



Picture: Tornator



OBJECT OF BIODIVERSITY PROGRAM: ENSURING AND INCREASING BIODIVERSITY OF FORESTS

The aim of Tornator's 10-year Biodiversity Program is to ensure and increase forest biodiversity by introducing new measures to improve biodiversity. We will increase active nature management in forests, protect valuable areas, continue and develop our successful stakeholder collaboration and monitor the effects our measures have in terms of biodiversity.

Measures under the Biodiversity
Program not only improve the status of
endangered forest and drained peatland
species and habitats, but also promote
ecosystem services, water protection,
game management and mitigation of
climate change.

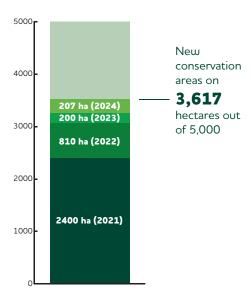
Our goals by the end of 2030:

- to establish 5,000 hectares of nature conservation areas
- to restore at least 3,000 hectares of drained peatland habitats
- at least 200 nature management projects to increase biodiversity in forests and water habitats
- to increase the amount of protective thickets in all stages of forest management
- to increase the continuum of decayed wood in our forests
- to increase the amount of continuous-cover forestry and tree species mixing in our forests

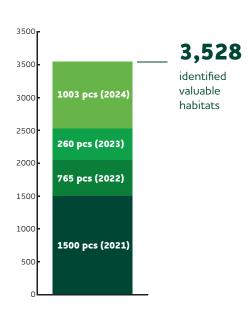


CONSERVATION

NATURE CONSERVATION AREAS



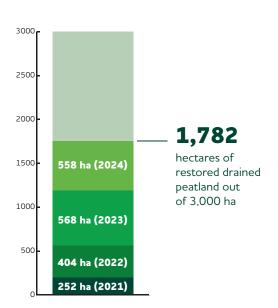
NEW VALUABLE HABITATS



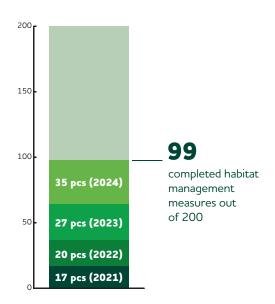


ACTIVE NATURE MANAGEMENT MEASURES

DRAINED PEATLAND RESTORATION

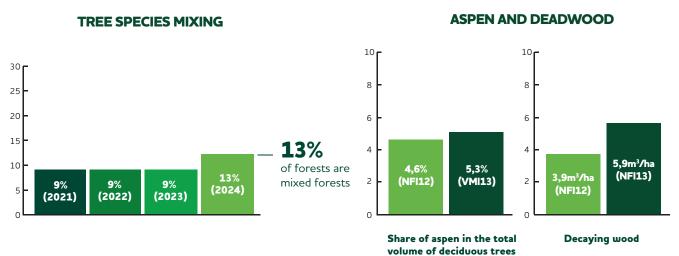


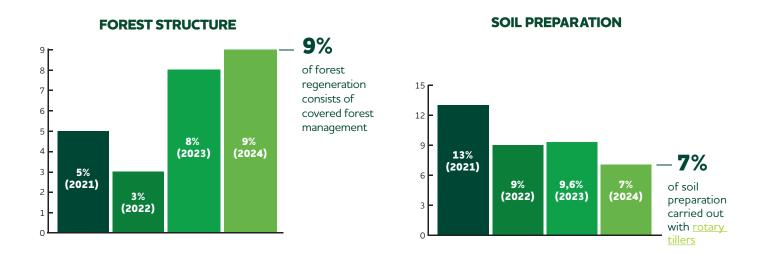
ACTIVE HABITAT MANAGEMENT



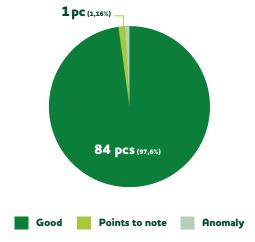


NATURE MANAGEMENT OF COMMERCIAL FORESTS





NATURE MANAGEMENT QUALITY ASSESSMENT IN 2024 AS PERCENTAGE OF FSC® LAND AREA



The assessment is not comparable with assessments made before 2023.

ESTABLISHMENT OF 8 NEW NATURE CONSERVATION AREAS, COVERING A TOTAL OF 207 HECTARES

Pictures: Tornator



PUROJÄRVENSUO, KAJAANI

Purojärvensuo was protected by a joint agreement between the Kainuu Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment, the UB Metsä fund and Tornator, as part of the Helmi Habitats Programme.

The total area of the nature conservation area is 144 hectares, of which 66 hectares are Tornator land. The nature conservation and recreational value of Purojärvensuo is enhanced by its location close to the city center of Kajaani. The conservation area is close to the Koutaniemi-Vuoreslahti hiking trails.

Purojärvensuo is a diverse landscape of barren open bogs and pine bogs, as well as some wooded mires. The restoration of the area was started by the Kainuu Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment in December.



Pictures: Tornator





SARVISALON HELMI, KITEE

Sarvisalon Helmi is a large and diverse area featuring esker aquifers and peat-covered areas in Kitee's Kesälahti in the southern parts of North Karelia. The conservation area covers 26 hectares and is protected as part of the Helmi Habitats Programme.

In addition to the nutrient-poor low sedge fen of Aukiasuo, the southern part of Aukiasuo and the shoreline of Särkilampi are characterised by swampy and eutrophic pine bogs and open bogs, while Majasuo features peatland, pine bogs and seasonal wetlands, and the northern parts of Vaassinsuo are typical barren swamplands.

The most valuable parts are those between Aukiasuo and Särkilampi, mostly existing in their natural state.

Pictures: Tornator



SUOJA-SAVIKKOLA, LIEKSA

The 67-hectare METSO conservation area of Suoja-Savikkola in Lieksa was established with the North Karelia Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment.

The natural value of the conservation area consists of wooded bogs and heath forests rich in decaying wood, both very important for biodiversity.

The conservation area is rich in natural springs, seepage areas, rills and streams, as well as natural slope bogs, fens and wooded mires.

RINNEMÄKI RICH FEN, RAUTAVAARA

The Rinnemäki rich fen is a mostly natural area consisting of several different fen types and supporting a wide variety of species. The size of the conservation area is 11.4 hectares, and it is protected as part of the Helmi Habitats Programme. In addition to the fens, the conservation area also includes low sedge fens and tall sedge pine fens, among other things. The conservation area also featured a natural spring and an abundance of decaying wood. The main tree species is spruce, mixed with birch, aspen and alder.

The Rinnemäki rich fen is protected as a site of national importance. The purpose of the conservation effort is to protect the marsh and forest fauna by keeping the area in its natural state.



In addition to the above-mentioned conservation areas, four other conservation areas were established in 2024 on Tornator's lands in North Savo, North and South Karelia and Kainuu.



DRAINED PEATLAND RESTORATION

Peatland restoration continued at its usual pace, and the annual target was nearly doubled. During the year, restoration work was completed on 558 hectares.

Since the early years of the biodiversity programme, the average area of peatlands to be restored has declined. Nevertheless, the sites are ecologically impressive water resources management units that also provide water conservation benefits.

Restored peatlands have also been found to have a positive effect on the development of grouse populations.

Peatland restoration is almost invariably a collaborative effort. In Kyrönsuo, Sonkajärvi, for example, a local tourism operator and the municipality are actively involved in the restoration work. The restoration of Kyrönsuo was completed in the summer of 2024. The "Volokinpolku" trail near Kyrönsuo is planned to run along the edge of the restored peatland so that hikers will be able to observe the restoration and learn more about Kyrönsuo from the information board.



Picture: Tornator

HABITAT RESTORATION IS A TEAM EFFORT

On the banks of the Koitajoki river, the forestry sector professionals sitting in the cabs of forestry machines and the restoration experts wielding shovels share a common goal. Finland's largest private restoration effort, the Koitajoki project by the Snowchange Cooperative, is currently underway, partially on Tornator's lands.

How did a fishing cooperative and Finland's largest private forest owner end up joining forces over a swamp? The answer can be found in the history of the Snowchange Cooperative.

The cooperative, whose main activity is fishing, started its restoration activities about 15 years ago.

"Professional fishermen like to fish and use their seines in healthy, clean waters. We found it quite natural to invest in the condition and restoration of water bodies," says Tero Mustonen, fisherman, researcher and co-founder of Snowchange.

The latest effort, the Koitajoki project in the Ilomantsi and Lieksa region, also extends onto Tornator's land.



The advantage of restoration is that it aims to improve the health of shared habitats, such as lakes or rivers. Tangible efforts help us achieve progress in many difficult issues that might otherwise cause a bottleneck.

TERO MUSTONEN

Returning species and test results sing songs of success

When wanting to improve water quality, we must turn our attention to the catchment areas. The restoration of catchment areas can reduce the leaching of nutrients and pollutants into water bodies. The methods used by Snowchange include restoring peatlands, the beds of running waters and catchment areas, and returning discharge conditions to their natural state.

At Koitajoki, the restoration workers also hope that, in the long term, the peatland restoration improves the water quality of the river. The coming years will reveal whether the collaborative effort was successful.

In addition to monitoring key species, scientific research and measurement of water quality is needed. The measurements monitor factors such as the levels of suspended solids, phosphorus, nitrogen and mercury.

According to Mustonen, despite man's best efforts, nature ultimately decides what happens in these areas.

"Studies show that a restored area is not the same as a natural area, but it can be very close and similar. However, in general, nature accepts well-restored areas as habitats, and food chains begin to recover."



Partnership means that differences of opinion can also be discussed

Over the course of its history, Snowchange has restored more than 50 sites in Finland. In the North Karelia region in particular, Snowchange and Tornator have crossed paths before, as Tornator is one of the largest forest owners in the region.

Mustonen is pleased with the cooperation between Snowchange and Tornator. The activities are guided by a cooperation agreement, which sets out where and how to work.

Some differences of opinion also occasionally come up. The challenges lie in the fact that Tornator's objectives are founded on productive forestry, and the company operates in line with these objectives. For example, the parties have discussed the option of refusing felling on mineral soils surrounded by peatlands that are in the process of restoration.

Snowchange would prefer to leave such areas untouched, whereas Tornator's business benefits from them. It is important to agree on the preservation of the natural state of restored areas.

"Both parties have expressed their honest opinions on these issues and other topics as well," says Mustonen.

Heated debate will not solve land use problems

The forest debate has been a hot topic for years. Mustonen does not believe that antagonism and headstrong rhetoric will solve the issue of sustainable land use.



"We must aim for a situation where the big players change their practices for the better. That will have major implications in terms of biodiversity loss."

As a positive example, Mustonen highlights Tornator's increase in continuous cover forestry on peatlands.



Tornator's new practices in peatlands, such as continuous cover forestry and special techniques used in forests, are a significant step forward for a major player.

Increasing the continuous cover cultivation of peatlands is part of Tornator's Biodiversity Program. The restoration of peatland habitats is also one of the priorities of the Biodiversity Program.



Restoring a spring at Palonen, Kuopio. Picture: Tornator

RECORD NUMBER OF NATURE MANAGEMENT SITES

A record number of active nature management sites were completed in 2024. The annual target is 20 sites, and a total of 35 sites were completed, including prescribed burning. This year, the operations related to active nature management sites focused on running waters and springs. Even the laborious sunny and dry (xerothermic) habitats were successfully managed, and the amount of invasive species control work increased even further.

Working for forest streams for the third year running

Running waters are important habitats for Finland's endangered migratory fish, such as trout, salmon and migratory whitefish. Endangered aquatic insects, mosses, crayfish, mussels, and mammals, such as the otter, also need free-flowing waters.

WWF Finland, Tornator and Stora Enso continued to restore running waters by repairing forest streams over the course of 2024. Volunteer events were organised in Ruokolahti, Juuka, Joroinen, Kuopio and Nurmes. More than 30 trout redds, or spawning grounds, were built in five different forest streams. In total, the volunteers restored and diversified 400 metres of running waters in forests. A total of around 60 people participated in the volunteer restoration project in 2024. In addition, 90 upper secondary school students and their teachers put their best foot forward in the Siltapuro volunteer project in Nurmes.

MEASURING AND REPORTING ON ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke) was commissioned to deliver calculations on the variables indicating the biodiversity of Tornator-owned forests and their development, based on the National Forest Inventory (NFI9–NFI13) test area data. Tornator's forests included 1,544 test areas for productive forestland in the NFI13 materials. Key findings:

- The total volume of growing stock increased by 18% and the total volume of deciduous trees by 24% compared to NFI9 (1996–2003).
- The share of mixed forests on productive forestland has increased by 3 percentage points compared to 2009–2013.
- The number of deciduous trees over 30 cm in diameter has doubled, and the number of deciduous trees over 40 cm in diameter has increased sixfold since 1996–2003

• The total volume of dead trees has increased by almost 70% compared to 1996–2003.

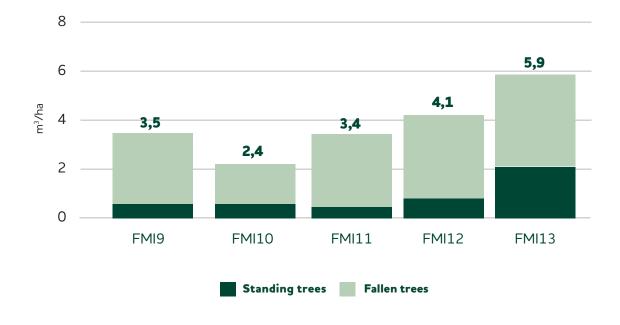
The average volume of hard or fresh dead trees has more than doubled since 1996–2003. The most significant change has occurred in the last 10 years, when the harvesting of dead trees was avoided, in particular due to certification requirements.

For the first time, an estimate of the deadwood volumes in stumps (4.5 m³/ha) was also obtained.

There has also been a 140% increase in bilberry cover and a 46% increase in lingonberry cover between the 1995 and 2023 vegetation inventories.

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DEAD TREES ON PRODUCTIVE FORESTLAND





Picture: Tornator

MANAGEMENT OF XEROTHERMIC HABITATS AS THE THEME FOR 2024

The management and restoration of sunny and dry, or xerothermic, slopes was the main theme of nature management in 2024. We got to know these fragile and easily overgrown habitats better, both in theory and in practice. Consideration of xerothermic habitats is one of the priorities in the biodiversity roadmap for the wood processing industry.

The management of esker forest is often a series of different actions that rarely coincide in the same calendar year. The sites prepared for management efforts in 2024 will be completed in 2025.

Xerothermic habitats are characterised by an abundance of sunlight and warmth. The plants and animals living in such habitats are adapted to dry, hot conditions. Examples of xerothermic habitats include open meadows, sandy beaches and south-facing slopes of esker forests. These arid, dry and marginal habitats are home to around 12% of all threatened forest species of Finland.

Tornator's experts were trained to understand xerothermic habitats in two different field training sessions in Huuhanrinne, Ruokolahti and Linnaharju, Vieremä. The training also included an online course delivered by Tapio, in which Tornator also participated. The trainers were experts from Tapio Palvelut Oy. The training sessions provided an opportunity to learn about the identification of xerothermic habitats and how to take these sensitive habitats into account in land use.

PRESCRIBED BURNING OF A XEROTHERMIC HABITAT IN HUUHANRANTA, RUOKOLAHTI IN JUNE

Although the early summer seemed chilly and we had to wait until June for the soil to dry out, the weather warmed up enough to allow improverishment burning of the xerothermic habitat as a nature management measure in optimal conditions in the week after Midsummer.

The site in Huuhanranta was a southwest-facing slope spanning just under one hectare that had been cleared in the summer of 2023 for improverishment burning. In order to successfully de-nutrilize the forest floor, the felling residue was also removed from the site.

As is always the case with prescribed burning, a lot of time was spent on organising and preparing the work, as well as on the final tasks of the project, but the burning and extinguishing was completed in one day. In the morning of the day of the improverishment burning, pumps were installed on the shore of Lake Saimaa and a fire hose network was spread around the area to be burnt. Particular attention was paid to the irrigation of the terrain surrounding the area to be burnt.

As the winds of the hot, sunny day died down in the evening, the fire was started. This was done from the top of the steep slope in horizontal ignition lines. The lines were placed a few metres apart. Once one line had been thoroughly burnt, the next line was ignited. The burn proceeded as planned with about 10 people overseeing the project. The about one-hectare area was burnt in about four hours.

From the point of view of ecological impact, the prescribed burning was very successful, as the mor layer was almost

completely burnt. The site also proved to be easy and effective in terms of fire control, and the conditions were perfect for safe burning.

During the final extinguishing phase of the burning, insect researcher Petri Martikainen, who carried out a survey of the species in the area in the summer of 2023, was brought in. He was able to set up traps for another species survey in the burnt area while the last plumes of smoke were still rising.

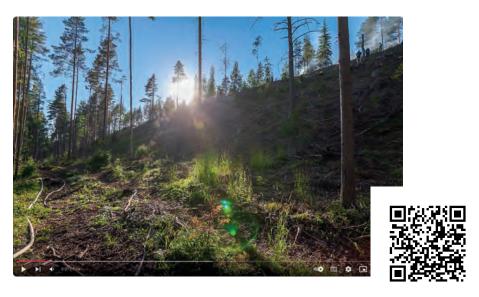
In the 2024 survey of the burnt area, several interesting species of beetles dependent on forest fires were discovered shortly after the restorative prescribed burning. The most important of these was Stephanopachys linearis, a beetle that lives on burnt conifers and is protected under the EU Habitats Directive. Other rare species dependent on fires included Allandrus undulatus, the black fire beetle, or Melanophila acuminata, and Sphaeriestes stockmanni. None of these were detected in the pre-burn trapping, which means that they arrived at the site after being attracted by the burnt trees.

The authorities, the media, stakeholders and local residents were actively informed of the prescribed burning. Journalists from a local newspaper and the Finnish Broadcasting Company (Yle) were present to report on the process. All parties had an understanding, positive attitude towards the improverishment burning.



Time lapse of improverishment burning in a xerothermic habitat, June 2024

A time-lapse video taken during the improverishment burning of the xerothermic habitat in Huuhanranta. The video illustrates the course of the burning day, from the ignition to the final extinguishing.



Watch the video

Improverishment burning of a xerothermic habitat as a nature management measure, June 2024

The main threat to species living in xerothermic habitats is the encroachment of forest cover. That is why the nature management measures to improve xerothermic habitats include thinning and small-scale clearcutting, harvesting of felling residues, and restorative prescribed burning of a xerothermic habitat spanning about one hectare in the summer of 2024.



Watch the video

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SITES

PROJECT	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
Hukkasuo, Koivupuro, submerged weir	Lieksa	Raising the water level of a cleared brook, and erosion protection.
Siltapuro, redds (spawning grounds)	Nurmes	In the Metsäpurojen puolesta project for the pro- tection of forest streams, we worked together with Nurmes upper secondary school to build redds.
Stream restoration, Aisusjoki	Juuka	Together with OP Metsä, restoration of a stream bed as a volunteer project.
Hukkamäki, raising the water level of a spring	Киоріо	Raising the water level of a drained spring by restoring the discharge channel.
Himalayan balsam, Halola 2024	Kontiolahti	Proactive control of the spread of Indian balsam.
Volunteer restoration of the Palosenjoki river 2024	Kuopio	Restoration work on the Palosenjoki river in the Metsäpurojen puolesta project.
Restoration of springs, Marjomäki	Sotkamo	Restoration of springs as the Helmi Habitats Project by the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment.
Restoration of springs and spring streams, Polttosuo	Sotkamo	Restoration of an old stream bed.
Restoration of a stream bed, Polttosuo	Sotkamo	Restoration of an old stream bed.
Restoration of a stream bed, Kiltuanmäki	Sotkamo	Restoring a stream to its natural channel.
Stream restoration, Niskasenpuro	Varkaus	Creating redds in the Metsäpurojen puolesta project.
Himalayan balsam control, Vaaranmäki	llomantsi	Control of Himalayan balsam with a neighbouring landowner.
Himalayan balsam control, Kinnulanvaara	llomantsi	Himalayan balsam control.
Mowing of semi-natural grassland, Möhkö	llomantsi	Clearing old pasture and preventing overgrowth.
Himalayan balsam, Sienimäki	lmatra	Control of Himalayan balsam in an urban environment.
Restoration of Myllypuro stream	Paltamo	Myllypuro restoration and water management by a management association.
Stream restoration, Härkäjoki	Leppävirta	The Keski-Unnukka management association restored some of the Härkäjoki riverbed and built redds.
Stream restoration, Vepsänjoki	Juuka	Stream restoration volunteer work in the Metsäpurojen puolesta project.
Stream restoration, Sorveuskoski	Juuka	Building redds and restoring the discharge channel in the Metsäpurojen puolesta project.
Himalayan balsam control Immalanjärvi 2024	lmatra	Himalayan balsam control in Imatra's urban forests.
Esker management, private nature protection area, Linnaharju	Vieremä	The North Savo Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment carried out diverse esker management works in the Linnaharju private protected area.

PROJECT	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
Huuhanrinne esker management	Ruokolahti	Improverishment burning of a slope forest in the species-rich ridge site in Huuhanrinne.
Creating redds, Lanajoki	Ruokolahti	Redds were built in Lanajoki in the Metsäpurojen puolesta project.
Syrjäjoki, springs and ditches 2	Kaavi	Restoration of springs and spring streams in Syrjäjoki with the North Savo Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment.
Myllylampi private nature protection area, spring restoration	Nurmes	Metsähallitus restored a series of springs in the Myllylampi private protected area.
Löytynpuro, stream restoration, private nature protection area	Rautavaara	Restoration and recovery of a stream bed in the Löytrynsuo private protected area.
Stream restoration, private nature protection area Törisevänsuo	Joensuu	Restoration of a stream bed in the Törisevänsuo private protected area.
Prescribed burning, Palonen	Киоріо	The Palosensalo prescribed burning was continued next to the previously burned site in an area of about 7 hectares.
Prescribed burning, Majoinkangas	Joensuu	Prescribed burning of ten hectares in Joensuu in the autumn.
Prescribed burning, Kokkolansalo	Heinävesi	The four-hectare prescribed burning was also used to burn a one-hectare area of retention trees centralised in the prescribed burning site.
Prescribed burning, Silvenvaara	llomantsi	Around 17 hectares of prescribed burning in Ilomantsi.
Prescribed burning, Lieksa	Lieksa	Extensive prescribed burning in June.





Picture: Tornator

PARTNERSHIPS – IMPORTANT IN TORNATOR'S WORK TO PROMOTE BIODIVERSITY

The impact of work to promote biodiversity is improved by active cooperation with various stakeholders and actors. Connecting restoration projects with each other or with similar projects carried out by other actors also increases the ecological impact of biodiversity.

IDENTIFICATION OF THREATENED SPECIES LIVING IN SPRING HABITATS AND IMPACTS OF FORESTRY AND MANAGEMENT USING eDNA METHOD

We are involved in lina Eskelinen's doctoral research for the University of Jyväskylä, in which Eskelinen investigates the effects of restoration on species living in spring habitats and the identification of species using a new eDNA method. A significant number of the study sites are located on Tornator's lands in Kaavi and Sotkamo. The study produces new information about of one of our most threatened habitats. The results of this research can be used in the future for both forestry and restoration planning. The local knowledge of Tornator's planning experts has helped the study, and at the same time, we have gained a wealth of new information about the management of springs.

TURVAHIILI PROJECT GATHERED INFORMATION ON PEATLAND RESTORATION PRACTICES

TurvaHiili was an RRF forestry project under the Sustainable Growth Programme for Finland from 2022 to 2024. The aim of the project was to train current and future experts in the restoration of drained peatland to select the right sites for restoration and to successfully implement restoration measures.

We participated in the project steering group, podcasts and expert interviews. At Kontiosuo in Lieksa, owned by Tornator, a variety of practical methods were presented for restoring the peatland. The Kontiosuo camping trip was a great

success, attracting many participants from different organisations to visit the Tornator restoration site.

Listen to the podcasts of the TurvaHiili project

https://open.spotify.com/show/2CFtU8ZqJxK0Ved7nVOQMs

TORNATOR BECOMES WWF'S MAIN PARTNER IN WATER PROTECTION IN 2025

WWF and Tornator are launching a cooperation between 2025–2027. The aim of this cooperation is to assess the current state of Tornator's water protection and to set concrete, measurable targets to reduce adverse impacts on water bodies.

The project aims to raise awareness of water protection measures in the forestry sector and their integration into wider catchment area-level water protection. Forest planners are trained to master the materials and methods related to water protection. The project will also be the subject of communications-based cooperation.

The long-term goal is to cost-effectively implement larger catchment area-level forest planning and water conservation solutions in the Tornator areas and to improve the ecological status of water bodies. The aim is to ensure that planners and operators have the tools they need to take water issues into account in the future.

In addition, in 2025, Tornator will invest in the implementation of its Biodiversity Program, increasing the environmental skills of its staff and its active environmental communication.

TORNATOR'S BIODIVERSITY PROGRAM WAS FEATURED IN THE MEDIA IN 2024

ACTIVE NATURE MANAGEMENT	AND RESTORATION
Suoelinympäristöjä ennallistettiin Tornatorin mailla ennätysmäärä vuonna 2023	Metsäalan ammattilehti, 20.2.2024
Huuhanrannassa poltetaan pian metsää – Tavoitteina uhanalaisten lajien suojelu ja maisemanhoito	Uutisvuoksi, 10.5.2024
Ruokolahdella kammettiin perattuun puroon jälleen koski: "Saatiin soundia tähän hommaan"	Uutisvuoksi, 17.6.2024
Ruokolahden Huuhanrannassa kulotetaan harjumaastoa keskiviikkoiltana	Yle 25.6.2024
Keskiviikkoiltana Ruokolahdella Huuhanrannan suunnalla on runsaasti savua ilmassa – Tornator kulottaa hehtaarin verran metsää	Uutisvuoksi, 26.6.2024
Metsäyhtiö poltti harvinaista harjumaisemaa – tavoittee- na parantaa paahdetta rakastavien kasvien elinympäristöä	Yle, 27.6.2024
Kulotus Ruokolahden Huuhanrannassa teki karua jälkeä, ja se oli tarkoituskin: "Suomen kärkikohteita paahdelajeille"	Etelä-Saimaa ja Uutisvuoksi, 27.6.2024
Yle Suomen Päivä -lähetys Radio Suomessa	Yle Radio Suomi, 27.6.2024
Metsäyhtiö poltti harvinaista harjumaisemaa – tavoittee- na parantaa paahdetta rakastavien kasvien elinympäristöä	Yle verkkosivuartikkeli
Huuhanranta kulotus -tv-juttu	Yle Kaakkois-Suomen alueuutiset, 27.6.2024
Vepsänjoella talkoiltiin taimenen elinolojen puolesta	Vaarojen Sanomat 2.7.2024
Metsäpuro paranee talkoilla ja ämpäriketjun avulla	Savon Sanomat ja Warkauden Lehti, 10.8.2024
CONSERVATION A	REAS
Lieksan Kalliojärvelle perustetaan uusi luonnonsuojelualue	Karjalainen, 11.1.2024, 12.1.2024
Lieksan Kalliojärvelle perustetaan uusi luonnonsuojelualue	Yle, 11.1.2024
Viekiin uusi luonnonsuojelualue	Lieksan Lehti, 12.1.2024
Kalliojärven pahta Lieksassa täydentää Metso-ohjelman suojelualueverkostoa	Viikko Pohjois-Karjala, 15.1.2024
Kajaanilainen Purojärvensuo suojellaan	Yle, 14.6.2024
Tornatorille historiallinen suojelusopimus, yhtiöllä jo yli 2000 Metso-hehtaaria	Metsälehti, 12.11.2024
Tornator perustaa merkittävän suojelualueen Lieksaan	Metsätrans, 12.11.2024
Metsäyhtiö Tornator perustaa merkittävän suojelualueen Lieksan Jaakonvaaraan	Yle, 13.11.2024
Lettoja ja lähteitä – Lieksaan uusi kangasmetsien ja soiden suojelualue	Parasta Suomessa.fi, 14.11.2024

TORNATOR'S BIODIVERSITY PROGRAM WAS PRESENTED AT SEVERAL PUBLIC EVENTS DURING THE YEAR. IN ADDITION, INFORMATION ABOUT THE BIODIVERSITY PROGRAM WAS WIDELY COMMUNICATED THROUGH TORNATOR'S SOCIAL MEDIA CHANNELS:

 $In stagram, Facebook, Linked In \ and \ You Tube.$