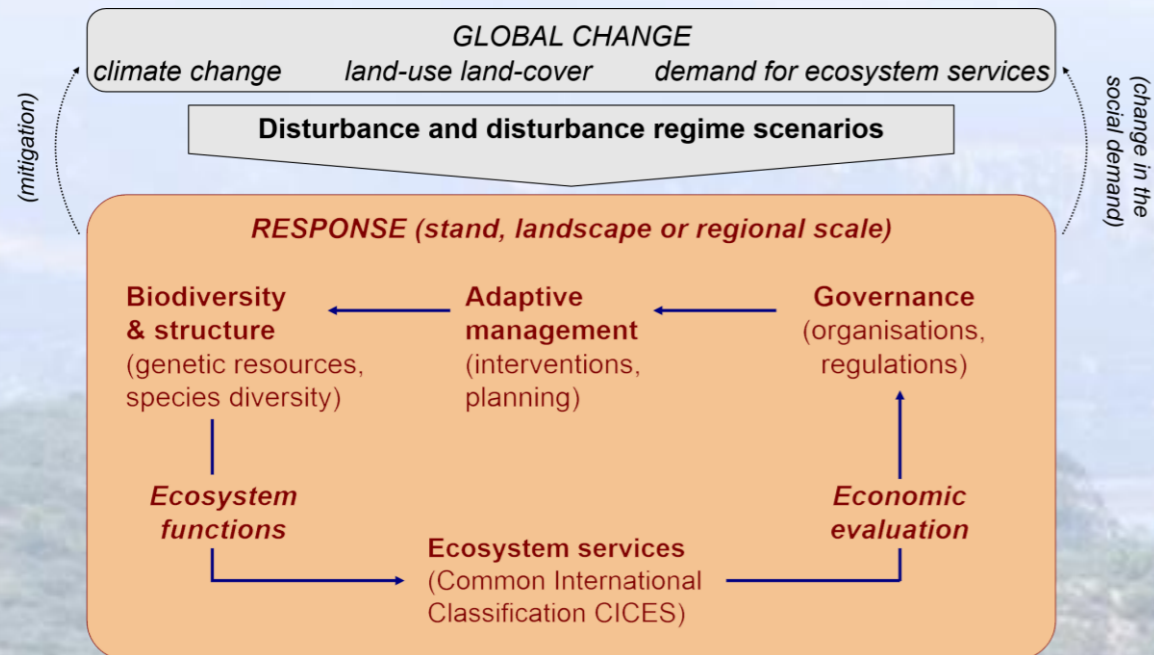
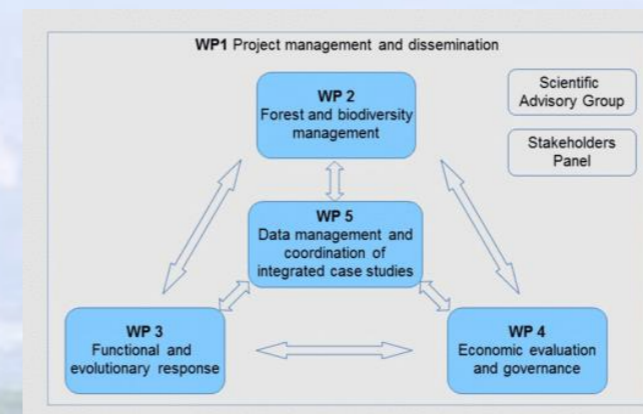


## Work package and tasks



### CONCEPTUAL FRAME

Mediterranean forests are viewed as complex social-ecological systems where management, ecological and socio-economic processes operate at different spatial-temporal scales and interact, determining their response to disturbance and disturbance regime scenarios. Mediterranean forests resilience results from the interplay between human decisions and natural processes. Considering the context of change, facing increased hazards and uncertainties, a new paradigm emerges where adaptation and long term preservation of options are both needed, following a more flexible approach to managing forests.



WP1: Project management and dissemination

- T1.1. Project coordination and reporting
- T1.2. Capacity building and mobility
- T1.3. Definition and implementation of a dissemination plan

WP 2: Forest and Biodiversity Management

- T2.1: Global change scenarios for the Mediterranean region
- T2.2: Adaptive management strategies for the Mediterranean region

WP 3: Functional and Evolutionary Response

- T3.1. Assessment of biodiversity and functional flexibility
- T3.2. Model coupling in ecology

WP 4: Economic evaluation and governance

- T4.1. Support in data collection and analysis in the case studies
- T4.2. "Costs of inaction" evaluation
- T4.3. Governance tools to increase forest resilience

WP 5: Data management and coordination of integrated case studies

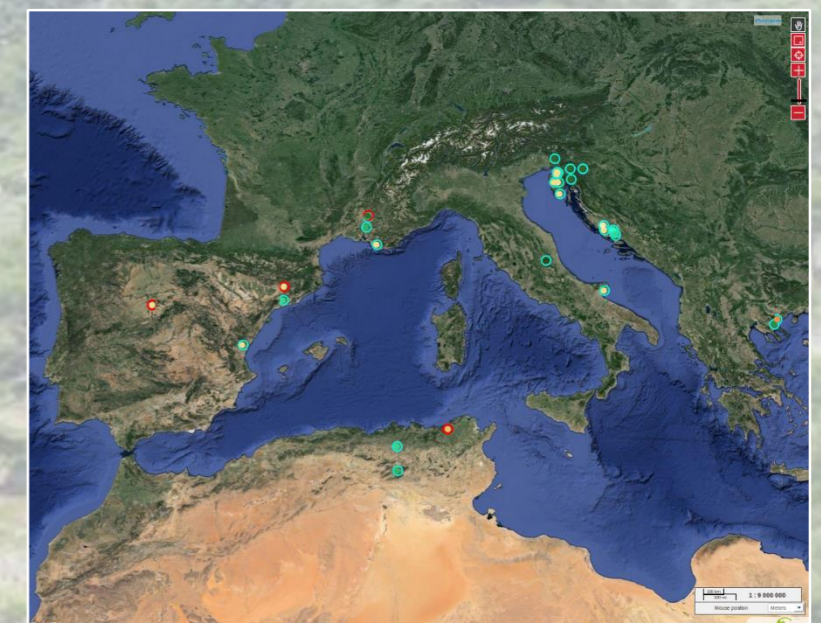
- T5.1. Data standardisation and sharing
- T5.2. Coordination of integrated case studies.



### INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

INFORMED develops a process-based approach that integrates knowledge (i.e. data and models) in a broad range of case studies representing various forest types, socio-economic assets and global change scenarios found in the area, from Northern Africa to the Mediterranean margins of temperate forests.

Four integrated case studies (●), where interdisciplinary integration is achieved, and 21 focused case studies (●) are related by forest types, management, spatial scales and global change scenarios.



- 5 - Adaptation: scientists and practitioners share their expertise to better understand the processes that drive the forest trajectory in the mean and long-term.
- 6 - Biodiversity: biodiversity is not fixed, its trajectory is driven by environmental factors, management and history,
- 7 - Adaptation: trees will have to adapt to new climate conditions or migrate and follow the displacement of their climatic niche.
- 8 - Ecosystem services: Mediterranean forests are visited by different kinds of actors and provide multiple goods and services,
- 9 - Resilience: Quercus pubescens sprouts in a previously dominated Pinus nigra forest fifteen years after the occurrence of a large wildfire,