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Abstract

A review of the history, definitions and methods of continuous cover forestry with special attention to afforestation and restocking

A. Pommerening and S. T. Murphy

Summary:

Continuous cover forestry (CCF) is not a new idea in forest management but there has been renewed interest in it for the potential it has to meet the sustainability requierements which are part of the Rio/Helsinki process and certification. Broadly speaking CCF includes those silvicultural systems which involve continuous and uninterrupted maintenance of forest cover and which avoid clearcutting.

However, there is considerable confusion with regard to terms and definitions and even the phrase continuous cover forestry is not universally known. CCF systems are being introduced throughout Europe, where there is emphasis on the direct transformation of existing even-aged plantations to some form of mixed, unevenaged woodland. There is also the opportunity to establish such woodlands either at re-stocking or when afforesting former agricultural land but so far there has been little discussion of the methods that can be used to do this. One approach would be to use nurse crops to aid establishment of desired species, especially where there are difficult site conditions or the trees naturally require cover for optimal growth. The use of nurse crops is already a familiar part of forest practice and has found various applications in Britain, Scandinavia and other parts of Europe. This paper outlines the historical roots of continuous cover forestry,

discussed definitions and features of the current debate and explores potential silvicutural methods with special attention to the direct establishment of mixed forest stands through afforestation and restocking.

forest management

methodology: analysis, statistics

methodology: survey, inventory, monitoring

Notes

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Tartalom:

Introduction

History of continuous cover forestry

Definitions

Continuity of woodland conditions

Emphasis on vertical and horizontal structure

Mixed age classes and tree species

Attention to site limitations

Selective individual tree silviculture

Conservation of old trees, deadwood and protection of rare and endangered plant and animal species

Promotion of native tree species/provenances and broadleaves

Ecologically sensitive forest protection, thinning and harvesting operations, ecologically sensitive wildlife management

The establishment of forest margins and a network of protected forests

Continuous cover and afforestation/restocking

Brief review of regional European experiences with nurse crops

Underplanting techniques

Conclusions

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References

Címszavazva - VA

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