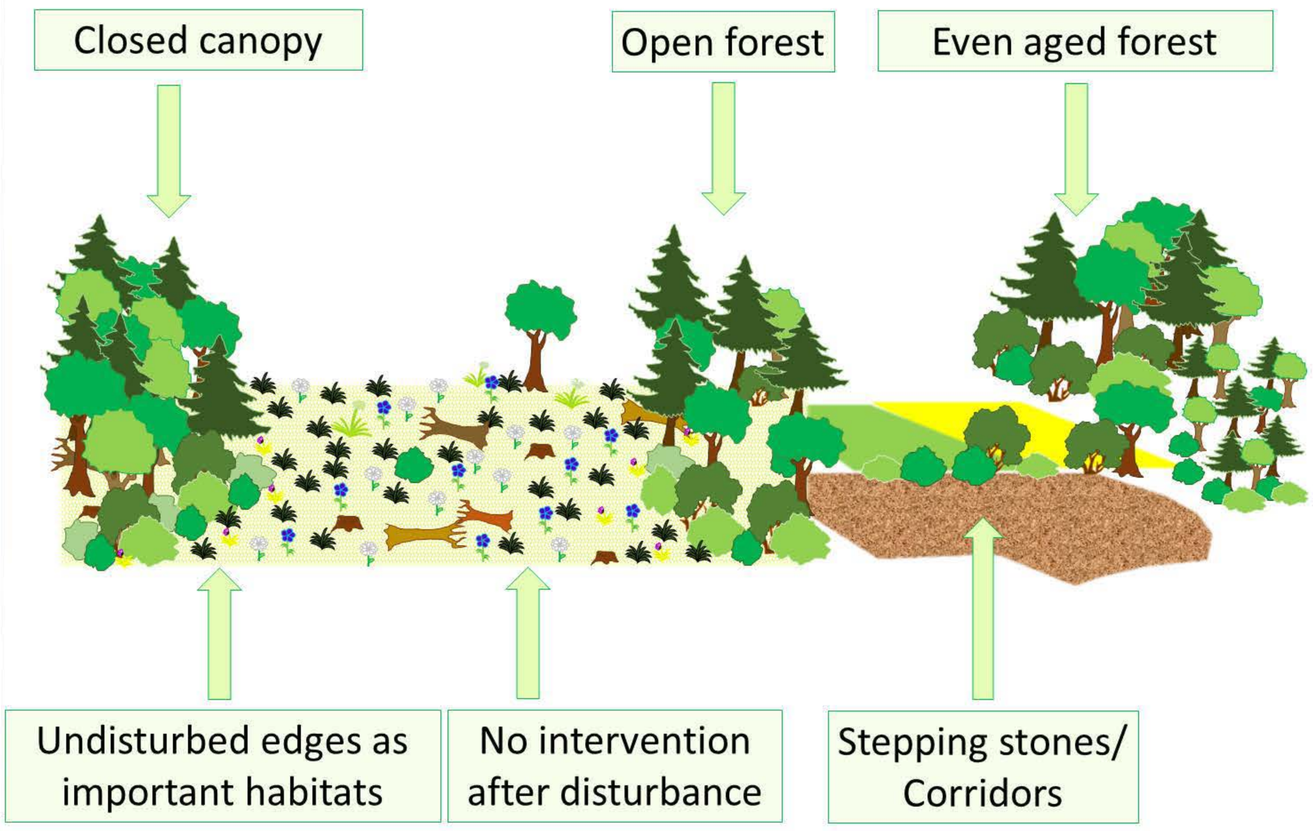
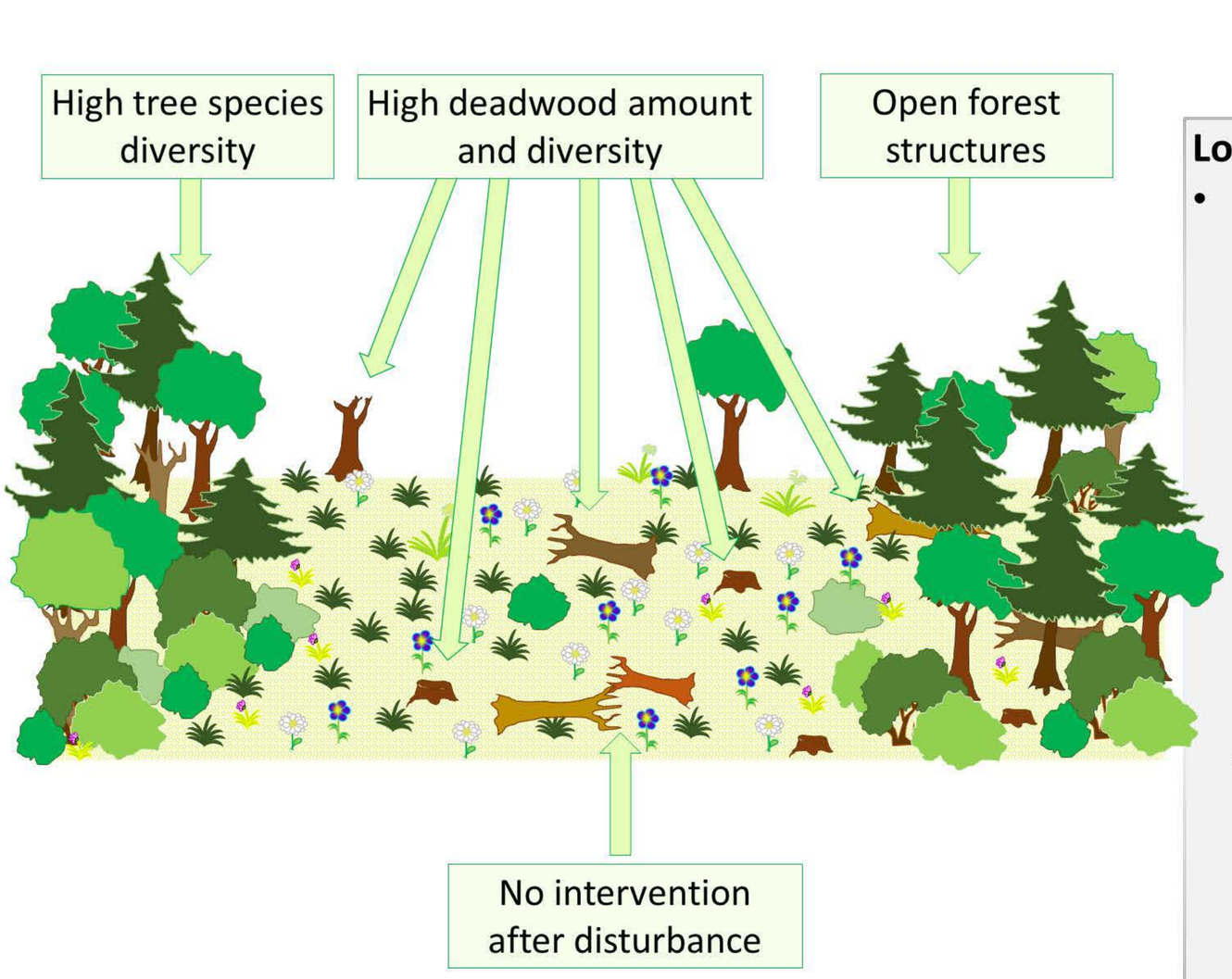
European-Scale:

- Promoting different forest succession stages
  - Especially late and early successional stages are at the moment underrepresented.
  - Early successional stages can be promoted by no-intervention on natural disturbance regimes
  - Late successional stages are of special conservation concern and should be protected
- The proportion of forests managed for biodiversity (MCPFE class 1) needs to be enhanced, especially in countries with large forest areas.
- Forest inventories should not only consider the economical value of a forest. Biodiversity and biodiversity-related ecosystem services should equally be acknowledged.
- An extensive set of indicator groups for evaluation biodiversity within forests should be elaborated.

National-Scale:

- Enhancing forest connectivity by creating stepping stones (e.g., hedgerows and open standing trees) and forest biotope networks.
- Coordination for diversity in management practices to promote habitat heterogeneity:
  - Support for traditional, extensive management practices
  - Diverse management regimes on the landscape-scale.
- Disturbance has to be accepted as part of natural forest dynamics and no-intervention after disturbance should be promoted.
- Natural forest edges should be acknowledged as important habitats





Local-Scale:

- Promoting tree species diversity by considering species natural distribution and ecological needs Enhancing structural heterogeneity within forests:
  - Combining different management regimes
  - Enhancing the amount and diversity of deadwood (also including different species, size classes, object types, decay stages and light regimes)
- Acknowledging the importance of open canopy structures and promoting these habitat types (open forests, forest gaps)
- Accepting forests as dynamic systems: Disturbance regimes do not always demand direct action such as salvage logging (at least leave some biological legacy of disturbance, like upheavals, high stumps and bad quality logs)