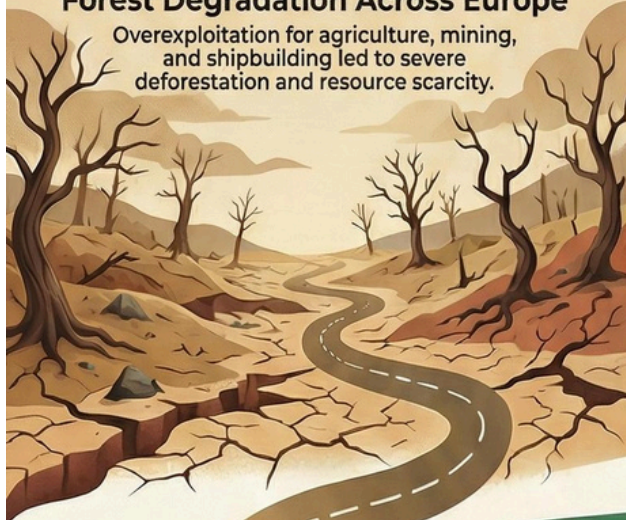


Spain's Forest Legacy: Over 130 Years of Scientific Silviculture

The Challenge: Forest Degradation & The Dawn of a Science

18th & 19th Centuries: Widespread Forest Degradation Across Europe

Overexploitation for agriculture, mining,
and shipbuilding led to severe
deforestation and resource scarcity.



The Proof: A Legacy of Growth & Conservation

Silviculture Balances Ecological, Economic, and Social Needs

The goal is a managed "cultural equilibrium"
where forests provide resources
while maintaining health.



1713: The Concept of "Sustainability" is Born

German administrator
Hans Carl von Carlowitz
introduces the term
"Nachhaltigkeit"
(sustainability).



Pinar de Navafria (Pine, 1896-1989)

Timber stock doubled
after sustainably
harvesting 2.6x the
initial volume.



El Robledal (Cork Oak, 1894-1990)

Total tree count
increased 9-fold,
contributing to a tripling
of cork production.



Las Pegueras (Resin Pine, 1912-2015)

Harvested 4.5x the
initial timber volume
while also producing over
81,000 tons of resin.



1848: Spain Establishes Its First School of Forest Engineers

This marks the start of
professional, science-based
forest management in the
country.



1960s: Spain Creates a National Network for Forest Science

Hundreds of permanent
experimental plots were
established to enable long-term,
data-driven management.



130+ Years of Data Reveal Remarkable Success

Scientifically managed forests
have consistently increased
their timber volume, tree
density, and overall health.