

EXPECTED RESULTS

Forest genetic monitoring sites installed

Installation of 6 forest genetic monitoring (FGM) sites in Germany, Greece, and Slovenia: one site per country for beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and one per country for firs (*Abies alba/Abies borisii-regis*).

Standardised protocols for cost estimation of FGM, future strategies, regulations ...

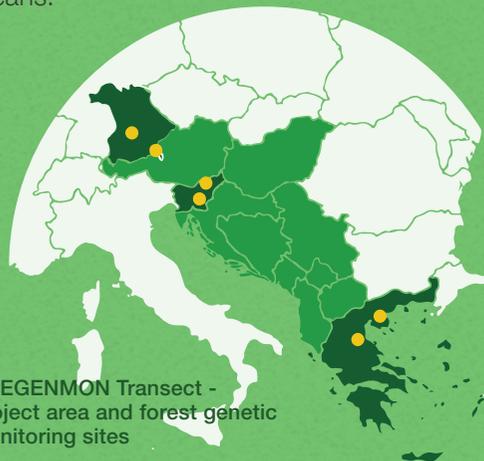
Standardised protocols for collecting demographic & genetic data, **database** for storing data, **cost estimation** of FGM defined minimal, optimal and maximum number of **indicators and verifiers** used, suggested modifications of existing, and **proposals for new regulations** at the national and at the European scale, **preparation of future strategies** for the application of forest genetic monitoring to **halt biodiversity loss at a Pan-European scale** (continuation of project activities).

Manual for forest genetic monitoring (FGM)

Published handbook **Manual for forest genetic monitoring**, containing practical advice on forest genetic monitoring and sustainable forest management at a genetic level.

Decision support system

The support system will be prepared for decision makers for an **optimal choice of the level of forest genetic monitoring scheme** based on need and means.



CONNECT WITH LIFEGENMON

There are many ways to learn more about our project and meet people that are part of it. Visit our project website www.lifegenmon.si and project portal www.znanjezagozd.si.

For quality content, project news, getting in contact with project partners, and more please follow our social profiles:

 www.facebook.com/lifegenmon

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PROJECT PARTNERS



GOZDARSKI INŠTITUT SLOVENIJE
SLOVENIAN FORESTRY INSTITUTE

SLOVENIA
(coordinating beneficiary)
www.gozdis.si



ZAVOD za GOZDOVE
SLOVENIJE

Slovenia Forest Service
www.zgs.si



cnvos
Centre for Information Service,
Co-operation and Development of NGOs

Centre for Information Service,
Co-operation and Development of NGOs
www.cnvos.si



GERMANY
Bavarian Office for Forest Genetics
www.awg.bayern.de



Aristotle University of
Thessaloniki, Faculty
of Forestry and
Natural Environment
www.for.auth.gr



GREECE
Decentralized Administration
of Macedonia & Thrace
General Directorate of
Forests & Rural Affairs
www.damt.gov.gr

COFINANCING



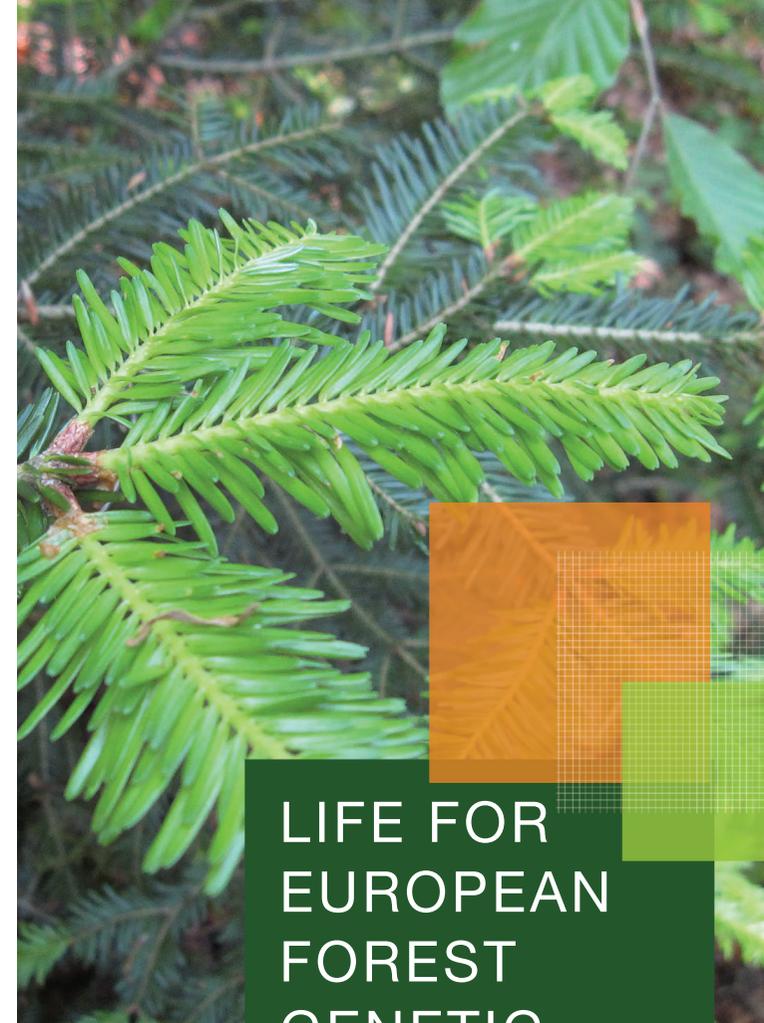
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE,
FORESTRY AND FOOD**



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
**MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT
AND SPATIAL PLANNING**



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financial mechanism.



LIFE FOR
EUROPEAN
FOREST
GENETIC
MONITORING
SYSTEM



LIFE13 ENV/SI/000148



LIFEGENMON

LIFEGENMON is a project co-funded by the European Union's LIFE (the Financial Instrument for the Environment) and the ministries of the partner countries Germany, Greece, and Slovenia to support the long-term maintenance of forest genetic resources' adaptability to a changing environment through the **development of a system for European forest genetic monitoring.**

The project combines the efforts of **6 partners from 3 countries** (Germany, Greece, and Slovenia); It is coordinated by the **Slovenian Forestry Institute** and lasts from **July 2014 until June 2020** at a total budget of **€5,484,162.**

Project Coordinator: **H. Kraigher**
Project Manager: **T. Baloh**

PROJECT ACTIONS

A. Preparatory Action
Leader: **B. Fussi**

B. Implementation Actions
B1. Defining of Optimal Criteria and Indicators
Leader: **F. A. Aravanopoulos**

B2. Preparation of Guidelines and Management Strategies
Leaders: **G. Božič, B. Fussi**

B3. Policy Guidelines
Leaders: **H. Kraigher, M. Westergren**

C. Monitoring the impact of the Project Actions
Leader: **V. Vodlan**

D. Communication and Dissemination
Leader: **K. Sonnenschein**

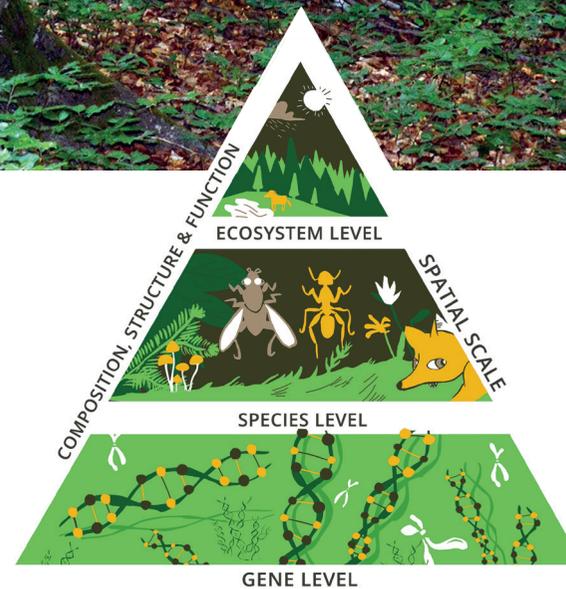
E. Project Management and Monitoring of Project Progress
Leaders: **H. Kraigher, T. Baloh**

WHY ARE FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES IMPORTANT?

The adaptability of future forest tree generations relies on conserving biodiversity at every possible level, including genetic. **The conservation of forest biodiversity is the foundation for sustainable forest management.**

Forest genetic monitoring (FGM) allows us to detect potentially harmful changes to forest genetic variability before they become visible to the human eye.

Forest genetic monitoring can serve as an **early warning system for threats to forest population's adaptability** and **may help improve forest management decisions in the future.**



(Drawn by D. Finžgar)

Genetic diversity is the basic requirement which allows evolution and a gradual adaptation of future generations of forests to changing climates.