

Finland is enlivened by

diverse forests and fields with their headlands

Biodiversity in forests and agricultural environments helps our livelihoods to survive climate change. Richness of species and biotopes, as well as genetic diversity inside species, maintains essential ecosystem services. In agreements and strategies widely acknowledged goal to halt biodiversity loss encourages us to take measures for nature.



The aim of goal 15 is to protect terrestrial ecosystems and to promote their sustainable use, as well as to stop soil depletion and loss of biodiversity. Agriculture and forestry are essentially significant in achieving these goals.



Goal 15.2 encourages to sustainable forest management. Good practices are essential also in agriculture. In Finland, methods have been developed during centuries to pay ever more attention to various elements of ecological sustainability. In

forest management valuable nature areas are secured, and vital structural elements important to biodiversity, like decayed wood, are enhanced by nature management. In agricultural environments we ensure diverse crop rotation on the fields, and enrich nature with cattle grazing and with management of traditional rural biotopes and wetlands.

Goal 15.3 is implemented by taking care of productivity and cleanliness of soil, with help of agriculture and forestry. Finnish soils are clean, as fertilizers and soil amendments are well examined and controlled. Pollutants have not ended up to our soil from the air, either.

Goal 15.5 focuses on reducing habitat degradation and protection of threatened species. In Finland biodiversity is safeguarded with combination of conservation and nature management. Forest conservation, based on the principle of voluntariness and full reimbursement, has proved to be a useful method in safeguarding biodiversity without confrontations. Possibilities are also offered by restoring, which supports the good status of waters, for instance on peat lands.

Environmental sustainability

MTK tells its members about the importance of biodiversity, and increases awareness of good practices. With voluntary activities, based on landowners' goals, good results are achieved.

Economical sustainability

MTK strives to contribute to landowners' and farmers' possibilities for sustainable business in the countryside. It is possible to create markets for biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Social sustainability

MTK supports landowners' efforts in biodiversity and productive land management in a way which contributes to appreciation of ecosystem services, and their well-balanced consideration.