

30 % Nature by 2030 but how?

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START conference CBS March 20 20204

UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN



The easy way out:

Former minister for the environment
Esben Lunde Larsen

"Yes, a grain field is nature for me"

Esben Lunde Larsen: Ja, en kornmark er natur for mig

Miljø- og fødevarerministeren fastholder, at en landmands mark er en »naturoplevelse,« men det har ingen betydning for hans miljøpolitik, siger han.

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30 % Nature by 2030

The formal requirements and ongoing policies

EU Natura 2000

EU Nature and nature restoration law:

20% of ecosystems must be restored

30% nature, of which 10% is strictly protected

Danish legislation

Nature National Parks

Organic soils out of production

Climate mitigation efforts





The area competition:

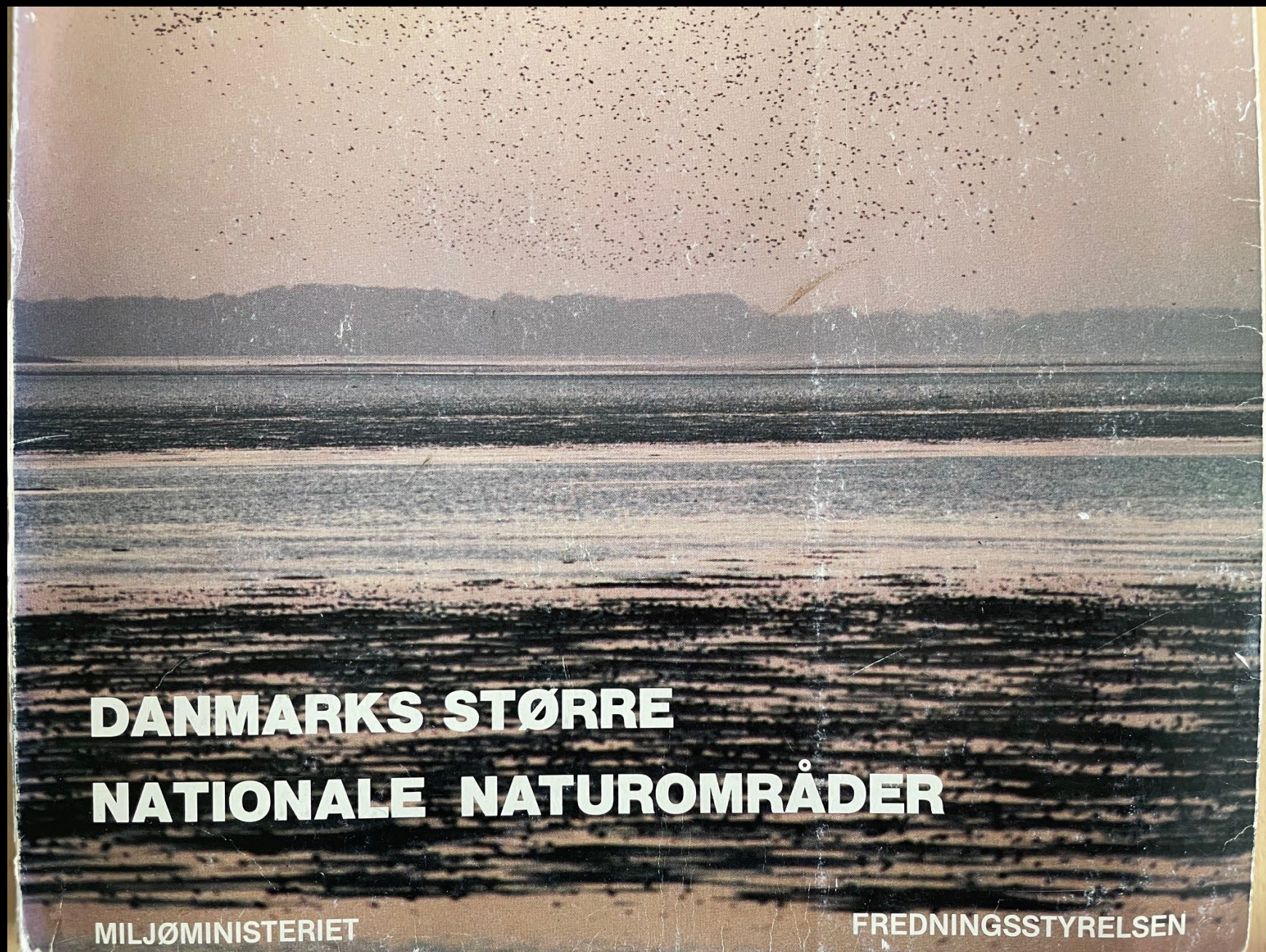
- 250.000 ha forests
- 30.000? ha solar panels
- Farming areas
- Urban areas, infrastructures
- Climate mitigation areas
- Recreational areas
- Mining



So where should we locate nature in Denmark?



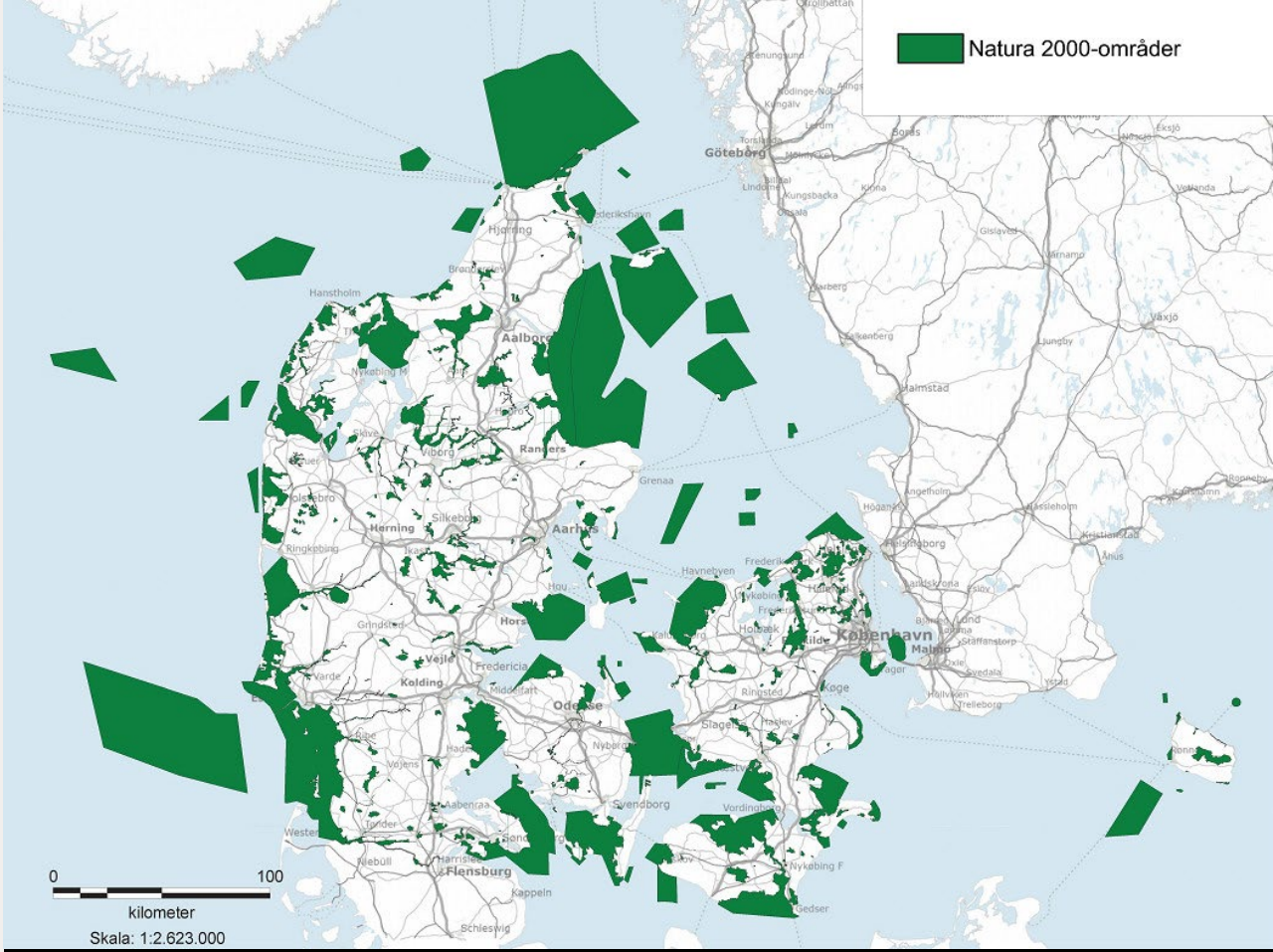
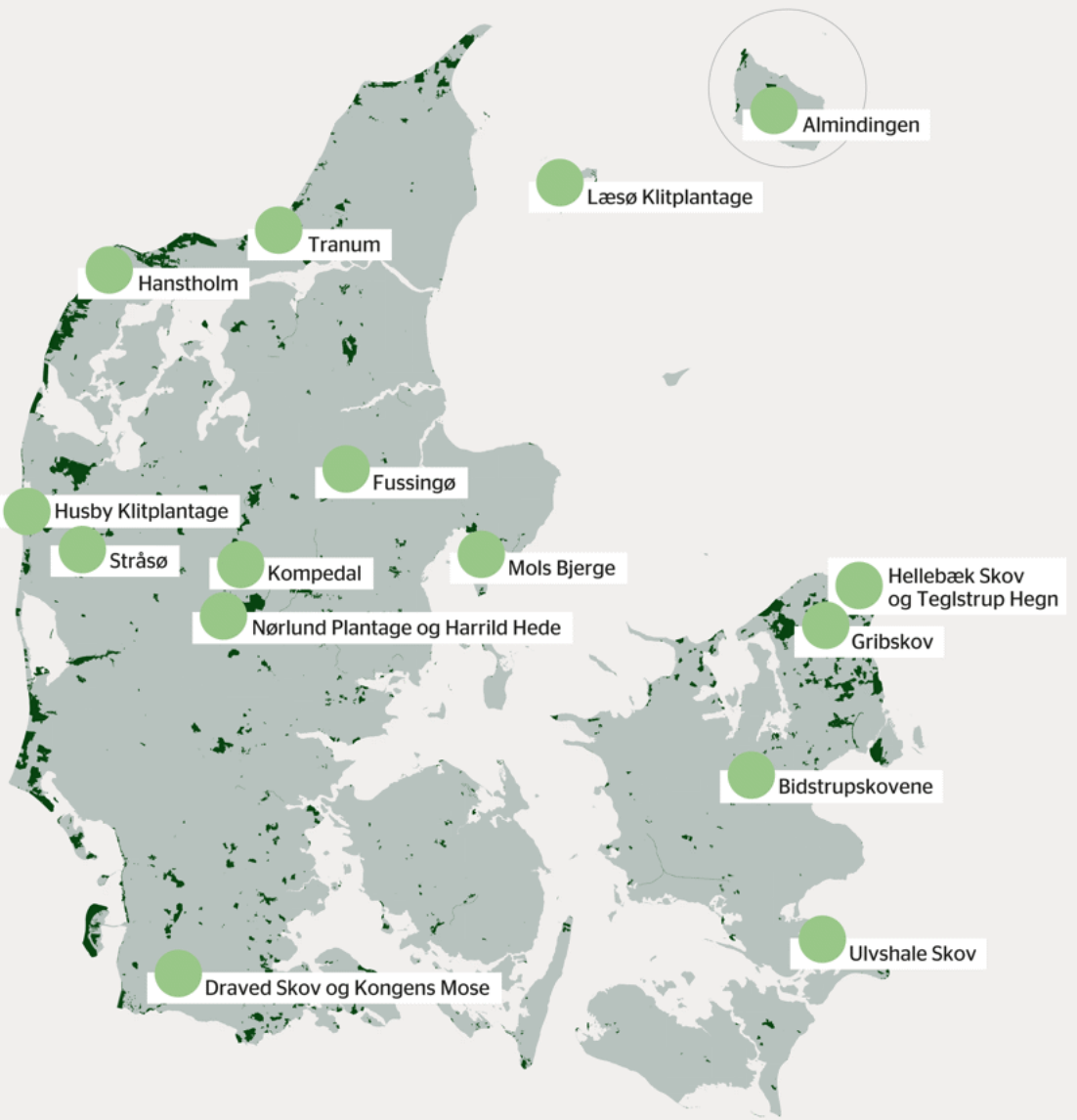
Ministry of environment 1984:
Denmarks larger national
nature areas



DANMARKS STØRRE NATIONALE NATUROMRÅDER

MILJØMINISTERIET

FREDNINGSTYRELSEN



EU Natura 2000 areas

New Nature National Parks 2022

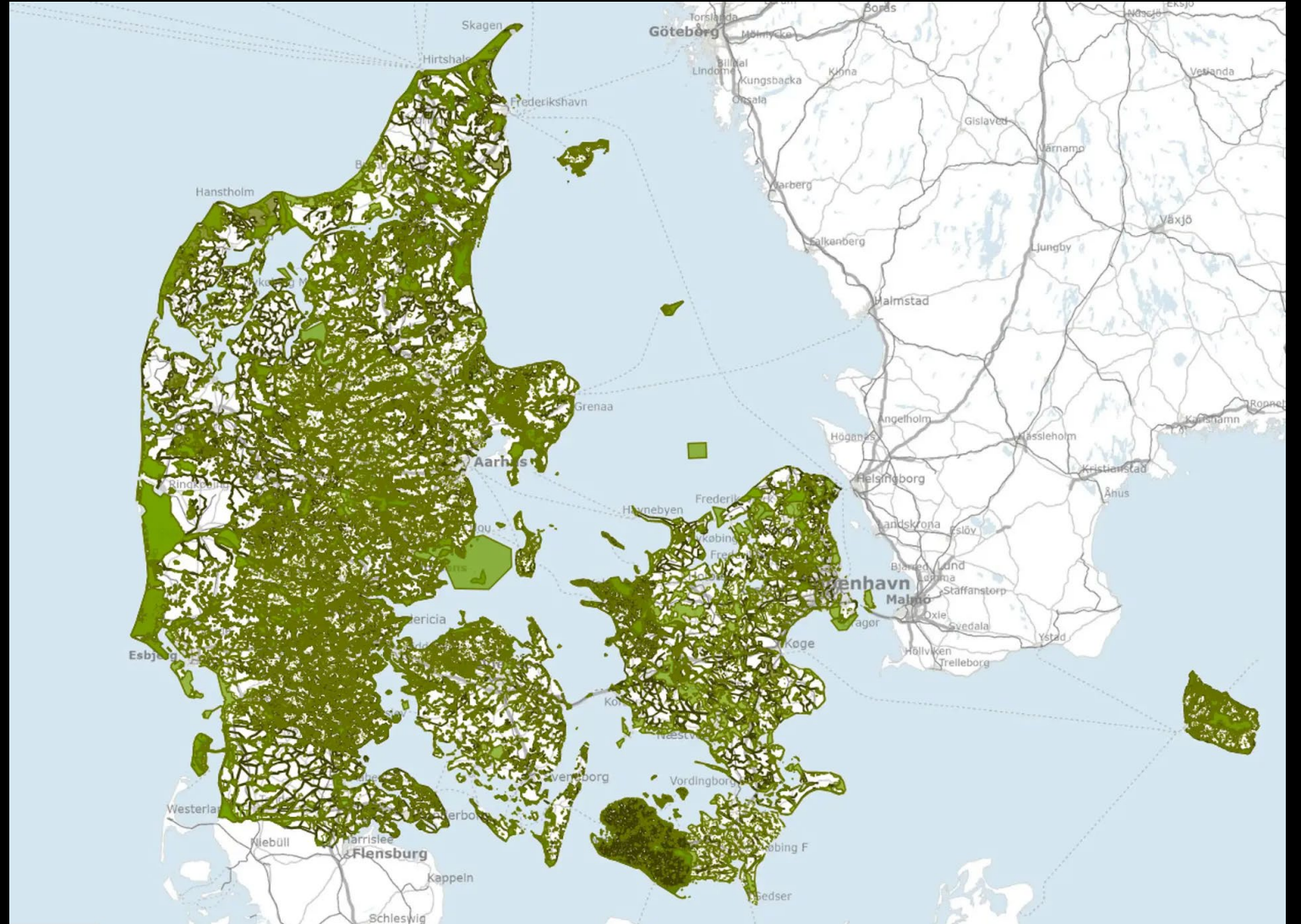
Map of Green Denmark "Grønt Danmarkskort"

Nature areas with particular
conservation interests

Ecological corridors

Potential nature areas

Potential ecological corridors



Map of Green Denmark
"Grønt Danmarkskort"

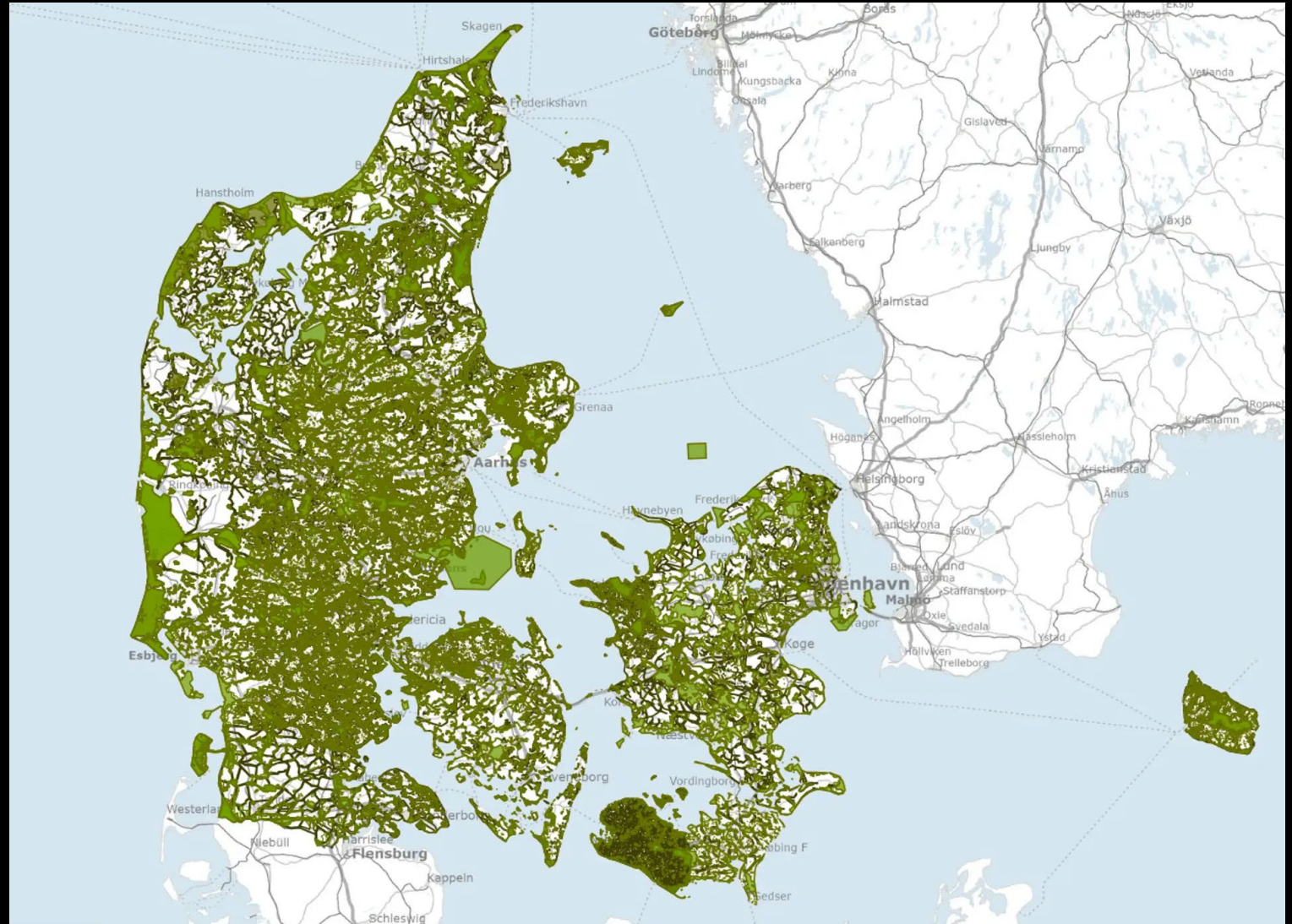
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An incredibly green Denmark!



Map of Green Denmark
"Grønt Danmarkskort"

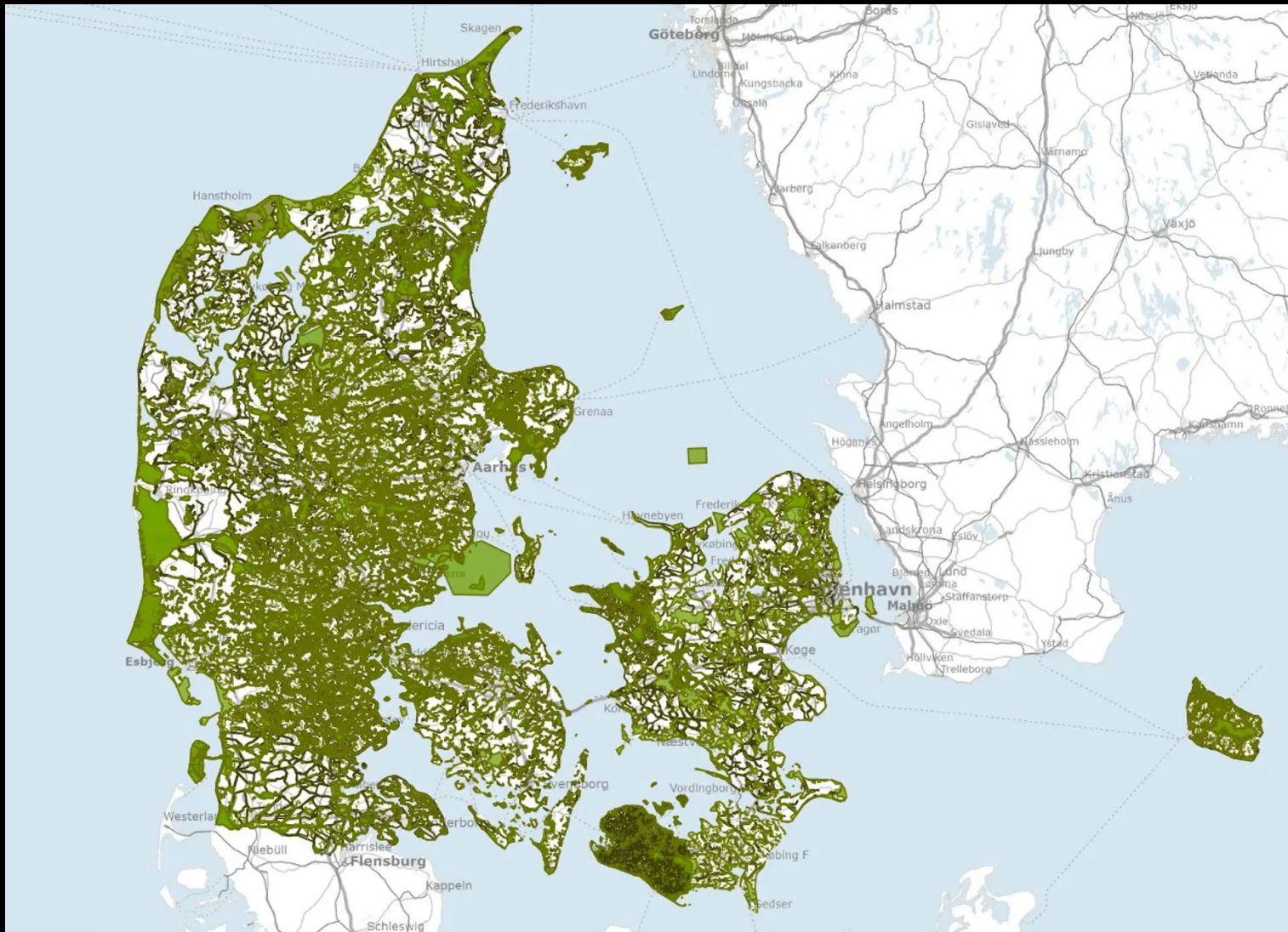
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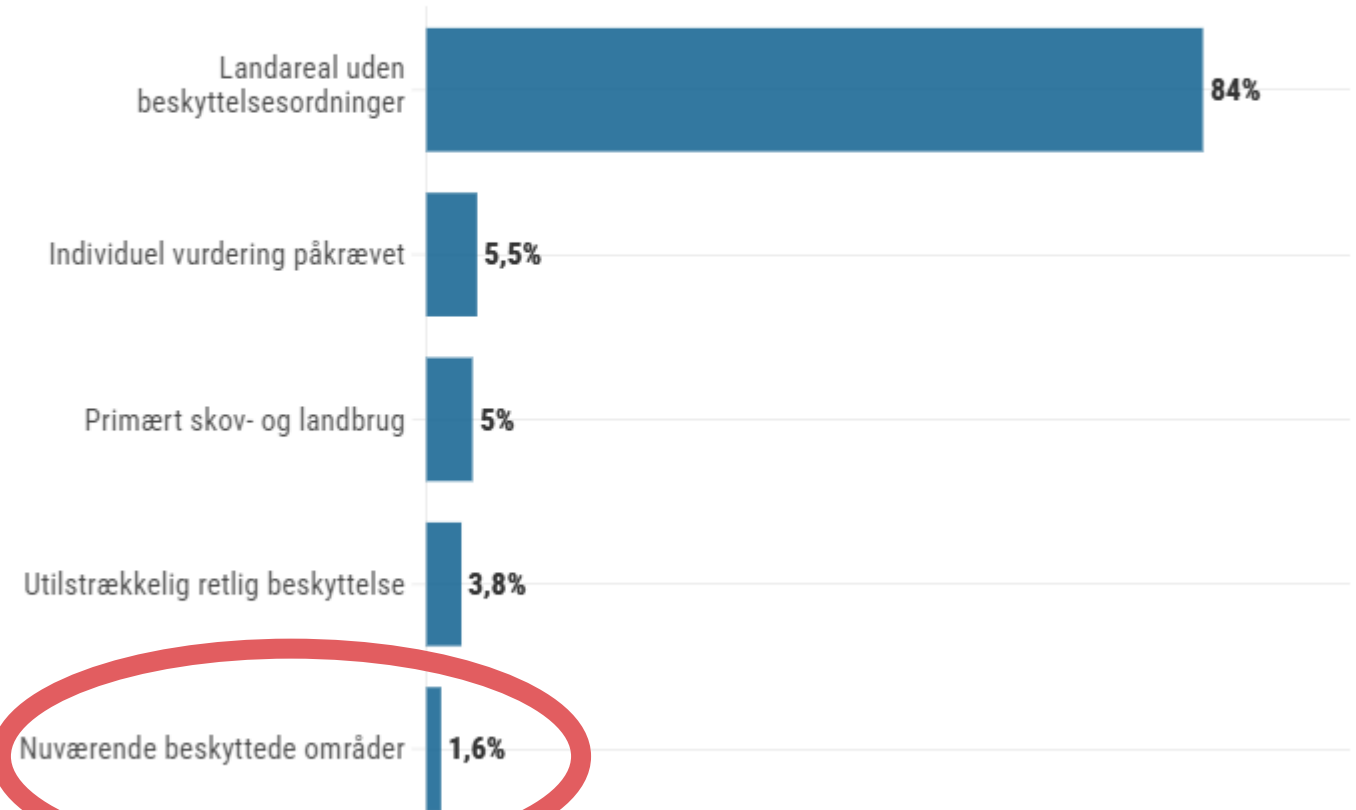
Biodiversity Council 2024

Strict protected areas: 1,6%

- If Nature National Parks are being implemented!

Status for beskyttede landområder, herunder også søer og vandløb

Grafikken viser, hvor stor en procentdel af det danske landareal, der under de nuværende naturbeskyttelsesordninger, kan betragtes som beskyttede.



Kilde: Biodiversitetsrådet

So there is a long way -

But lets consider some scenarios

How can we reach 10 % stricly protected nature?

- Low impact recreation and tourism
- No production, hunting, gathering etc. *at all*
- Nature 2000 areas, Nature National Parks; non- intervention forests, restored wetlands, carbon rich soils

So there is a long way -

But lets consider some scenarios

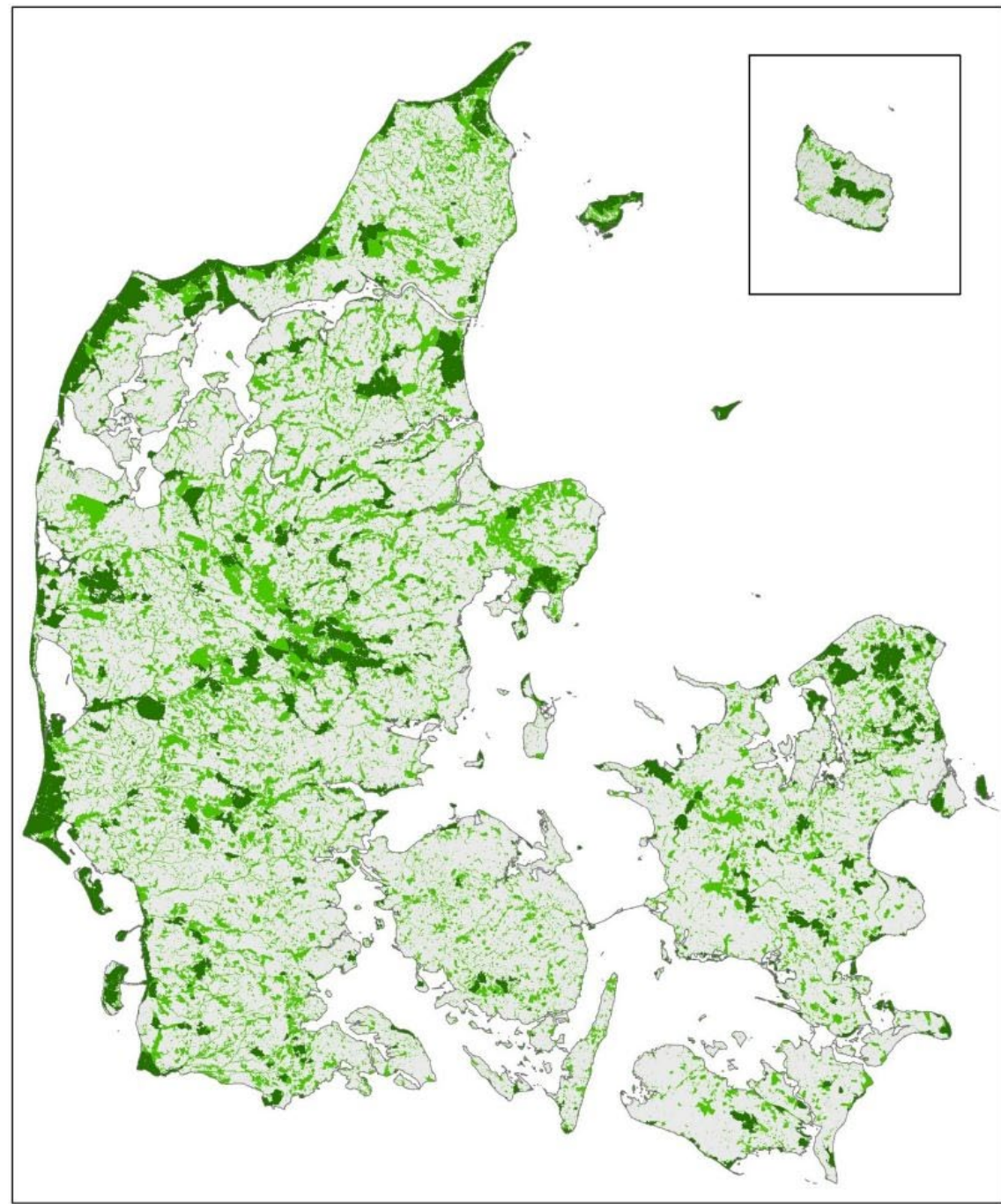
How can we reach additional 20 % not-so-strict-protected?

New forests, Urban green space, extensive farm land, extensive silvicultural systems

Targeting of set-aside farmland (catchment areas to vulnerable marine waters)

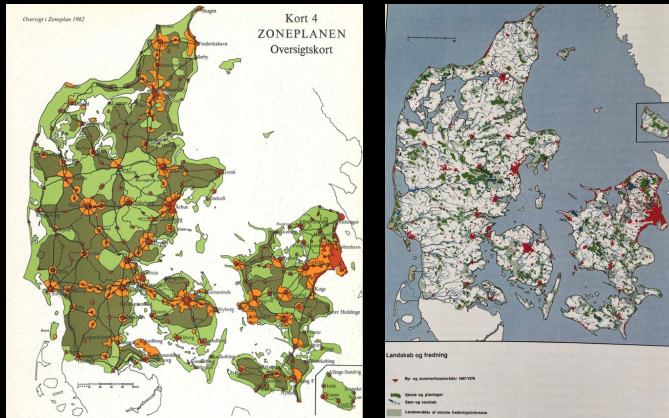
Large scale abandonment of reclaimed land, (10% of all farm land in Denmark)

DCE suggestion
10 % strict protected
20% other nature

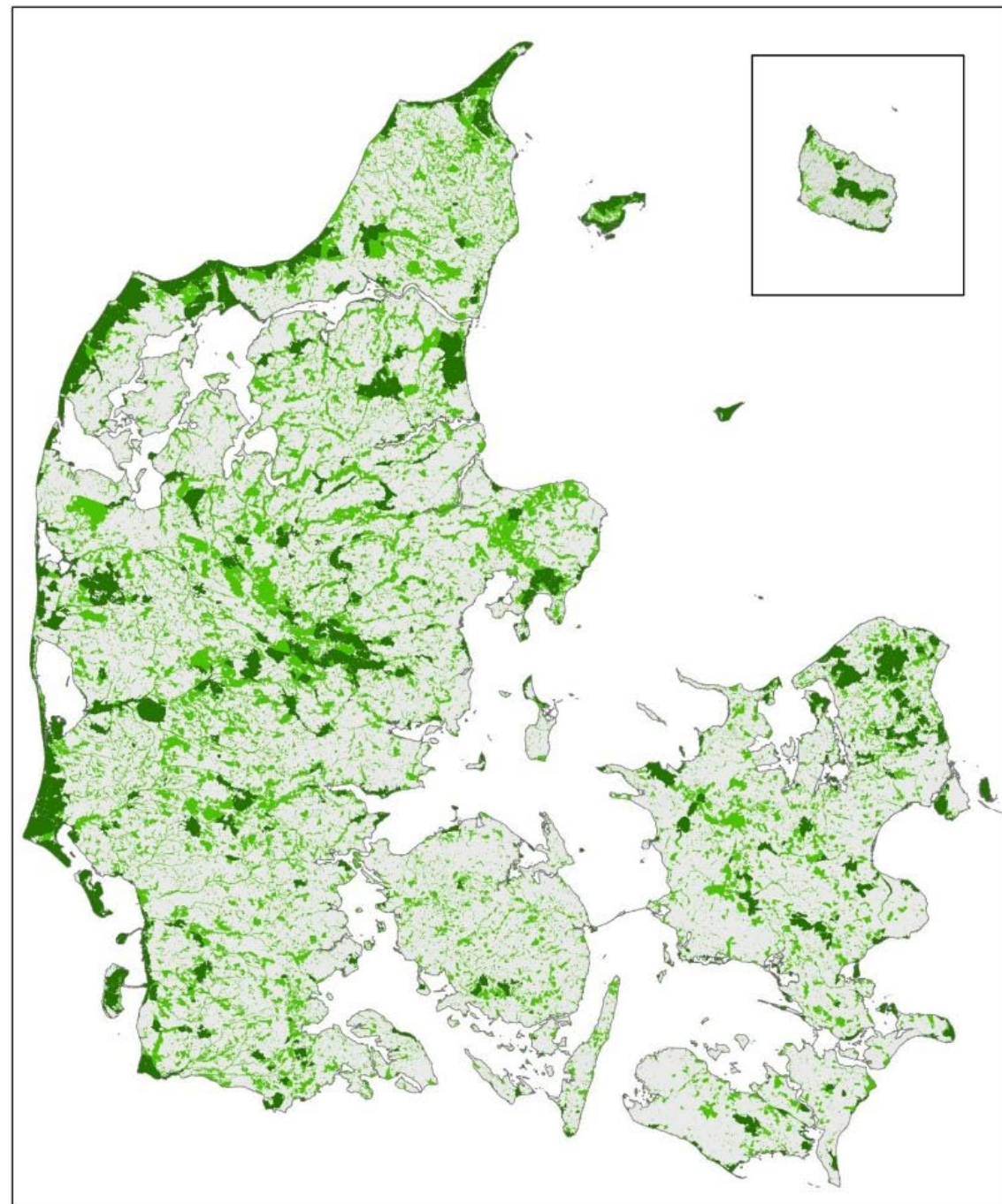


DCE suggestion
10 % strict protected
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"The usual suspects"

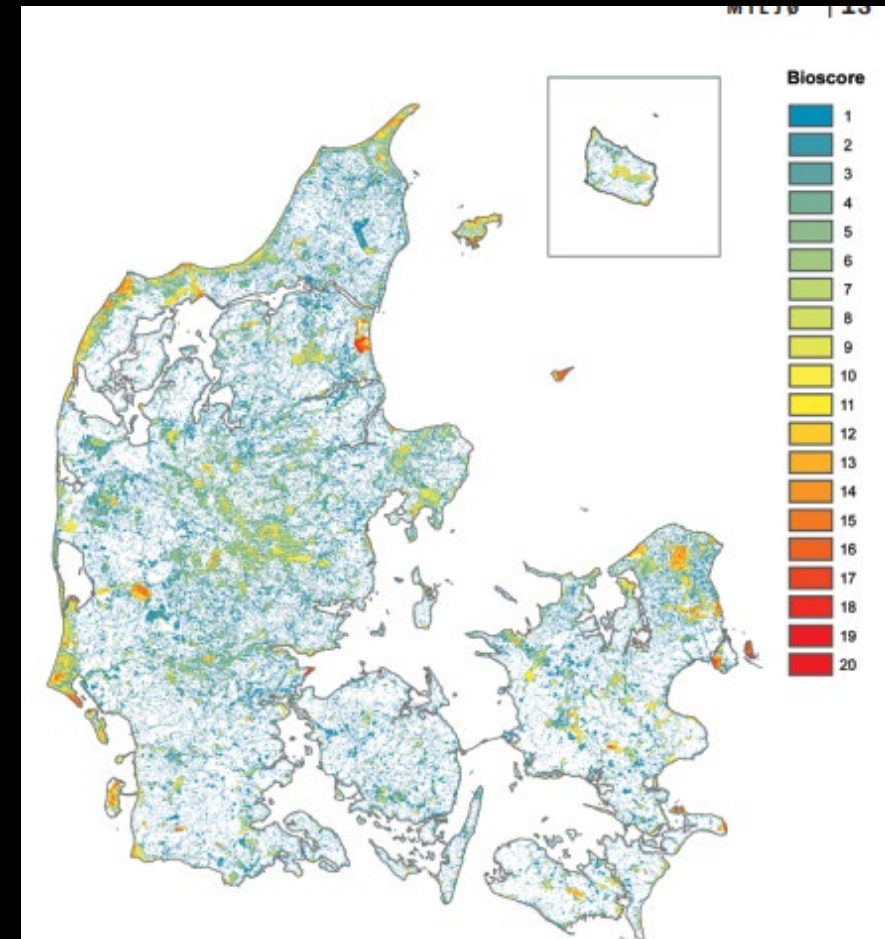


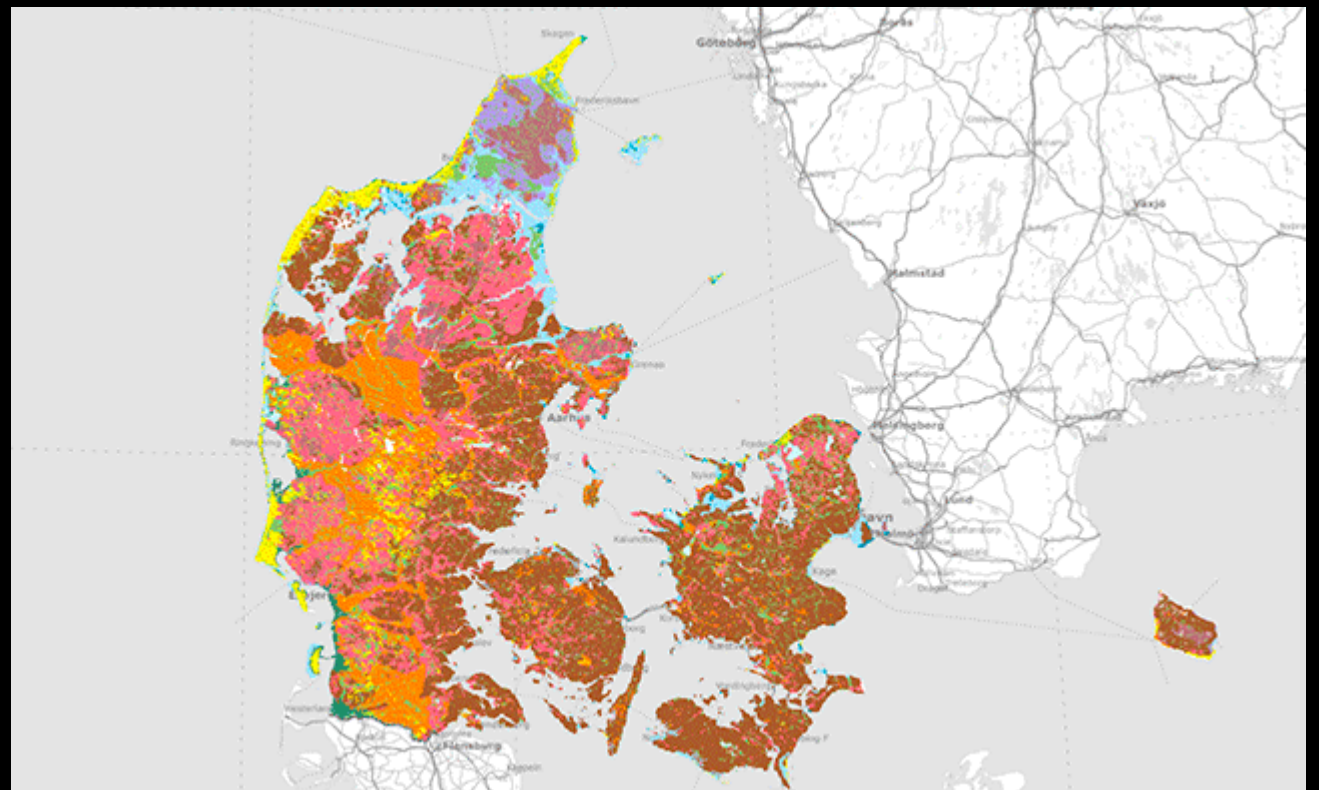
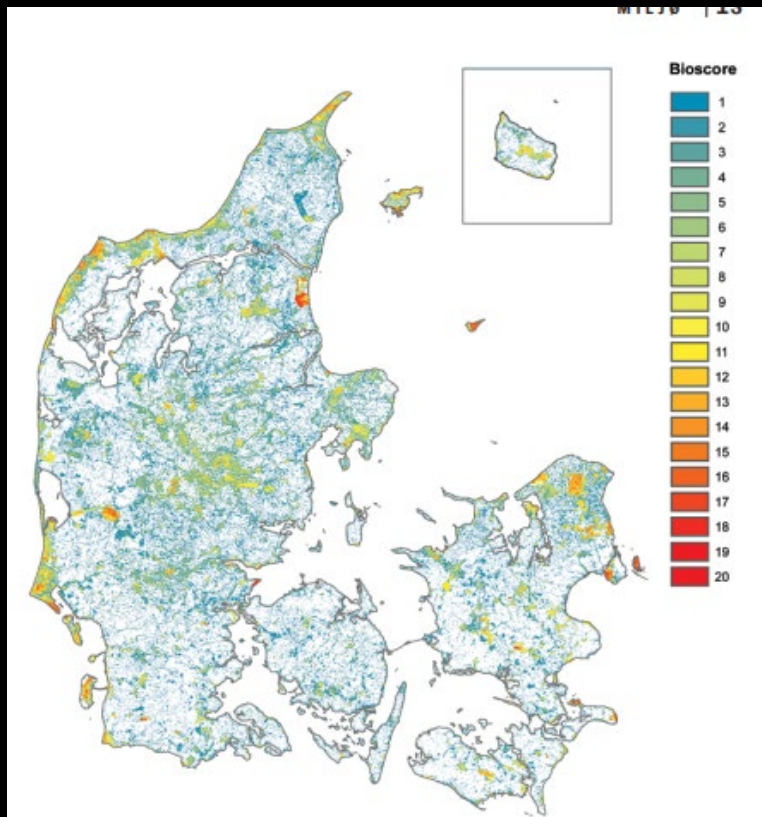
Which biases are we creating?
Blind Spots in nature management



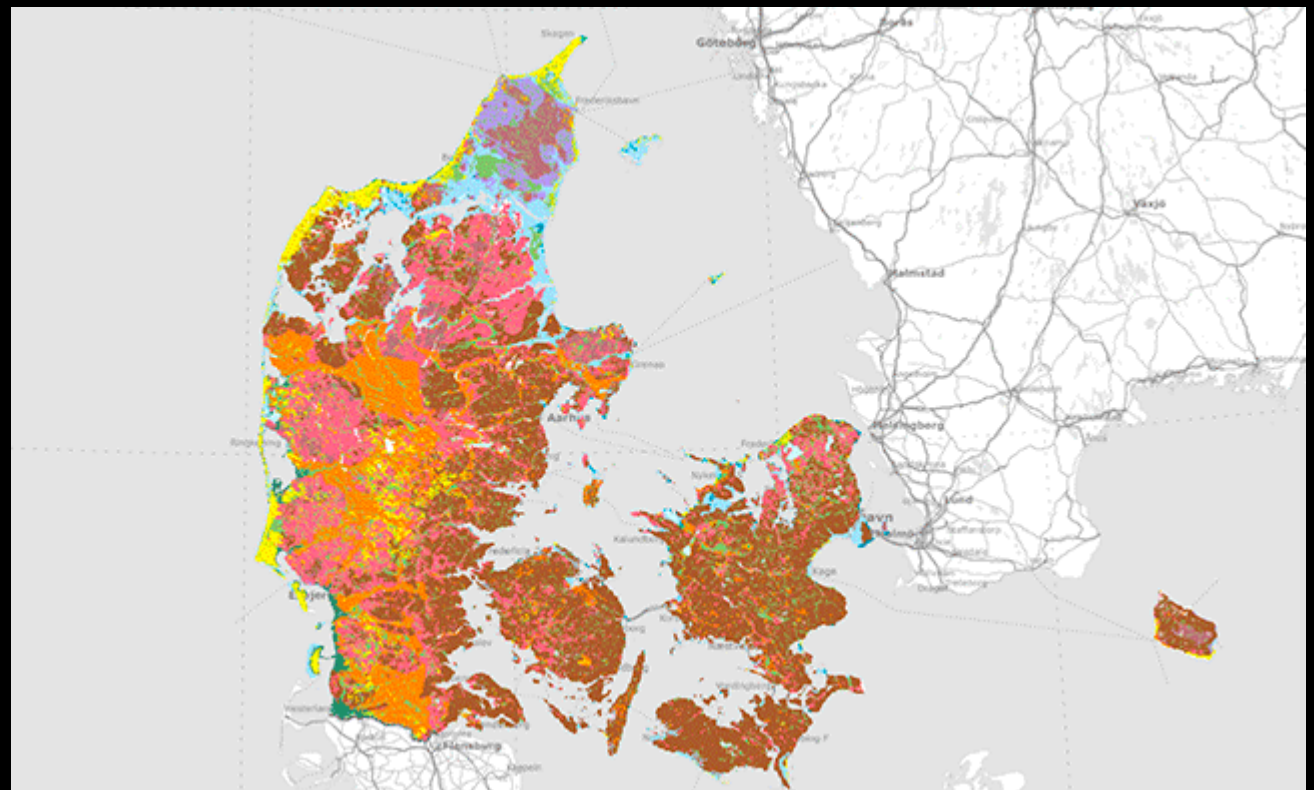
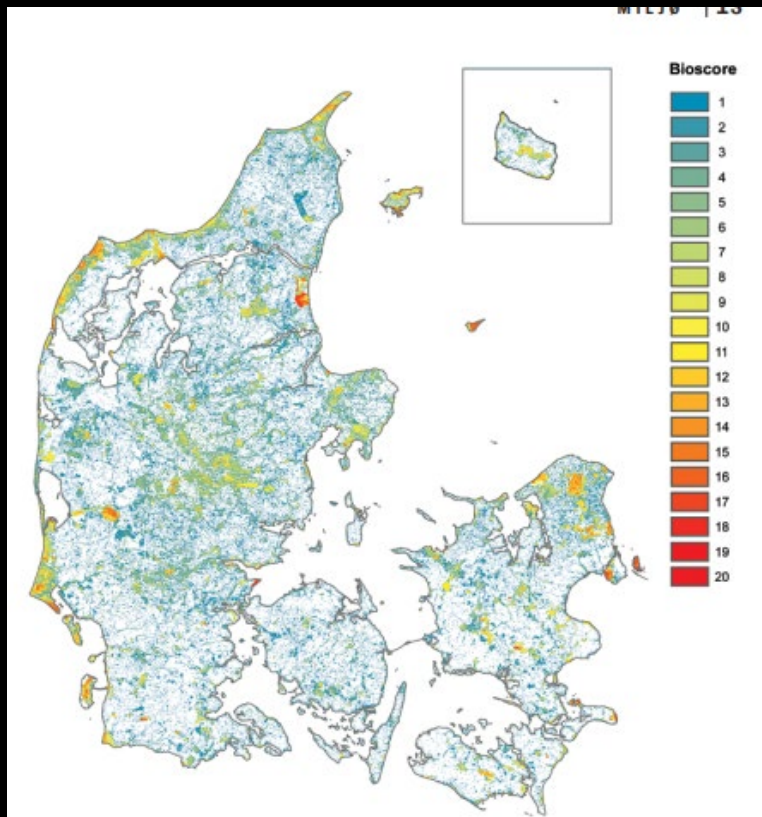
The suggestion matches the bioscore map
But the bioscore reproduces bias in the landscape
history

Biodiversity linked to less productive land
Specific landscape decisions





Bioscore and geology – dunes, fluvial sand, peat, and marine deposits house our species



Different scenarios for the location of nature

- Marginal land – the economic rationale
- Representative – the biological rationale
- The reclaimed territories – the rational rationale (we will lose it anyway)

How should this be financed?

EU CAP

Private funds

Business models in extensive farming

Government finances

Private companies

The landscape jigsaw puzzle

Farming will give way to nature (and much more)

Climate change will force farming away from reclaimed areas (15%)

Peat soils will be re-wetted (100.000 ha)

Aquatic environment plans will force intensive farming out of catchment areas to vulnerable marine waters

Afforestation targets (250.000 ha)

