



Conserve our forest genetic resources

Noble hardwoods



Common ash

Noble hardwoods are forest trees with high ecological demands and low abundance, such as Norway maple, whitebeam, common ash and elms. Species with scattered distributions must be conserved differently from widely distributed species that grow in dense stands.

Adaptation to changing environments is a necessity for survival. Climate change, inadequate forest management, air pollution and diseases are currently some of the major threats to tree populations. Conservation and promotion of genetic diversity are aspects in a long term strategy for the sustainable use of forest trees.

Through the European Forest Genetic Resources Programme (EUFORGEN), European countries implement their commitment to the conservation of forest genetic resources. Forest geneticists and other forestry specialists from more than 30 European countries



Wild cherry

work together to analyse needs, exchange experiences and develop guidelines for conservation of noble hardwoods. The implementation of conservation activities however, needs the support of all involved parties like forest managers and policy makers.

Collaborate with EUFORGEN in maintaining the basis for a sustainable development of our noble hardwood trees.



Wild service tree