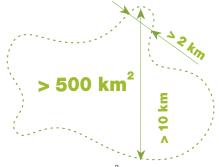
## Intact Forest Landscape Methodology and Definitions

# 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, includingviable populations of wide-ranging species, could be maintained



- 1 LARGER THAN 500 KM<sup>2</sup>
- AT LEAST 10 KM WIDE AT THE BROADEST PLACE
- AT LEAST 2 KM WIDE IN CORRIDORS OR APPENDAGES

#### COMPONENTS OF 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**











