

LAND DEGRADATION

Est. **3.7m ha**
(~42% of Azerbaijan's territory)

is subject to the damaging effects of erosion.

Est. **0.6m ha**

is adversely affected by salinization, to the extent that it is no longer suitable for agriculture

In some parts of Azerbaijan (e.g. on the slopes of the Talish mountains) **forests are still being further fragmented** as economically valuable timber species (such as nut and oak) are harvested illegally.

The conversion of the **lowland grasslands into agricultural land** through ploughing and scrub removal is fragmenting many remaining areas of natural steppes.

The construction of **dams and reservoirs on the major rivers** flowing into the Caspian Sea has created obstacles fragmenting riverine habitats for some key species.

HABITAT FRAGMENTATION

CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change will have negative implications on water availability and ecosystem productivity.

Forest, high mountain, water, wetland and marine ecosystems may be particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Climate change will cause deforestation, river depletion, soil erosion, and warming of the Caspian Sea, which will have negative effects on biodiversity.

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