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| Number | AD14 |
| Indicator name | Forest vegetation prone to drought |
| Area | A |
| Indicator definition | The indicator reflects the share of forest stands prone to drought threat as one of the consequences of the impacts of climate change on the total area of forest stands. |
| Indicator unit | % |
| Key words | Forestry, drought, fires |
| Reason for tracking and usability | Forests will be threatened mainly by drought due to the expected decrease in the total amount of precipitation activity depending on the location, as well as changes in precipitation activity during the year (changes in temporal and spatial distribution of precipitation), high evaporation and evapotranspiration, as well as accelerated runoff. Forest stands provide a full range of ecosystem services for cities/city districts/municipalities and their inhabitants. Other threats will be posed by more frequent possible fires (especially in pines). It is possible to expect a similar effect on non-forest woody vegetation with a transition to steppe to forest-steppe vegetation communities. |
| Completeness, representativeness, validity | <p>The indicator does not take into account the vegetation type, health status, composition of trees. However, with the decrease of the groundwater level and the permanent decrease of the usable water capacity, the problem concerns most tree species.</p> <p>There are several perspectives on the issue, either data and map processing in relation to long-term drought stress, or the processing of this phenomenon in a particular year on the basis of moisture balance.</p> |
| Description of data processing | On the basis of information from professional organizations and from publicly published reports, information is obtained on the acreage of forest stands endangered by drought, which relate to forest stands in the cadastral territory of the evaluated city/city district/municipality. |

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| Data source | Data sources directly from professional workplaces of environment and nature protection, State Nature Protection of the Slovak Republic, forest managers, department of the city/municipal office/local authority of the city district (mainly the department of spatial plan, environment) strategic development documents of the city/city district/municipality (PHaSR – Program of economic and social development), departmental documents and reports. |
| Tracking frequency | 1 x 2 years (or according to the frequency of Klimasken monitoring) |
| Urban influence | The city/city district/municipality can influence the quality of forest stands, including the selection of suitable species, more adapted to changed climatic conditions through opinions on the FMP (Forest Management Program) as well as awareness-raising activities. |
| Presentation method | |
| Responsibility | Klimasken processor, city/city district/municipality |