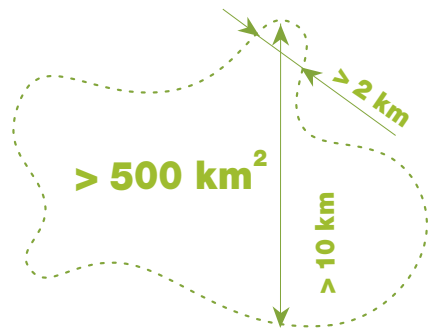


Intact Forest Landscape Methodology and Definitions

What is an Intact Forest Landscape (IFL)?

An unbroken expanse of natural ecosystems (both forests and non forests) within the zone of current global forest extent, showing no signs of significant human activity and large enough that all native biodiversity, including viable populations of wide-ranging species, could be maintained



- 1 LARGER THAN 500 KM²
- 2 AT LEAST 10 KM WIDE AT THE BROADEST PLACE
- 3 AT LEAST 2 KM WIDE IN CORRIDORS OR APPENDAGES

COMPONENTS OF A FOREST LANDSCAPE



IFL Degradation

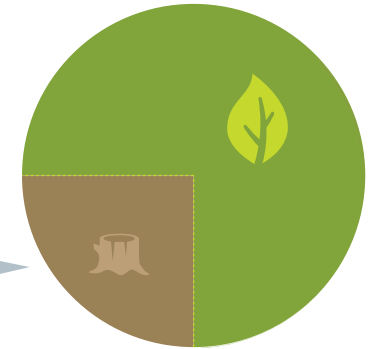


Fragmentation

IFL area may be divided into smaller forest fragments by roads and other infrastructure

Tree Cover Loss

Gross forest cover loss can be caused by clear-cuts, agriculture clearing, selective logging, settlement expansion, fires and mining



INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure (e.g. roads, navigable rivers, pipelines, etc.) was buffered by 1 km and considered degraded



CORRIDORS

Small IFL appendages and narrow corridors less than 2 km in wide were considered degraded



FIRES

Burned areas were considered degradation only if they were connected to infrastructure



NATURAL DISTURBANCES

Natural disturbances (windstorms, insect infestation, diseases) were not considered IFL degradation

Degradation Analysis Results



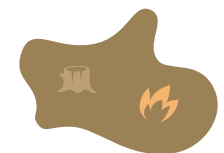
REMAINING IFL



FRAGMENTED FOREST



DEGRADED/
MANAGED
FOREST



NON FOREST