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National Seminar

on

**IPR Management in Biodiversity Conservation:
Implications of Access Benefit Sharing, TRIP/CBD
and Biodiversity Acts**

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Sustainable Forestry: An Approach of Biodiversity Management

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Abstract

Sustainable forestry balances the needs of the environment, wildlife and forest communities. The only realistic way to conserve our forests is to apply sustainable forest management practices. Biodiversity refers to the variety of all forms of life on earth, including the different plants, animals, microorganisms, the genes they contain and the ecosystem they form. The management of Biodiversity can be done by managing the sustainable forest and harvesting trees and the Ecological Restoration.

Keywords: Sustainable, Forestry, Biodiversity, Ecosystem.

Introduction

A sustainable forest is a forest that is carefully managed so that as trees are felled they are replaced with seedlings that eventually grow into mature trees. Goals and objectives for Biodiversity Management for sustainable forestry should reflect the conservation value of a forest relative to other forests of the same generation type. Sustainable Forestry balances the needs of the environment and wild life. A sustainable forest will contain trees of all ages and different species. Felled trees are replaced with seedlings. Sustainable forests are productive in terms of the wood products they provide. The overall concept of sustainable forestry has included biodiversity conservation and multipurpose management of the forest in such a way that provide goods and services is not diminished.

Basic Principles of Sustainable Forestry

1. **Conserve Biodiversity:** For sustainable forestry forest managers minimize erosion and protect water ways, avoid the use of chemical pesticides, properly dispose of waste and maintain genetic diversity on their land and also take other steps to ensure the integrity of the forest. Biodiversity conservation strategy also plays an important

role in recovery programmes for endangered species.

2. **Protect high conservation value forests:** The Biodiversity Management requires that forest managers protect natural forests against deforestation, reduce the risk of fires and take particular care to protect high conservation value forests.
3. **Tree plantations:** Sustainable forestry focusses on keeping natural forests standing. For sustainable forestry, plantations must operate according to a management plan that promotes the protection and conservation of natural forests. Plantations are most likely to contribute positively to biodiversity conservation. Plantations can be harvested by clear cutting, a variety of silvicultural options.
4. **Boost income and profitability:** Sustainable forestry includes effective use of animal waste, regulation of soil fertility, boost income and employment. These steps can also lead to economic growth.

Tools for Sustainable forestry

eDNA : Environmental DNA is an emerging biological monitoring tool that can aid in assessing the effects of forestry and forest manufacturing activities on biota. eDNA refers to any DNA that is collected from an organism, originating in cells from the body