

Thinking about Forests in a warmer world: social ecological systems in a Mediterranean – Temperate axis

Tplus3: A Network project implemented through 2 workshops in Paris and Madrid

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In a nutshell §

- Policymakers are frequently confronted with high quality research studies that are nevertheless difficult to bring together in proactive planning
- Awareness of observed worst- and best-case scenarios can provide stakeholders with reference baselines for developing new adaptation policies
- Policy recommendations may be better accepted by stakeholders when these are based on real-life examples
- Temperate countries can learn from neighboring countries that have coped with dryer climates for millennia

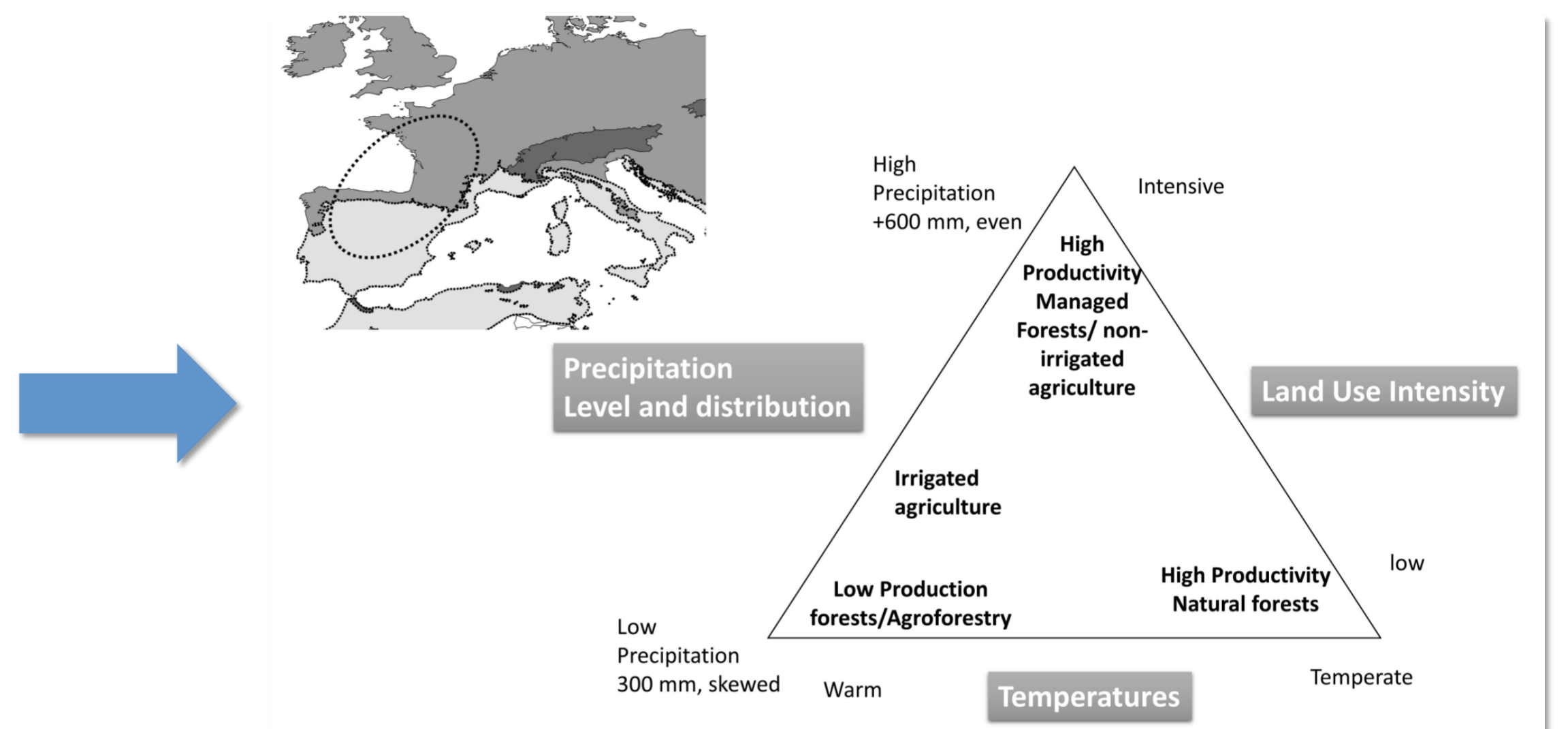


Figure 1. Temperate-Mediterranean gradient

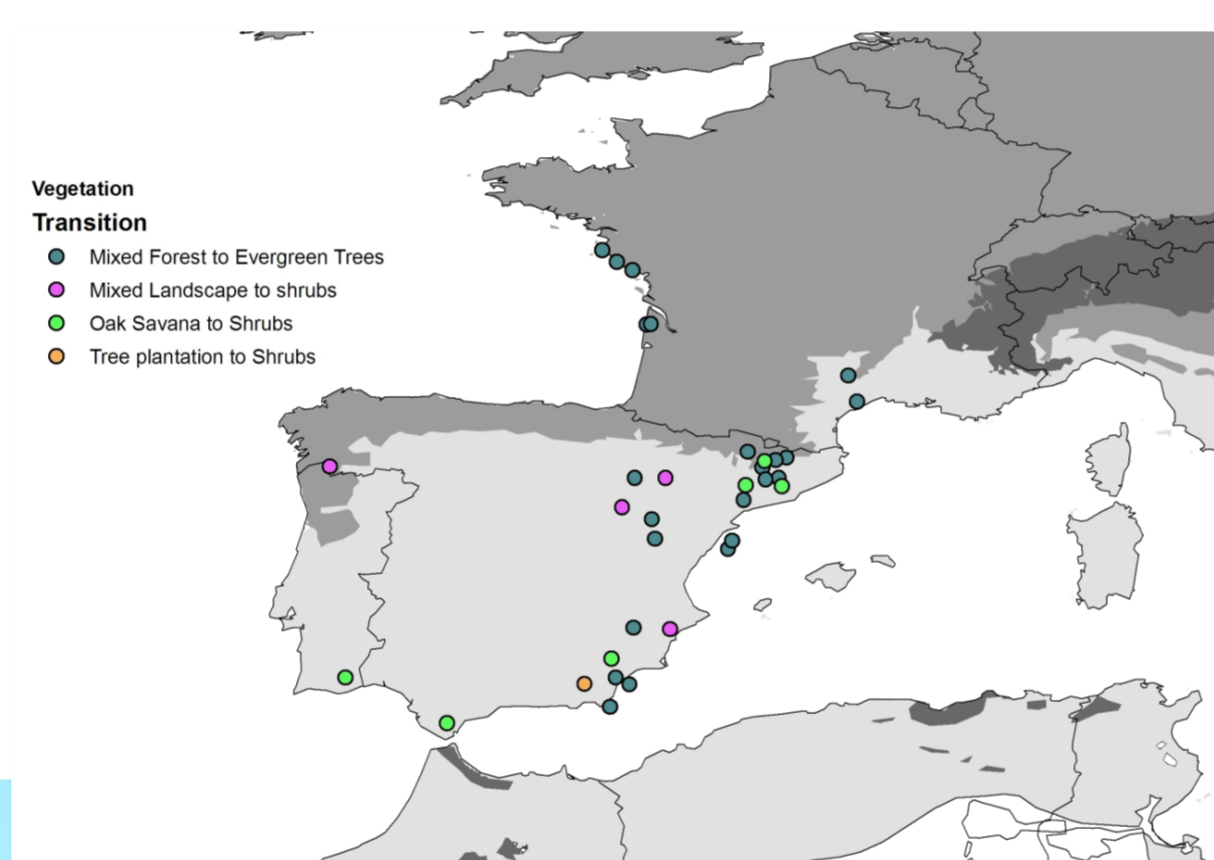


Figure 3. The most widespread observation is the current increase of evergreen species like the holm oak (*Quercus ilex*), among others.



Figure 2. Agroforestry is the most salient distinctive feature between temperate and Mediterranean areas



Figure 4. Tree mortality, Fire and Land-Abandonment are the most pervasive processes in the studied gradient

Agroforestry and/or rewilding as adaptation options?

Conclusion §

It is *unknown* what actual adaptation paths for climate change will be chosen by policymakers and stakeholders, but we believe that considering gradients with examples of good practices regarding water limitation management and fire management is a sensible starting point. *Traditional systems will need to be adapted* to suit ecological and social conditions outside their current distributions for climates and social conditions that are yet to be discovered.

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