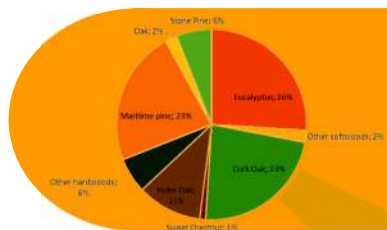




The Portuguese Forest

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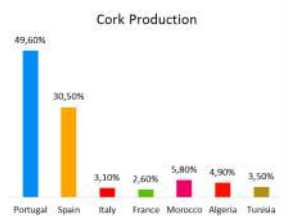


Portuguese forests are very diverse and represents 35,4% of the continental territory. The composition and their geographical distribution are determined by the gradient of water abundance/drought. As one goes from the more rainy North, to the drier south, or from coastline to inland, trees are more resistant to drought successively.



LEARN MORE ABOUT THE MAIN TREES SPECIES

- Coark oak: *Quercus suber* forests are semi-artificial ecosystems created by man.
- Pinus pinaster* which is responsible for the production of wood used in furniture, interior decoration, carpentry and joinery.
- Eucalyptus globulus* which has antiseptic properties.



Forms of nature protection

Nature 2000 sites

- 96 Sites of Community Interest
- 59 Special Protection Areas

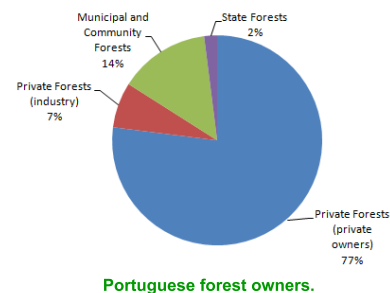
National Network of Protected Areas

- 7,8% of Portugal territory



The Portuguese fauna is classified into:

- Migratory and freshwater fishes (which are endemic species in Portugal);
- Birds (which are endemic species in Madeira and in Azores);
- Amphibians (which are endemic species in Portugal);
- Mammals (which are endemic species in Iberian Peninsula);
- Reptiles (which are endemic species in Portugal).



Portuguese forest owners.



The portuguese forest is in dangerous!

- Forest fires, found mainly due to high temperatures, dehydration, grass vegetation and human intervention.
- Pests, which are increasing owing to monospecific plantation.
- Changes in the land use, mostly because of agricultural pressure;
- Climate changes, that can destroy rare habitats of humid temperate conditions.



Join us.

Let's protect our forest!



FUNCTIONS

- Production of: wood, cork, fruit and seeds, pastures, resin, honey, mushrooms, herbs, biomass, paper pulp, which Portugal is the 4th largest European producer and the 11th in the production of paper and cardboard
- Hunting
- Fishing
- Water protection regime
- Desertification
- Carbon storage
- Protection of the coastline and biodiversity

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