

Forests: production, conservation and innovation

The Forestry Portfolio seeks technological solutions so that to diversify and increase productivity and competitiveness in the planted forest sector, to improve sustainable conservation and management of natural forests as well as forest restoration, which are driven by climate change, the energy transition process and by markets for forest goods and services.

Brazil stands out in the international scenario, both for its biodiversity and for the high technological level of its forestry of planted forests, playing a world leadership role in these areas. Therefore, it is essential to make use of these advantages and invest in the numerous opportunities for

innovation in the forestry sector.

In that sense, the Forestry Portfolio is structured in response to three major areas:

- Management and production of natural forests
- Forest plantations, with native and exotic forest species
- Forest restoration.

In addition to stimulating research and innovation, the Forestry Portfolio also supports the formulation of public policies and legislation in the forestry area, participating in and representing various national and international forestry forums.

Forest Brazil

Brazil has almost 500 million hectares of forests, and more than 97% of this area is covered with natural vegetation. The biodiversity in those natural areas is a significant source of forest products and ecosystem services, and plays an important role for traditional populations, as well as it is a life support as a whole. Currently, the

country has 1,050 million hectares under federal concession and Sustainable Forest Management that produced 247,000 cubic meters of wood in 2019. Sustainable forest management technologies make it possible to quantify the stocks of timber and non-timber forest resources, learn sustainable use limits, and manage them to produce sustainable goods and services to society, introducing those forest assets into the





national and international bioeconomy.

Forest crops, comprising mainly species of the genera Eucalyptus and Pinus, contribute to 1.3% of the national GDP and 6.9% of the industrial GDP, creating 3.8 million jobs. Brazil is one of the leading producers of cellulose, paper and wood panels in the world and the Brazilian forest-based industry is recognized for its high level of forest technology and productivity. The National Development Plan for Planted Forests established the goal of increasing forest crops on 2 million hectares by 2030. Technological advancements to increase the use of planted forests and wood components, such as lignin, second-generation ethanol, bioplastics, nanofibers and oils, are fundamental to increase the competitiveness of these production chains as well as the forestry sector.

On the issue of forest restoration, The Bonn Challenge initiative has set the goal of restoring 150 million hectares by 2020 and 350 million hectares by 2030, and Brazil is committed to 3.42% of this total. Forest fragments that are present in farms are protected by law. It is necessary to promote the environmental adequacy of these properties, combining conservation with economic use. The decade of 2021-2030 has been named the “Decade on Ecosystem Restoration”, a period in which the strengthening of restoration actions aimed at conserving biodiversity and mitigating negative effects caused by climate change will be sought at a global level.

Do you need innovative solutions for agribusiness?

Be an Embrapa partner.

Let us develop together.

Access: www.embrapa.br/fale-conosco/sac/



MINISTÉRIO DA
AGRICULTURA E
PECUÁRIA

