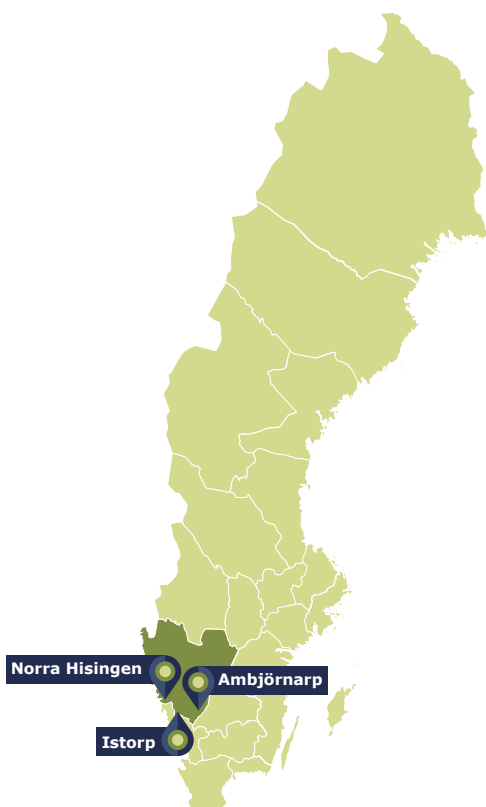
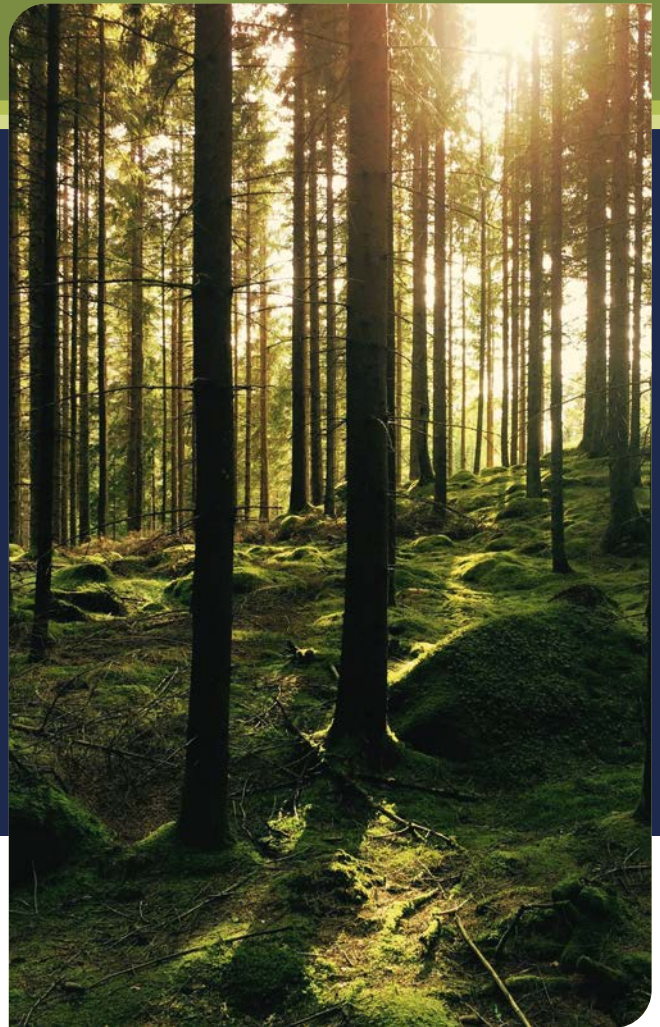


Factsheet

Forest owners' perspectives on biodiversity and climate change

This factsheet about BIOTraCes Swedish case study explores private forest owners in south-west Sweden and their views on biodiversity and climate change. Based on 24 qualitative interviews, researchers from the University of Gothenburg analyse how local conditions, external actors, and the forest owners' own experiences shape their decisions and actions.

The study covers three areas: Ambjörnarp, Istorp and Norra Hisingen. The analysis is not final, but this factsheet is an opportunity to share some preliminary results for each area.



Ambjörnarp

A forest-dominated area where forestry serves a secondary source of income, often complementing other occupations. The forest holds significant recreational value, both for leisure and work. Forest owners make their own management choices, despite strong links to organisations such as Södra. There is an awareness of biodiversity and climate change, though attitudes towards clear-cut forestry vary depending on financial considerations and interest in nature conservation or hunting.

Istorp

An agricultural landscape where farming and forestry are often combined for supplementary income. Forest holdings are fragmented into long, narrow parcels, requiring cooperation among neighbours, which influences the ability to implement diverse forestry practices, including clear-cutting. While there is a desire to adapt the forest to nature and climate change, there is also criticism of species protection efforts and the authorities' lack of recognition of environmental efforts.

Norra Hisingen

A urbanised landscape with an agricultural character, where many forest owners have no forestry tradition, and the forest is mainly included in the purchase of farms for horse keeping. Urban development pressure is evident, with many owners having ties to the property industry. Municipal forest management is often questioned, while forest owners generally support biodiversity but tend to leave forests undisturbed. Climate change is mainly a concern for farmers, with few considering its impact on forests.

The results show that forest owners' views vary depending on geographical and social factors. While many express a desire to contribute more to biodiversity and climate adaptation, they lack knowledge of alternative forestry practices. Additionally, many are unaware of available courses and workshops on these topics in these areas. This highlights the need for better information dissemination and support for forest owners seeking to enhance their forest management.



Links to Information

Promoting wildlife in forestry

www.biotraces.eu/faktablad-sverige-1-biotraces/



Alternative forest management

www.biotraces.eu/faktablad-sverige-2-biotraces/



Climate adaptation in forestry

www.biotraces.eu/faktablad-sverige-3-biotraces/



Contact:

Oscar Jacobsson
oscar.jacobsson@geography.gu.se

For more information visit www.biotraces.eu
or follow us on social media:

 [biotraces](#)

 [biotraces.eu](https://twitter.com/biotraces)

 [biotraces](#)



Funded by
the European Union

Produced in February 2025.