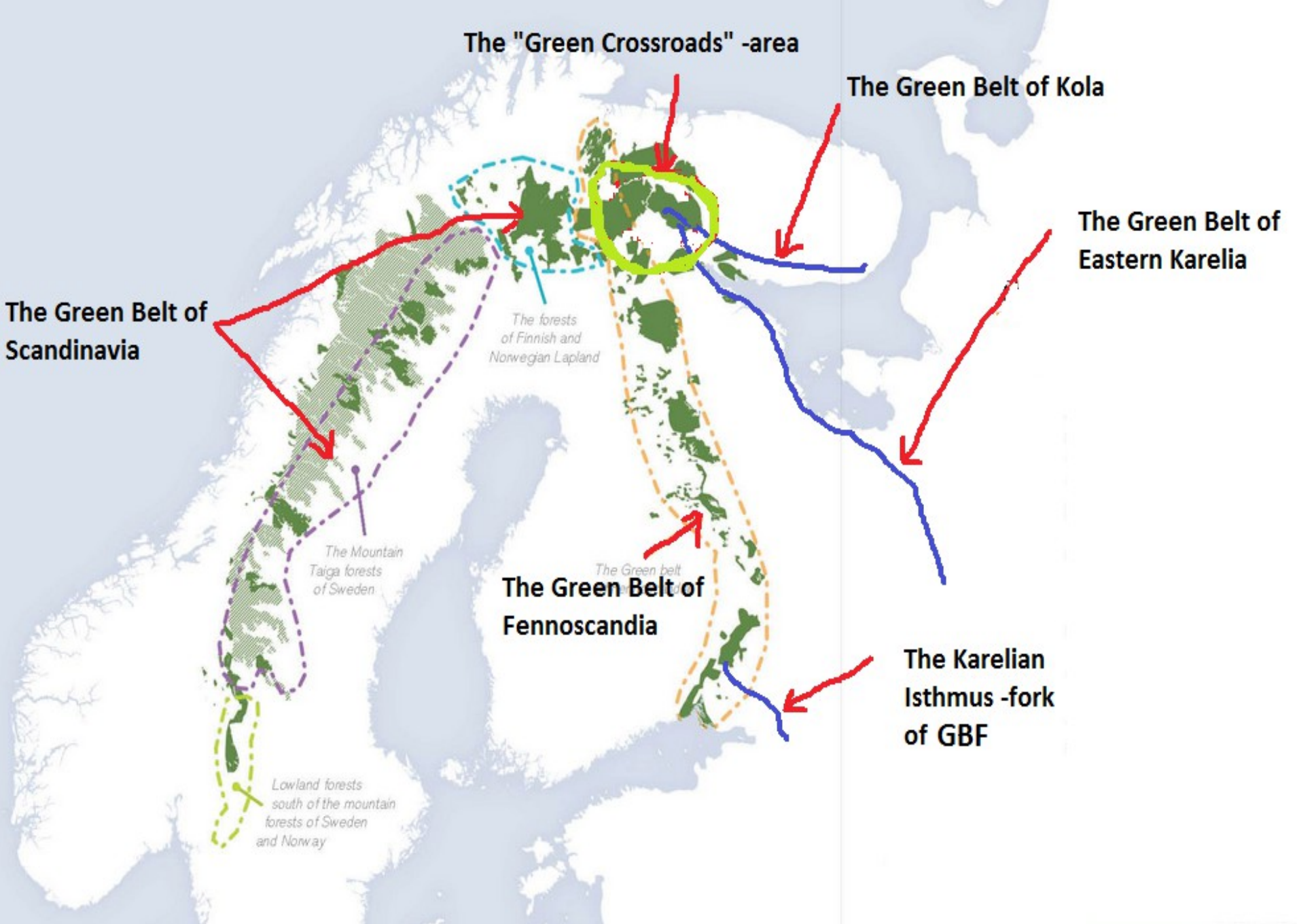
The Mountain Taiga forests of Sweden

Lowland forests south of the mountain forests of Sweden and Norway

The Green Belt of Fennoscandia

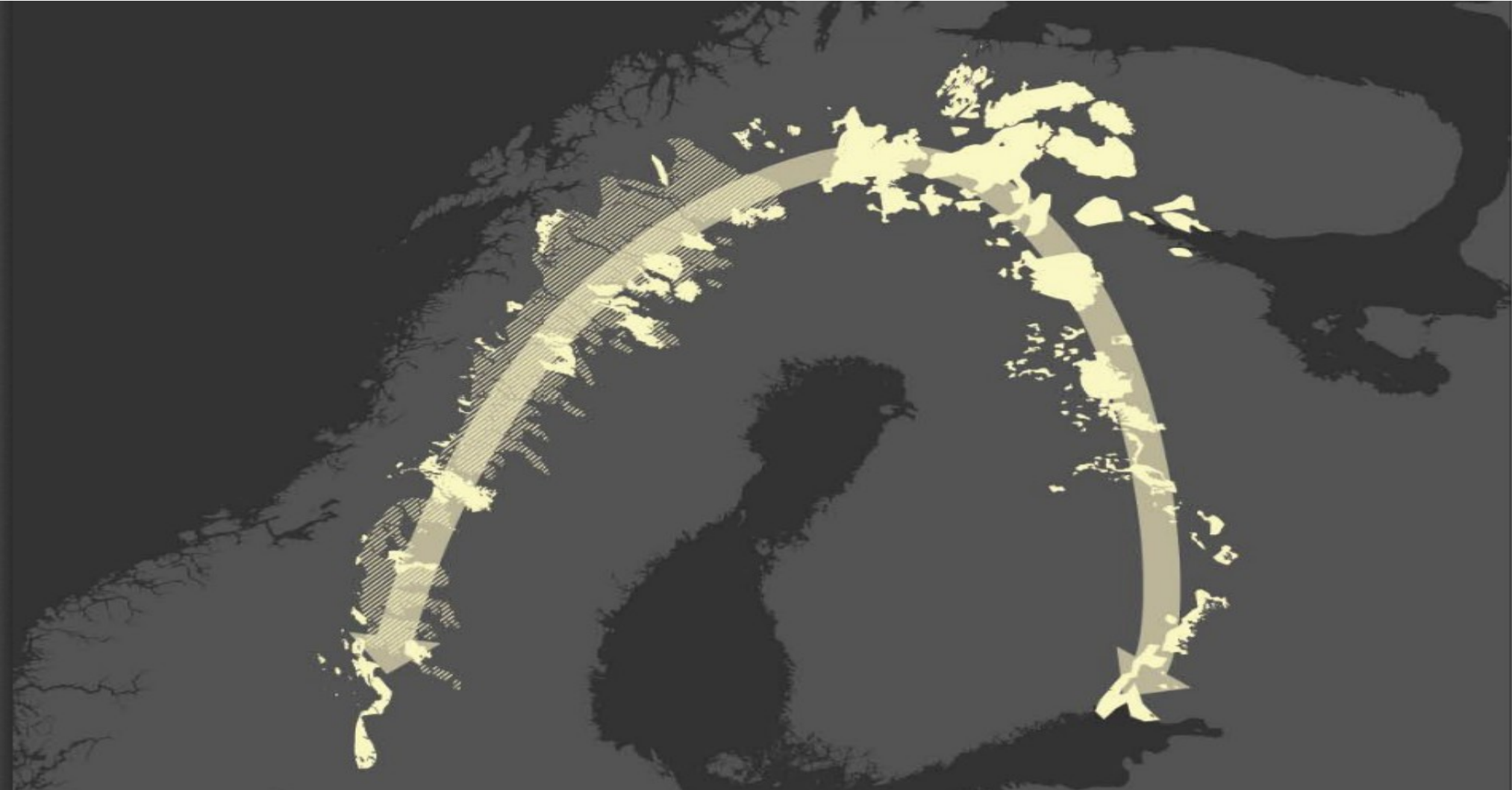
The Green belt of Fennoscandia

The Karelian Isthmus -fork of GBF



The Horseshoe of Fennoscandia

(according to Midteng)



Natura 2000 Viewer

Map navigation and information controls:

- Home icon
- Map style selector (Satellite, Street, Hybrid, Topographic)
- Zoom in (+) and zoom out (-) buttons
- Full screen icon
- Information icon (i)

Find a location...

Scale bar: 50 km / 50 mi

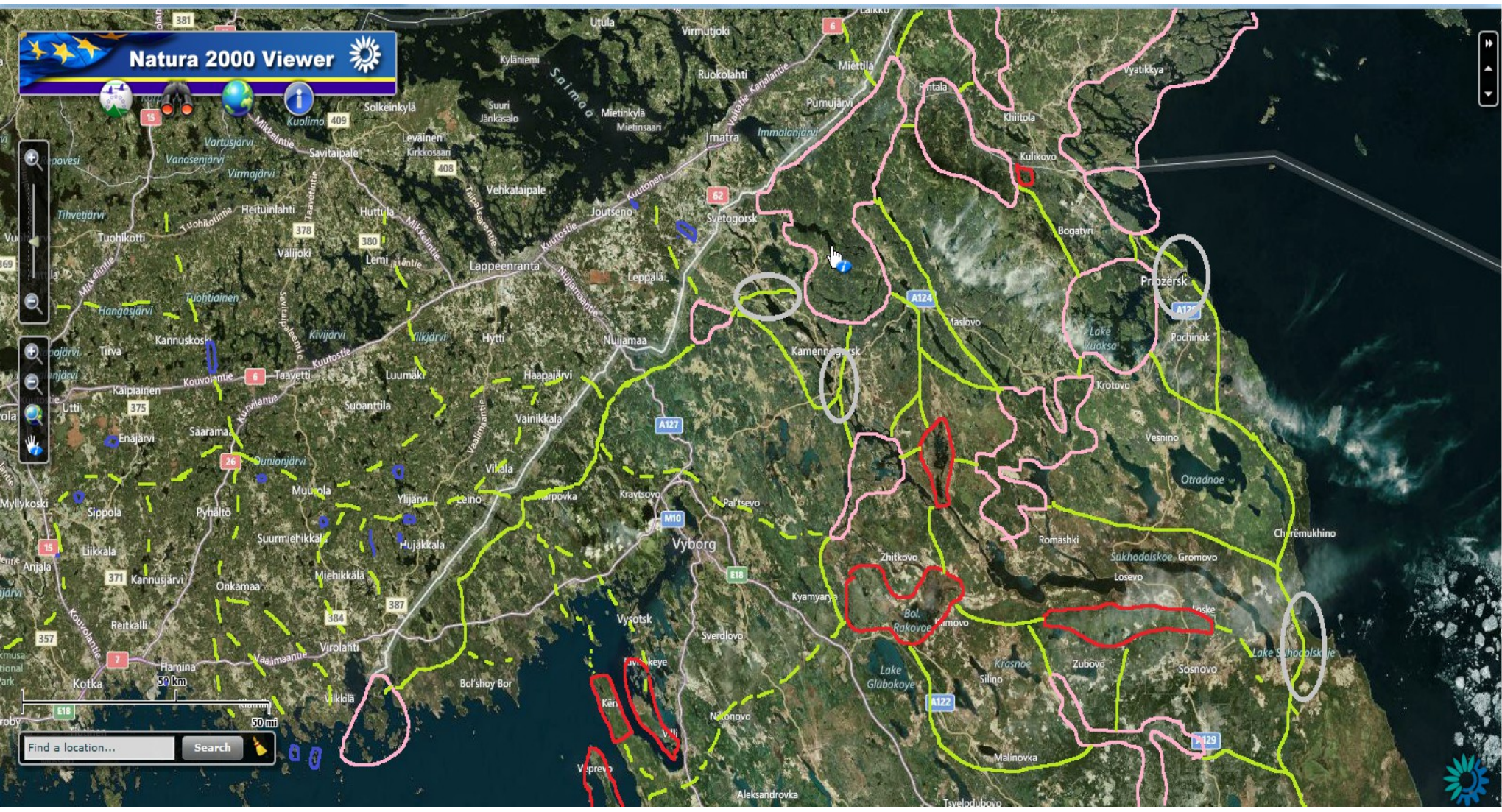


Natura 2000 Viewer

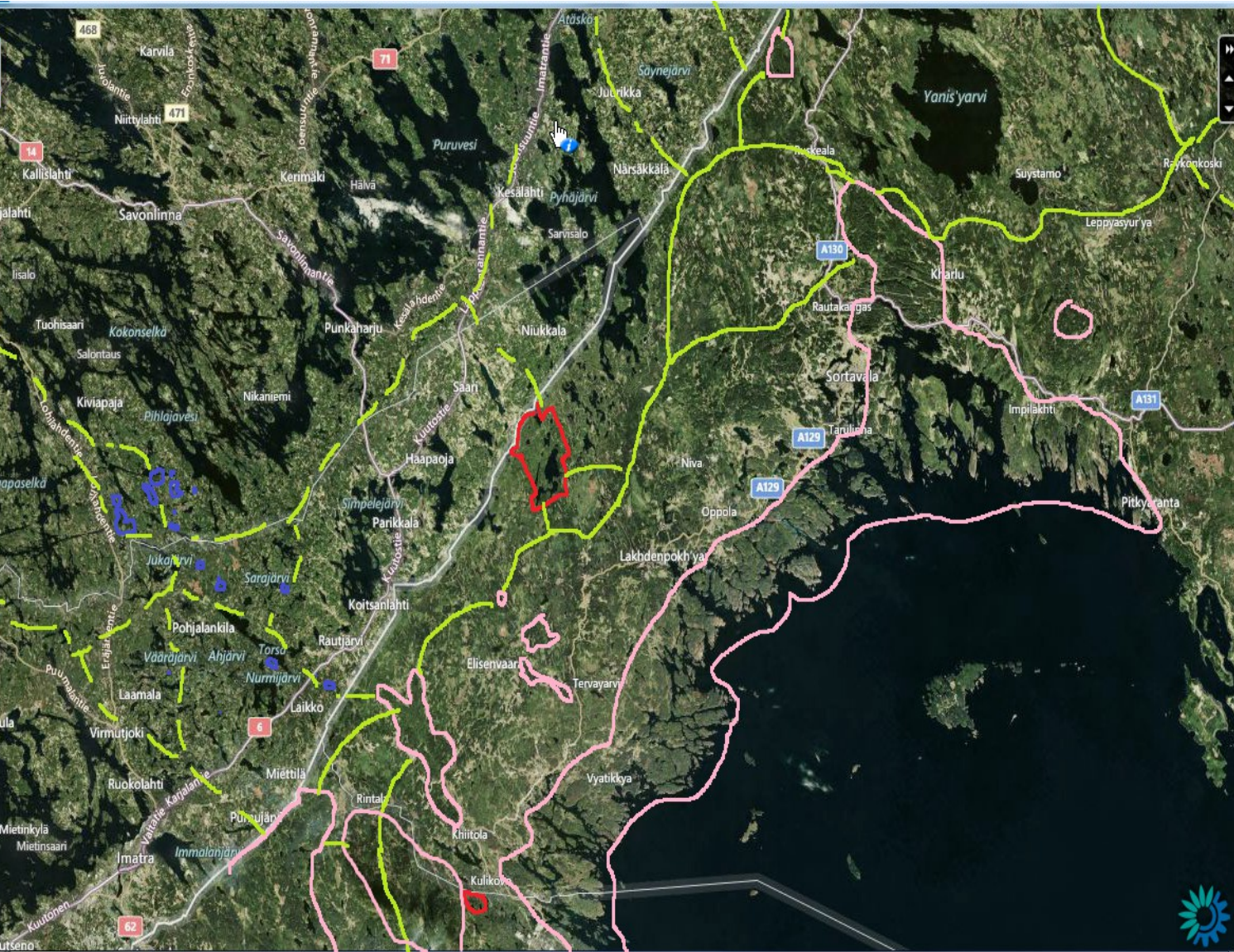
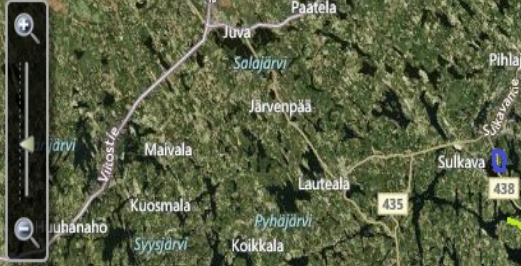
Map navigation and information controls:

- Home button (house icon)
- Layers button (globe icon)
- Information button (i icon)
- Search button (magnifying glass icon)
- Scale bar (0 to 50 km)
- Map navigation controls (compass, zoom in/out, pan)

Find a location...

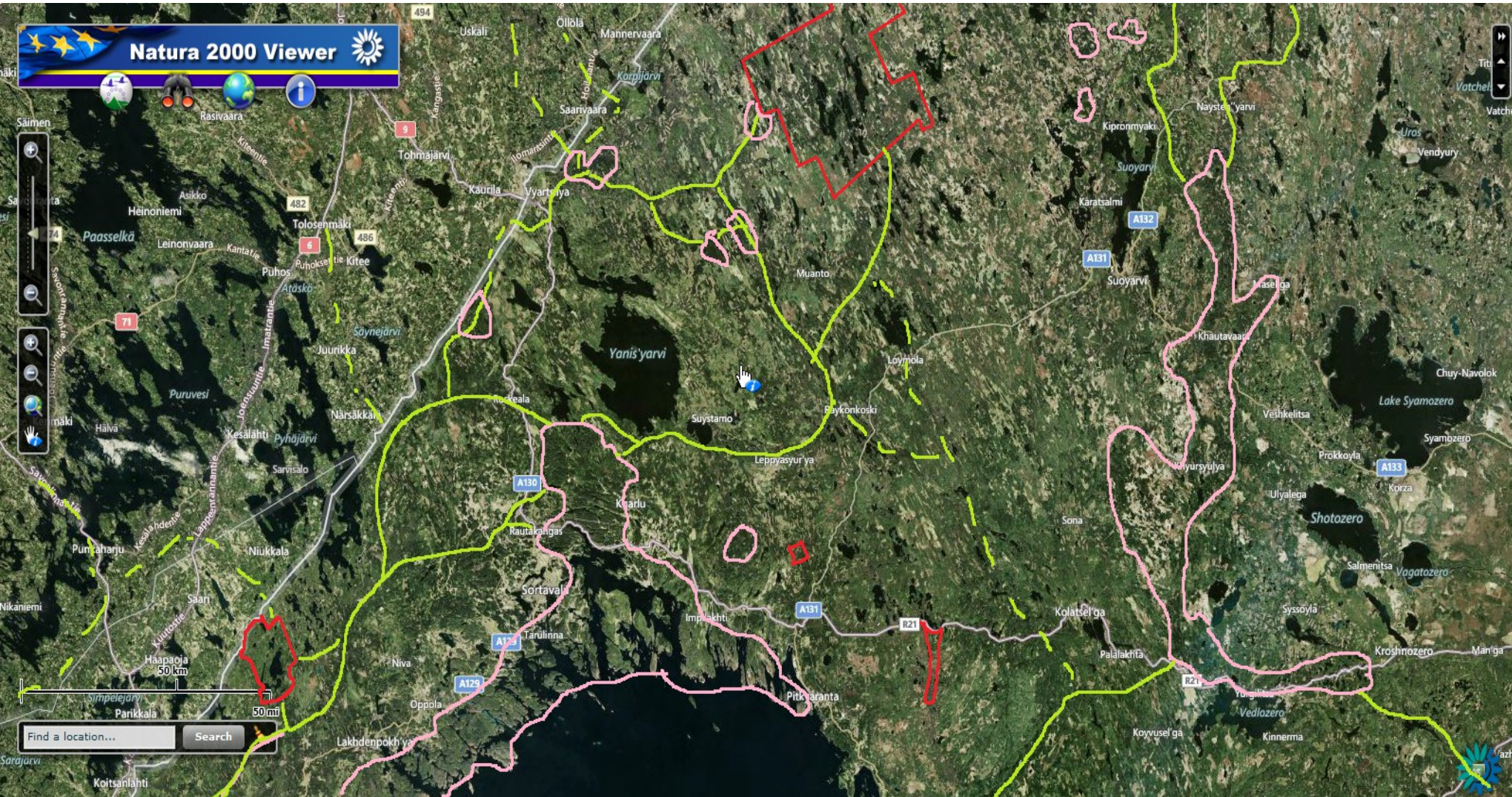


Natura 2000 Viewer



Natura 2000 Viewer

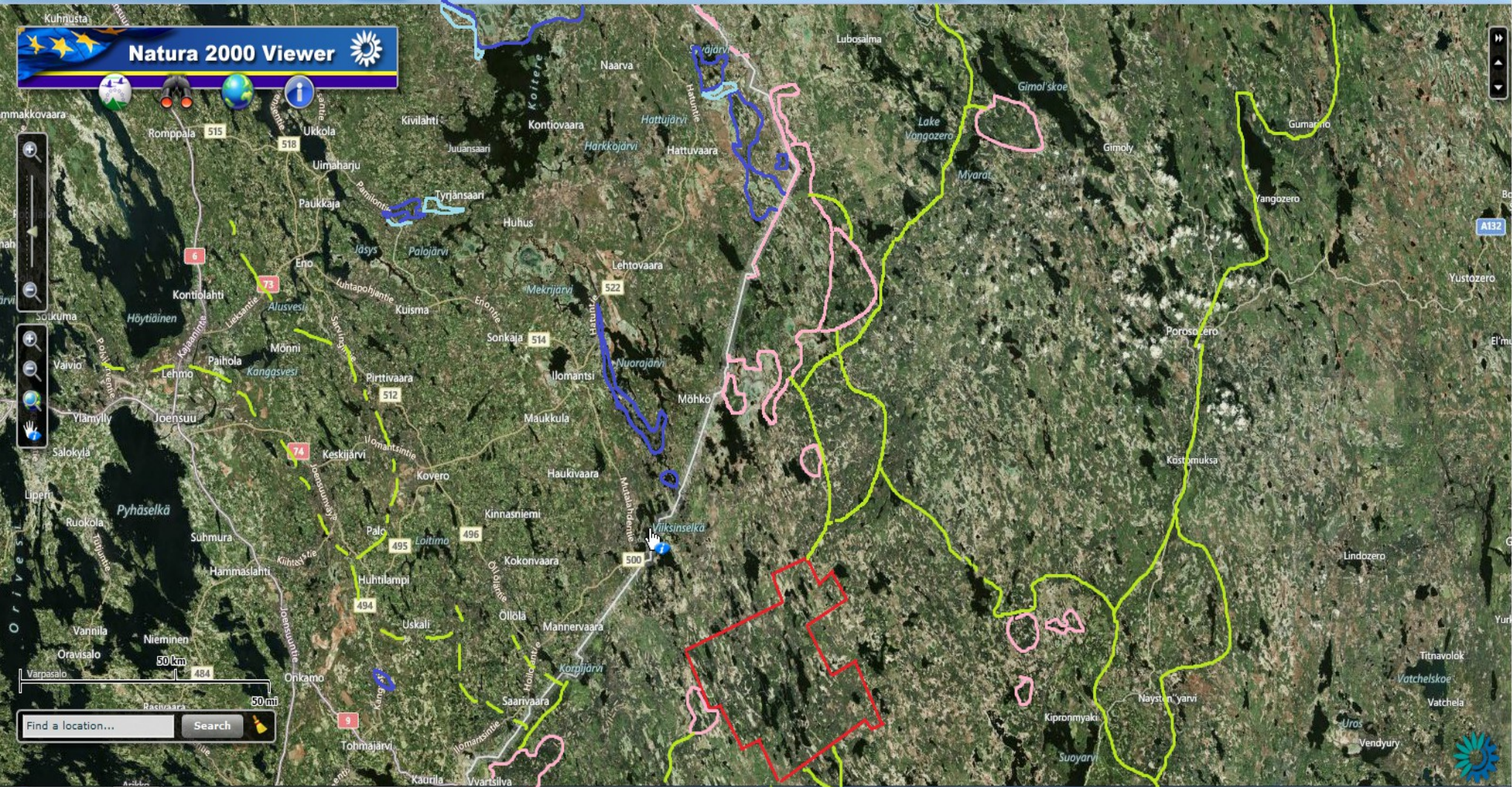
Map navigation controls including zoom in (+), zoom out (-), full screen, and a hand icon for panning.



Natura 2000 Viewer



Find a location...

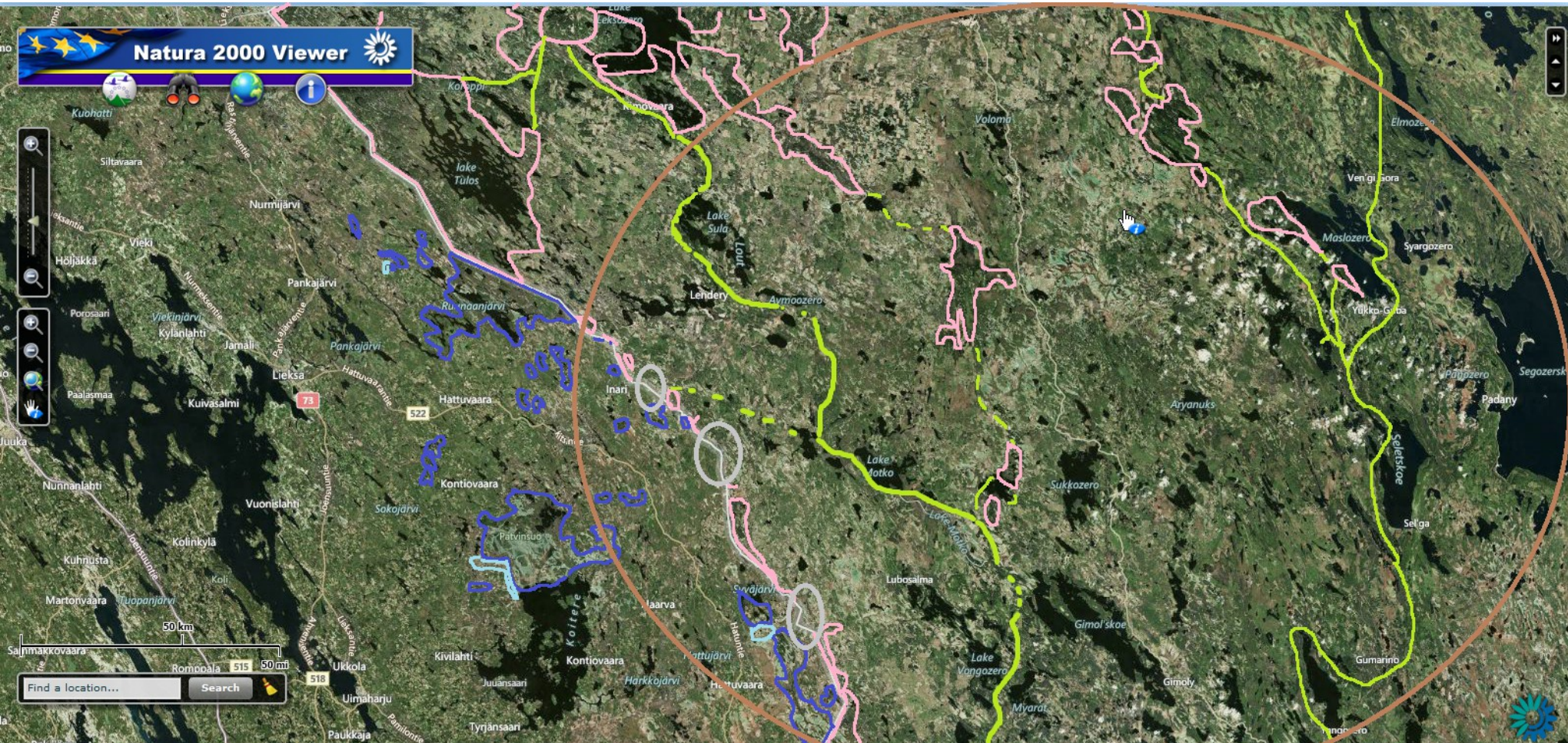


Natura 2000 Viewer



Find a location... Search

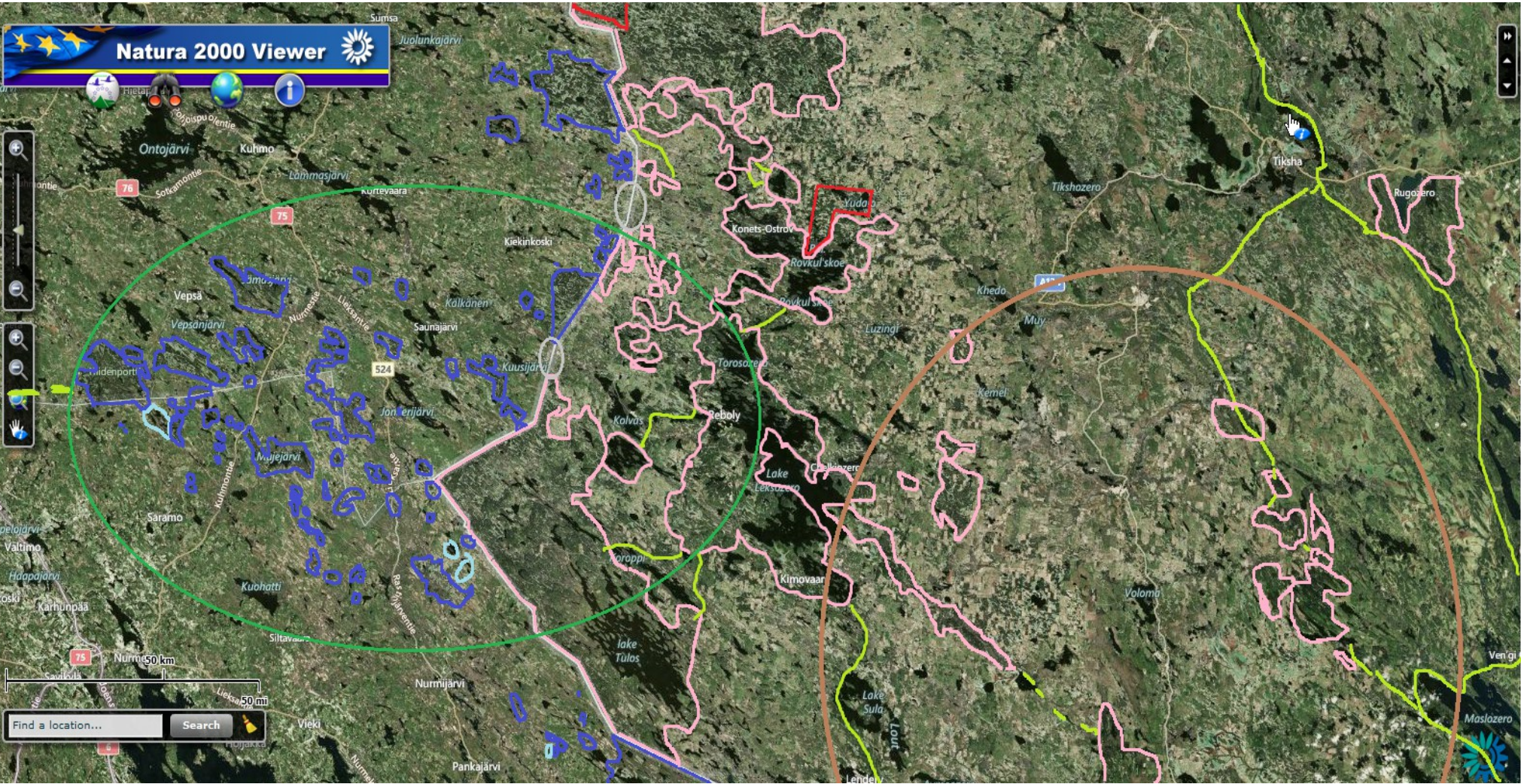
50 km 50 mi



Natura 2000 Viewer

Map navigation controls including zoom in (+), zoom out (-), home, and a hand icon for panning.

Find a location...



Map labels include: Sumsa, Juolunkajärvi, Ontojärvi, Kuhmo, Lammasjärvi, Kurtevaara, Kiekinkoski, Konets-Ostro, Yuda, Tikshozero, Rugozero, Vepsä, Vepsänjärvi, Jämsänjoki, Nanne, Luksantie, Kalkänen, Saunajärvi, Kuusijärvi, Rovkul skoe, Rovkul, Luzing, Kheda, Muiy, Torosara, Rebohy, Kemel, Lake Lekszero, Saramo, Kuumonlahti, Mäntjärvi, Jon Erjäjärvi, Kuohatti, Raajuvuonlahti, lake Tulos, Kolvas, Oroppi, Kimovaar, Voloma, Lake Sula, Lake Louhi, Veihi, Pankajärvi, Lendev, Venäjä, and Maslazero.

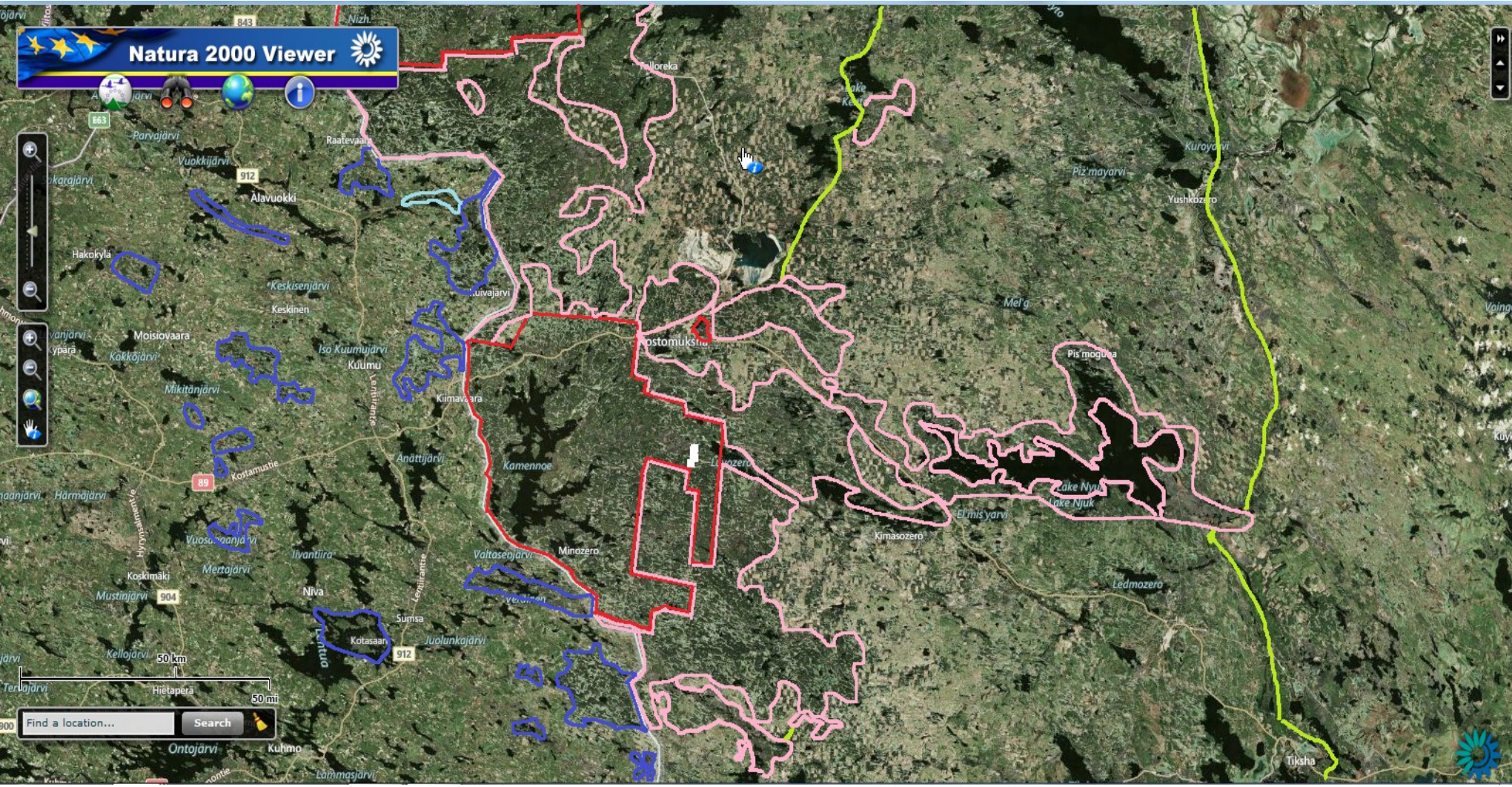
Natura 2000 Viewer

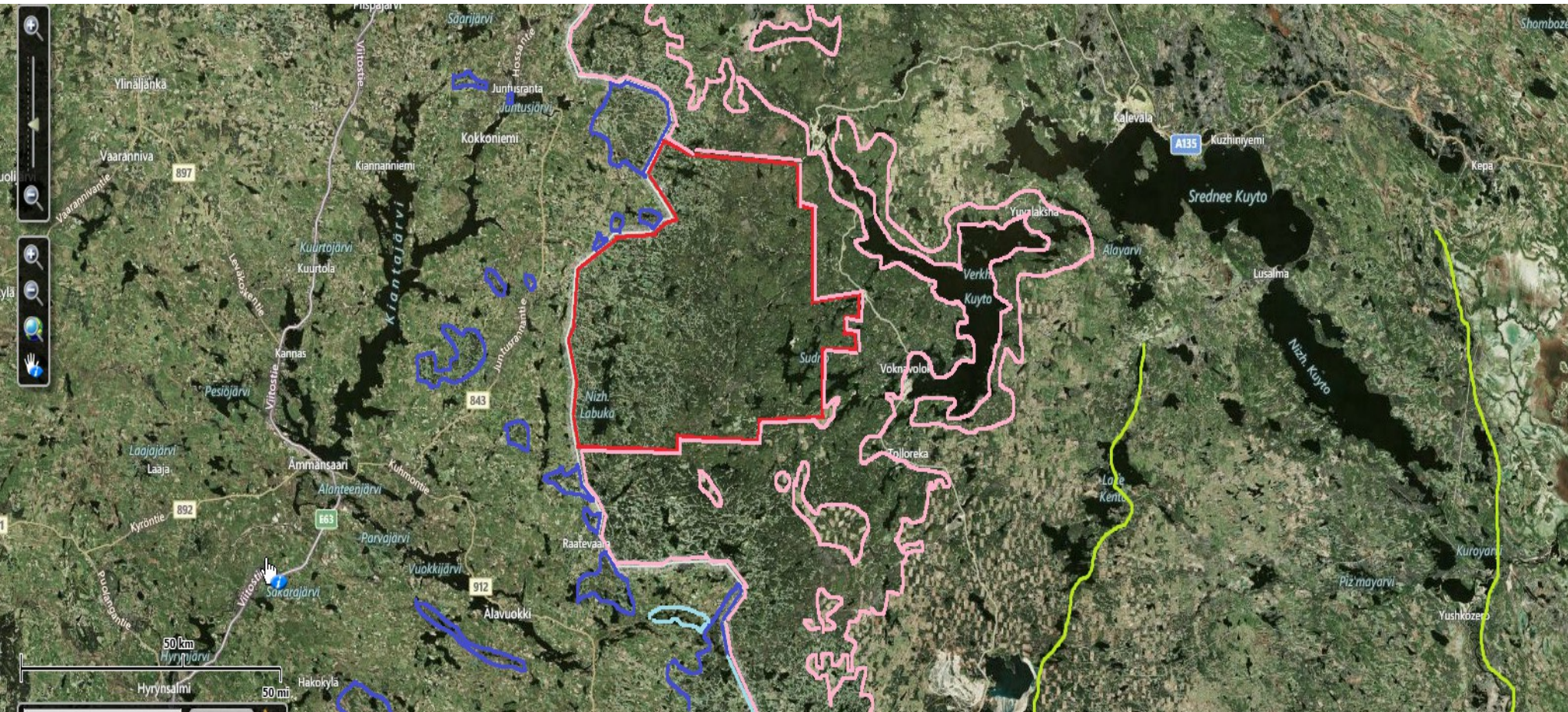


Map navigation controls including a vertical zoom slider, a compass, and a search icon.

Map navigation controls including a vertical zoom slider, a compass, and a search icon.

Find a location... Search



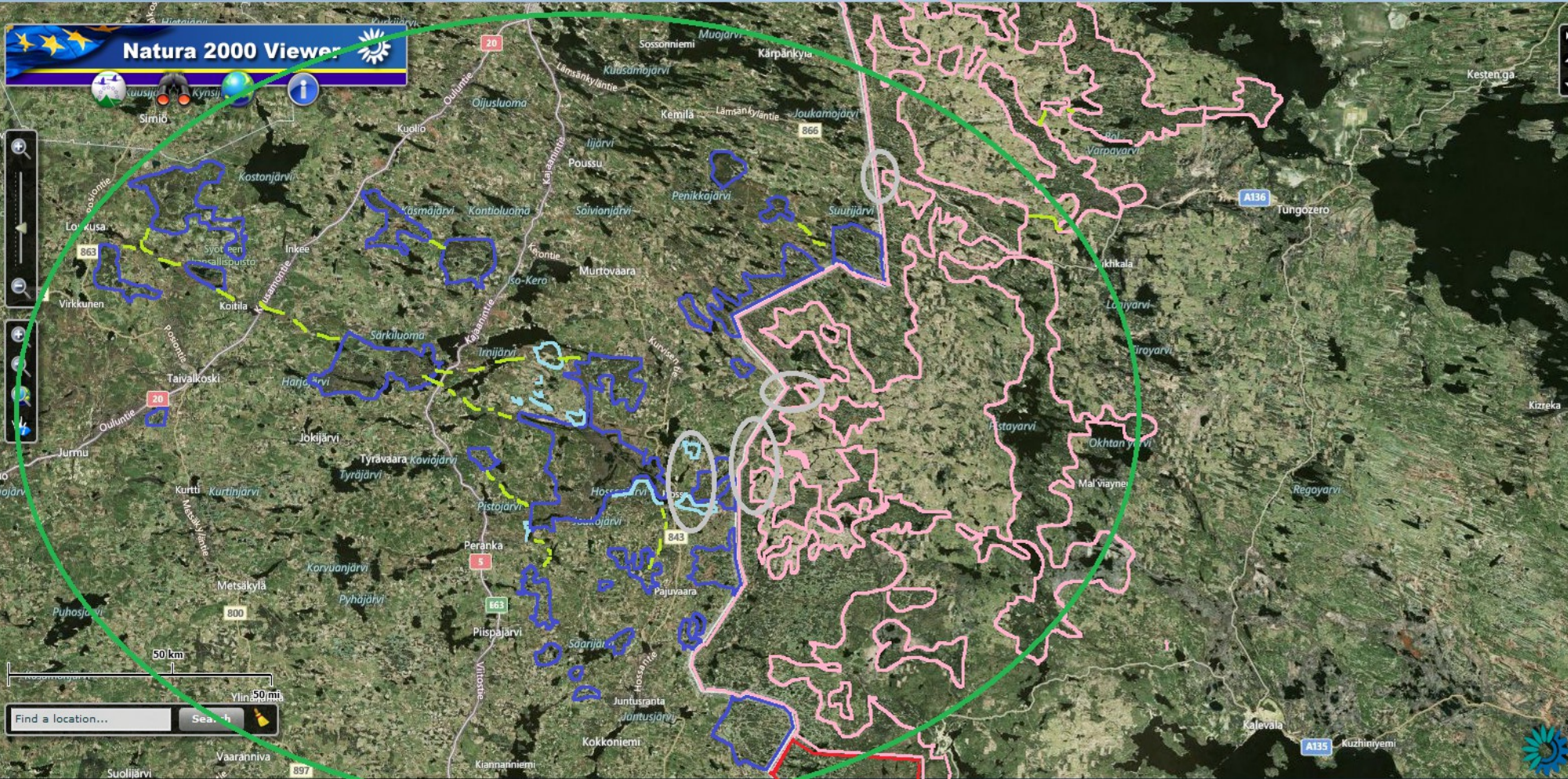


Ylinäljänkä
Vaaränniva
897
Vaarännivantie
Kiantajärvi
Kokkoniemi
Kiannanniemi
Kuurtojärvi
Kuurtola
Kannas
Pesijärvi
Levokenttie
Viihtosentie
Ammansaari
Alanteenjärvi
Kuhmontie
Parvajärvi
Vuokkijärvi
912
Alavuokki
Raatevaara
Särjäjärvi
Junhusgranta
Junhusjärvi
Hossaentie
Kalevala
A135
Kuzhiniyemi
Keva
Srednee Kuyto
Lusalmä
Nizh. Kuyto
Yuvlaksa
Alayarvi
Verkkijärvi
Kuyto
Sudri
Voknavoloi
Tolloreka
Lajajärvi
Laaja
892
Kyröntie
Puolanpantie
Hakokylä
Kuroyarvi
Piz'mayarvi
Yushkozero

Natura 2000 Viewer

Map navigation controls including zoom in (+), zoom out (-), and a vertical scroll bar.

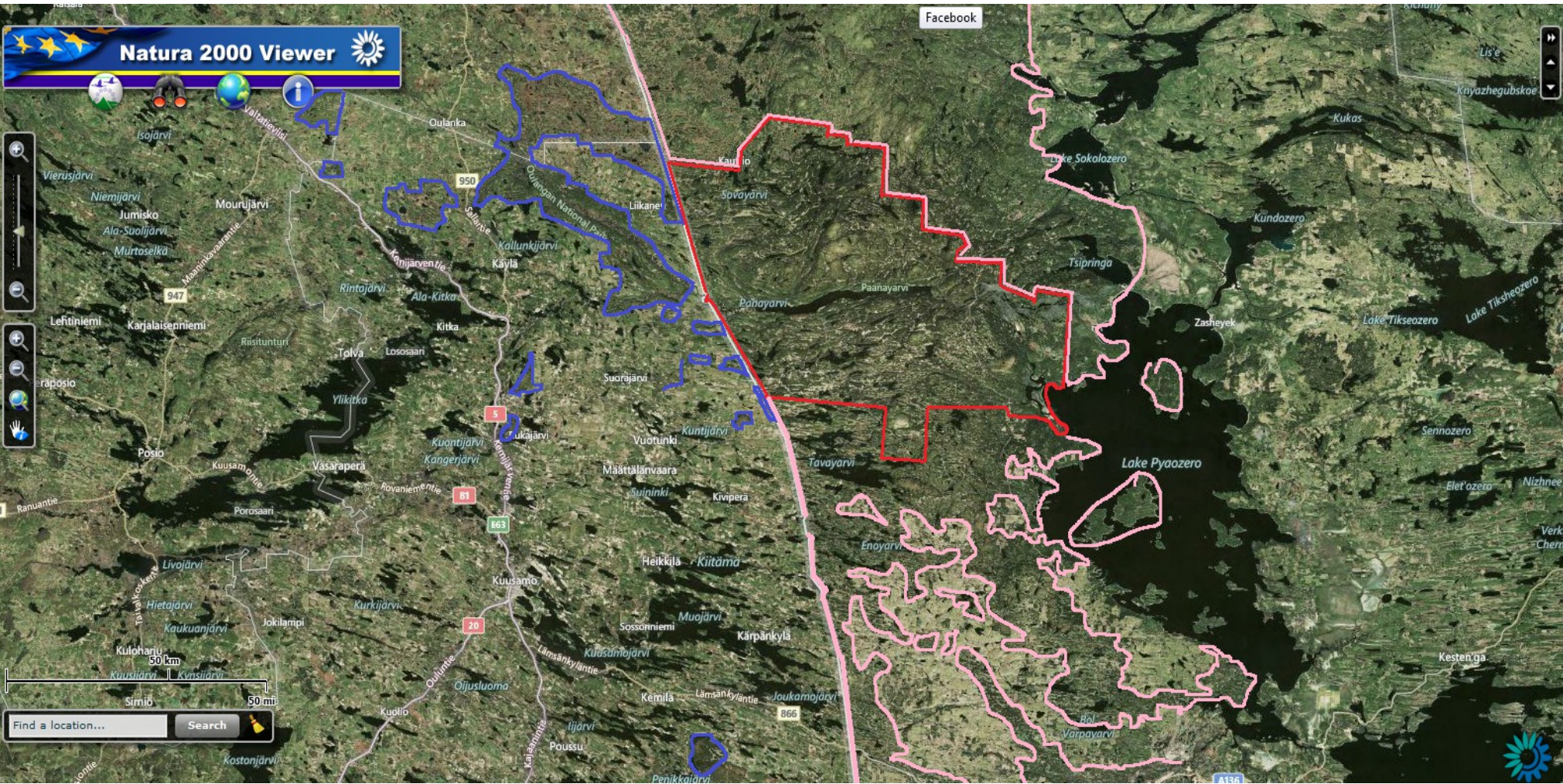
Scale bar showing 50 km and 50 miles. A search box with the text "Find a location..." and a "Search" button.



Natura 2000 Viewer

Map navigation controls including zoom in (+), zoom out (-), home, and a search icon.

Find a location... Search



Natura 2000 Viewer



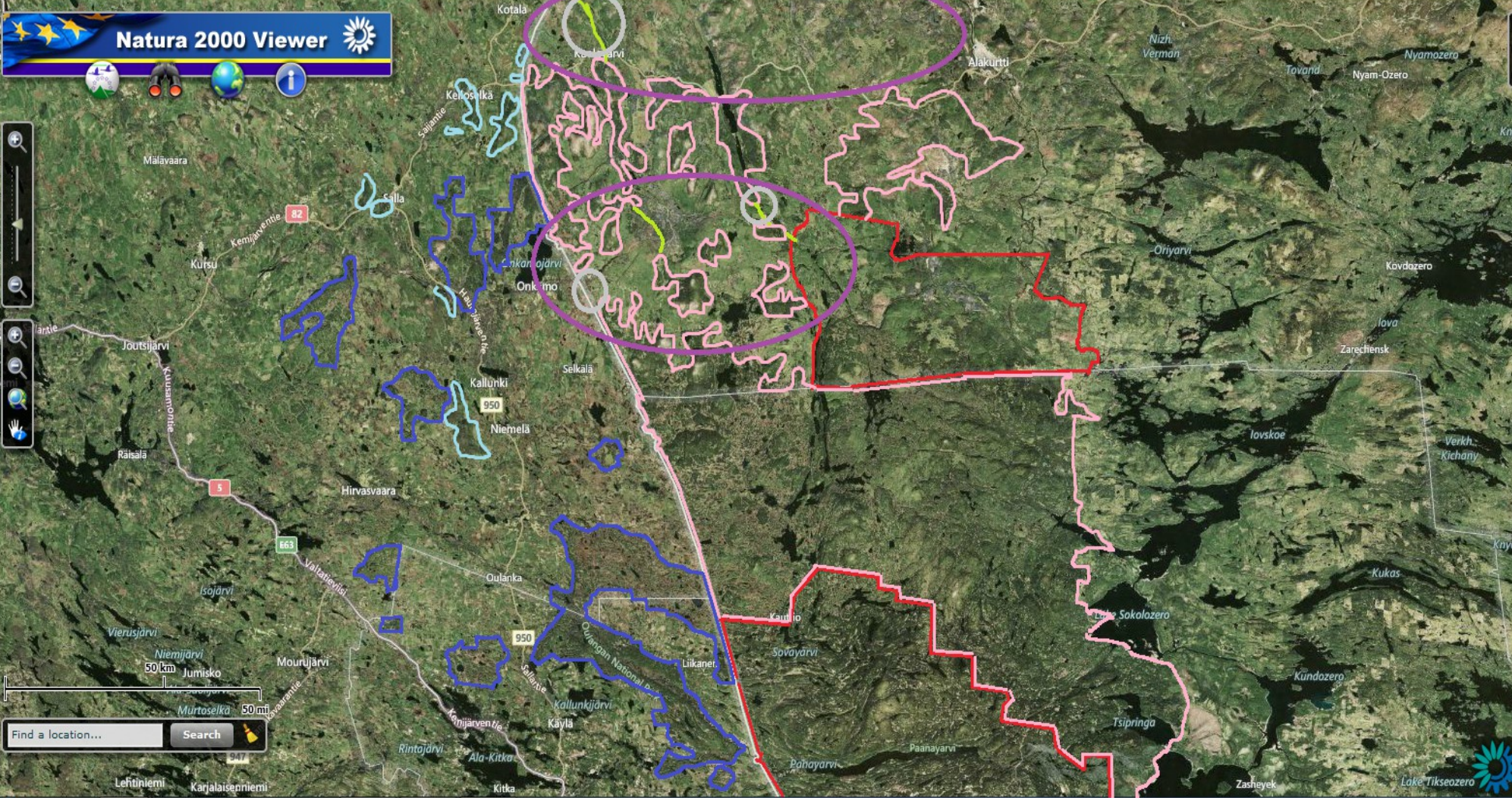
50 km 50 mi



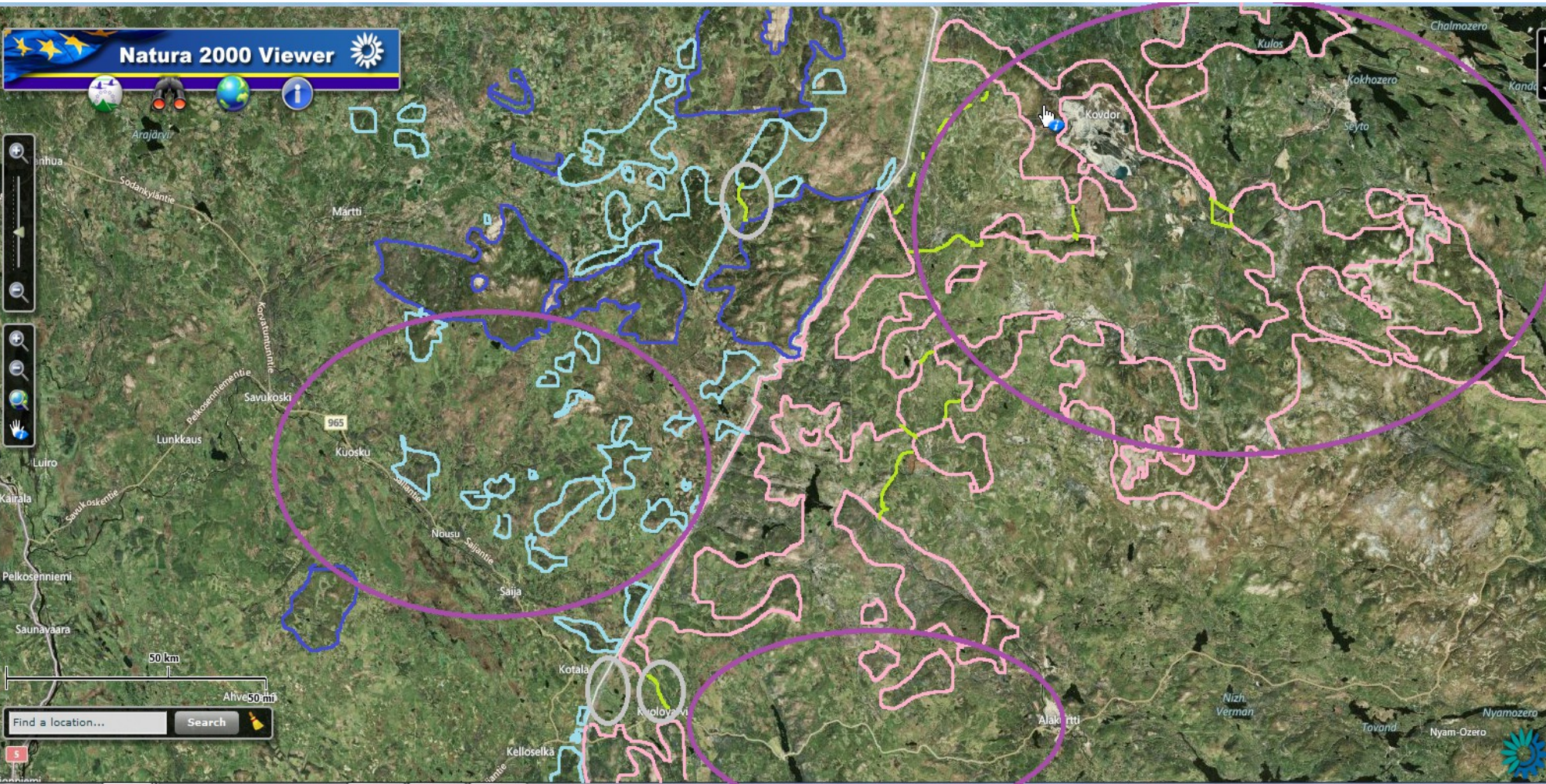
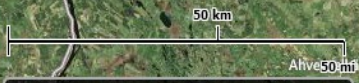
Kotkala
Keltajärvi



Onkimo




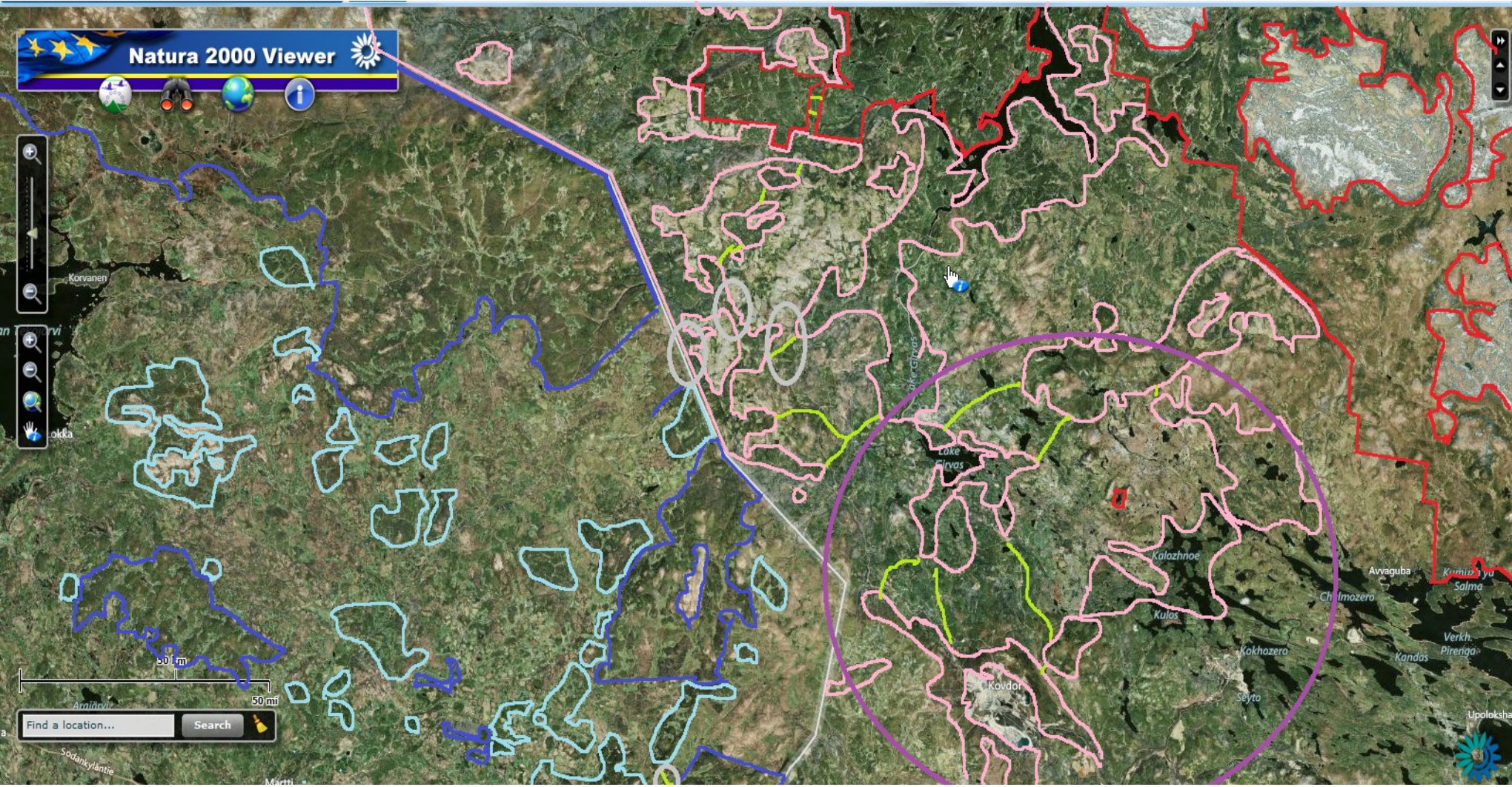
Natura 2000 Viewer



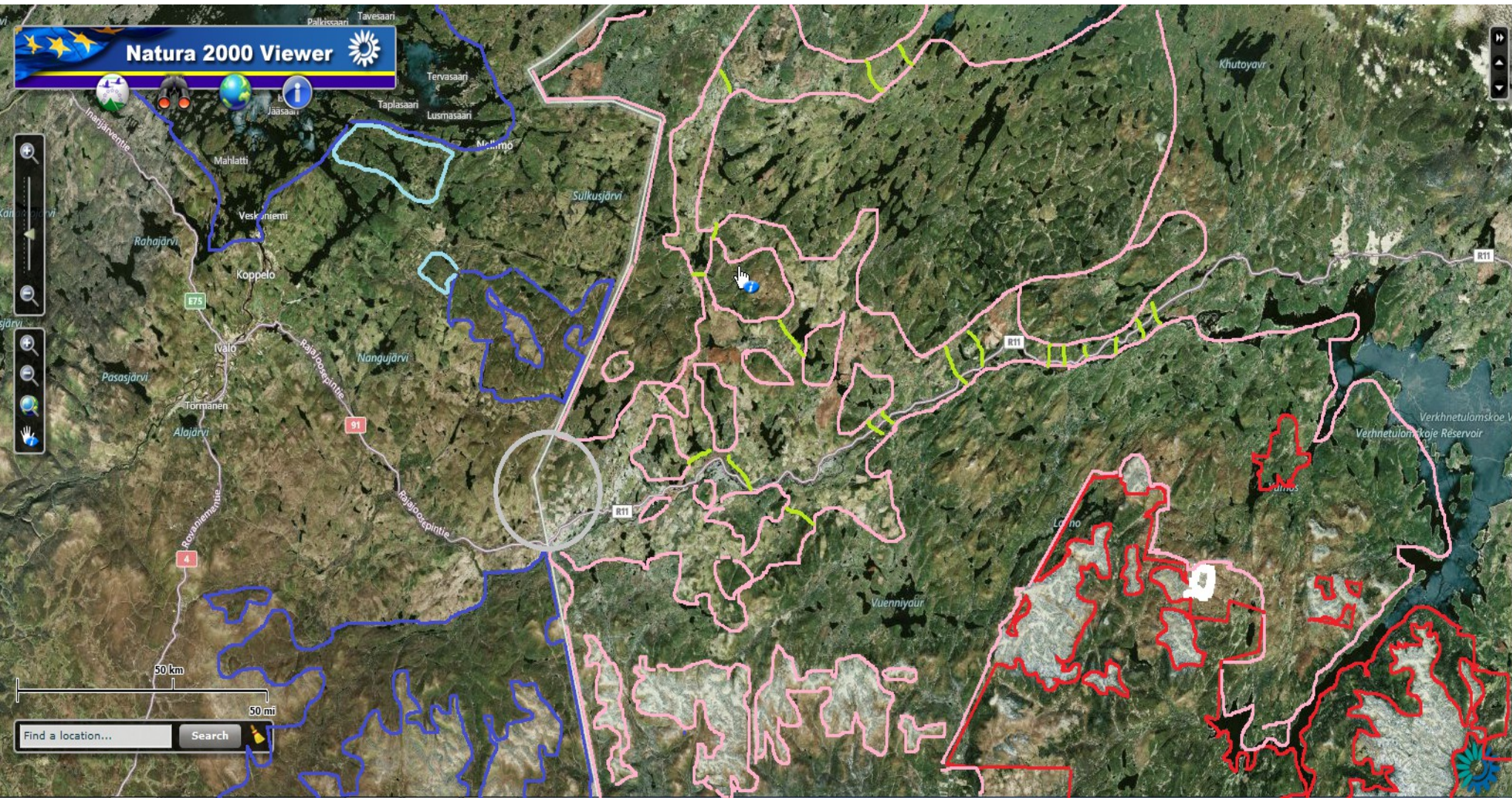
Natura 2000 Viewer 



Find a location... Search 



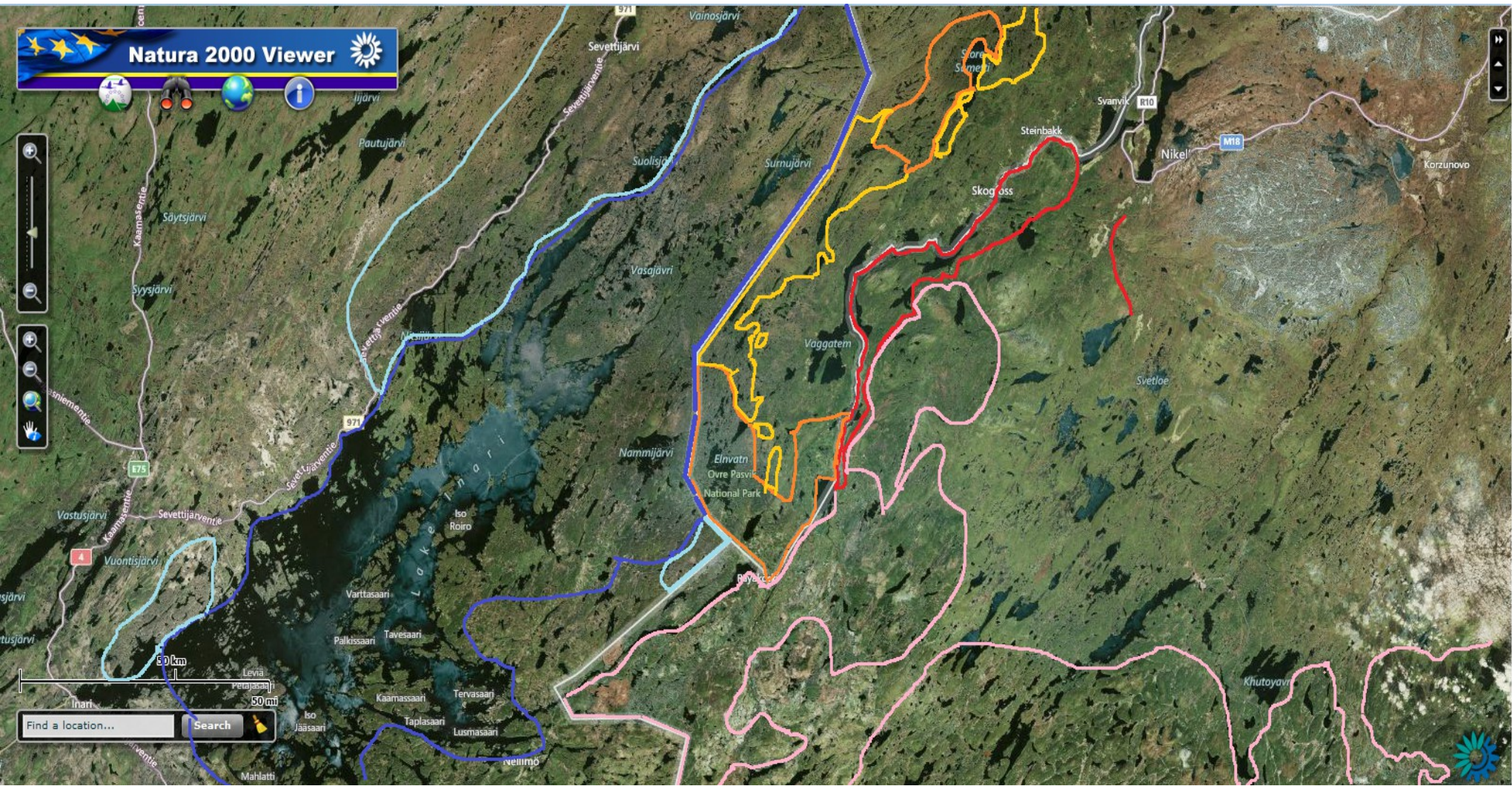
Natura 2000 Viewer

Natura 2000 Viewer



Find a location... Search

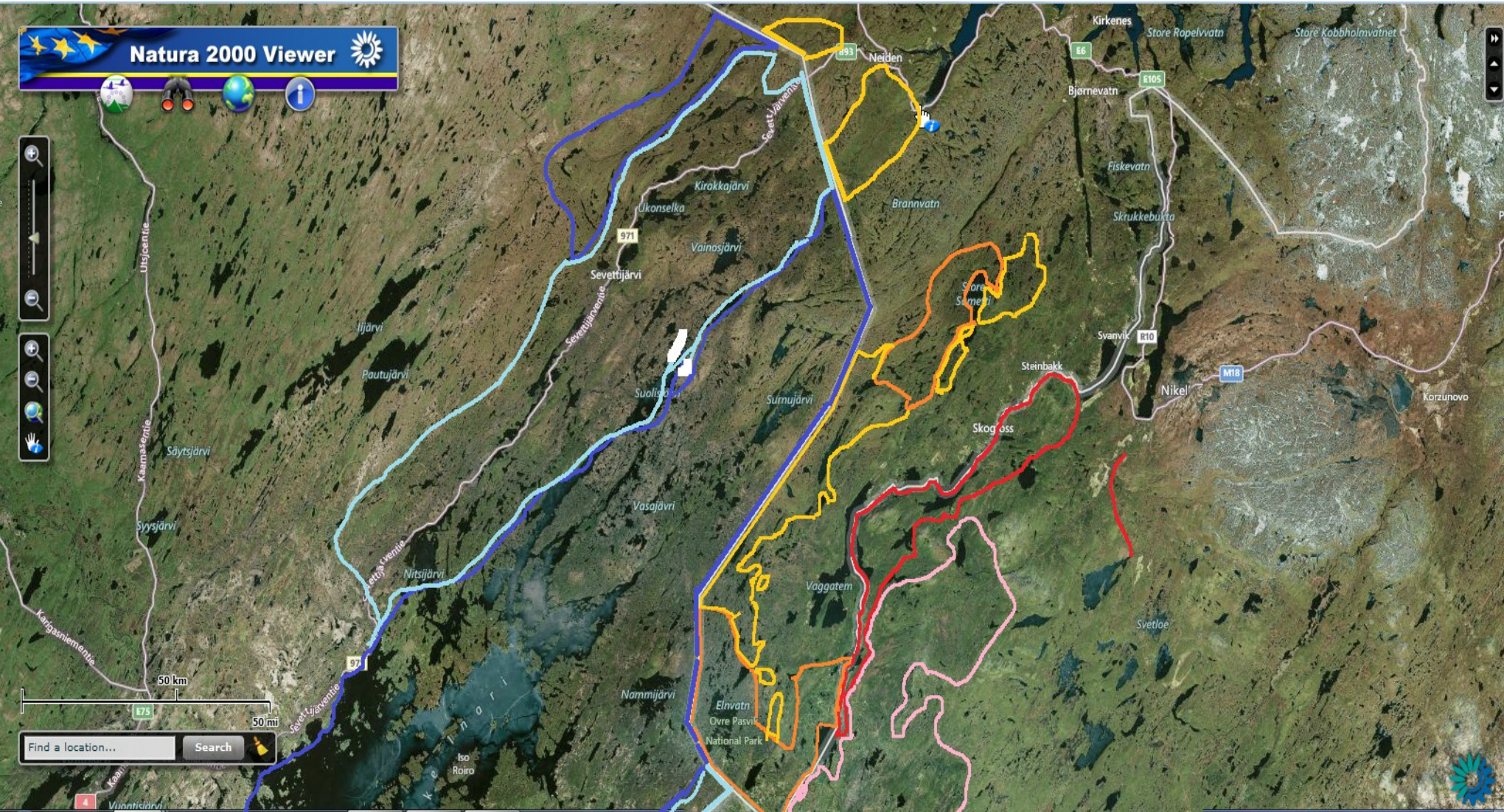


Natura 2000 Viewer



50 km 50 mi

Find a location... Search



8.10.2013: IT STILL EXISTS !!



The Greenbelt of Fennoscandia (GBoF) is a concept that has been used for various meanings. Very often it is portrayed as a zone running along the Russian-Finnish border and in the North along Russian-Finnish-Norwegian borders, from the Baltic Sea to the Barents Sea.

However, if we consider the GBoF as a forest-ecological mega-corridor, a zone connecting two seas has no significance, and thus the southern “root” of the GBoF in reality lies a bit outside the geographical Fennoscandia, on the southern side of River Neva, where the GBoF meets with two other major greenbelts; one leading to west/southwest to the Baltic States and the other to southeast, to the heart of the western parts of Russia.

Correspondently in the North, in so called “Green Crossroads” -area, the GBoF also meets with two other major greenbelts; the greenbelt through Finnish Lapland all the way to central Sweden and Norway (the Greenbelt of Scandinavia) and a greenbelt running to the eastern parts of the Kola Peninsula.

Between the southern and northern extremities of the GBoF, there currently exists a mostly wide, more or less continuous forest area, even though on the eastern and northeastern side of the city of Sankt Peterburg a "bottleneck" area in great demand of preservation exists. However, if we pay attention of the functionality of the GBoF as an ecological corridor for many demanding forest-dwelling species, e.g. species dependent on natural features of mature and overmature forest, the GBoF consists of belt(s) of relatively large quality-core areas (basically the larger the farther north you get) and forest corridors or chains of "stepping stones" connecting them. In places these chains of forests run clearly on Russian territory, in places clearly on Finnish territory, and in places on both sides of the border (in the North also on Norwegian territory).

In many places the quality corridors or chains of “stepping stones” connecting the larger core areas of the GBoF are currently very narrow (surrounded by recently clear-cut areas and young forests), and are under a great risk of disappearing , mainly due to logging. Some of the core areas also face a risk of disappearing, because strong enough protection measures have not been applied to them. As whole, the GBoF is under a great risk of losing its current functionality as a forest-ecological mega-corridor, unless urgent protection measures of various kinds to preserve it are taken.