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structures - a European perspective; Natural disturbances and the amount of large trees, deciduous trees and coarse woody debris in the forests of Novgorod Region, Russia

Natural forest remnants and transport infrastructure - does history matter for biodiversity conservation planning? Do empirical thresholds truly reflect species tolerance to habitat alteration?; Habitat thresholds and effects of forest landscape change on the distribution and abundance of black grouse and capercaillie; Area-sensitivity of the sand lizard and spider wasps in sandy pine heath forests - umbrella species for early successional biodiversity conservation?; Influence of edges between old deciduous forest and clearcuts on the abundance of passerine hole-nesting birds in Lithuania

Quantitative snag targets for the three-toed woodpecker *Picoides tridactylus*; Large woody debris and brown trout in small forest streams - towards targets for assessment and management of riparian landscapes; Occurrence of Siberian jay *Perisoreus infaustus* in relation to amount of old forest at landscape and home range scales; Old-growth boreal forests, three-toed woodpeckers and saproxylic beetles - the importance of landscape management history on local consumer-resource dynamics; Management targets for the conservation of hazel grouse in boreal landscapes

Occurrence of mammals and birds with different ecological characteristics in relation to forest cover in Europe - do macroecological data make sense? Assessing landscape thresholds for the Siberian flying squirrel; Habitat requirements of the pine wood-living beetle *Tragosoma deorsum* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) at log, stand, and landscape scale; Monitoring forest biodiversity - from the policy level to the management unit; Measuring forest biodiversity at the stand scale - an evaluation of indicators in European forest history gradients

Land management data and terrestrial vertebrates as indicators of forest biodiversity at the landscape scale

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## Sommario/riassunto

Maintaining forest biodiversity by combining protection, management and restoration of forest and woodland landscapes is a central component of sustainable development. Evidence that there are threshold levels for how much habitat loss may be tolerated for viable populations of specialised species to be maintained. Policy-makers, businesses and managers pose questions about how to balance use of renewable forest resources and conserve biodiversity. Examples are presented on how biodiversity assessments can be made. Proposes how the critical gaps in o

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