Forestry in Slovenia

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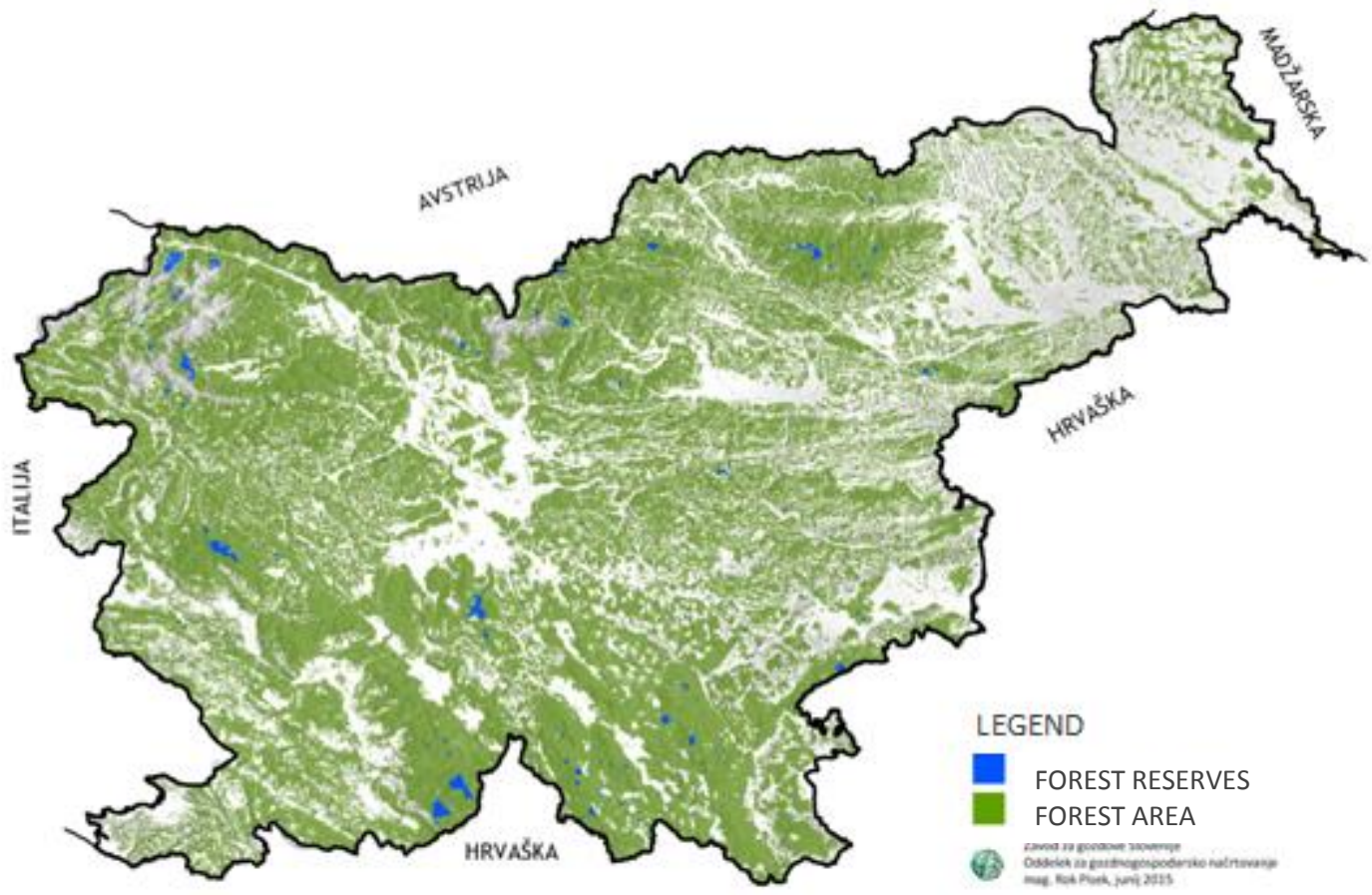
FOREST COVER AND PROTECTED FORESTS



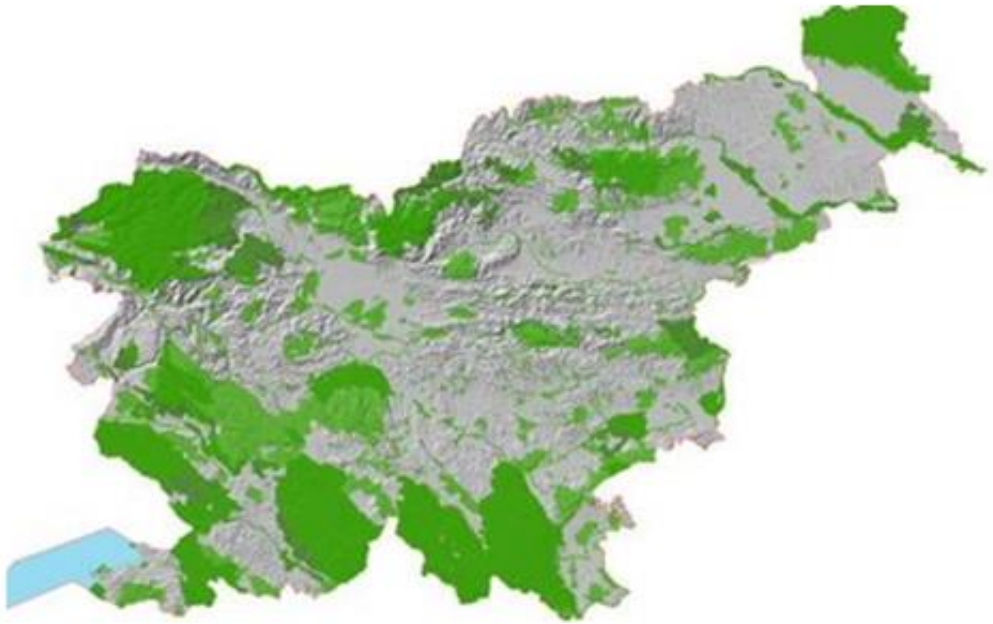
Forest cover in Slovenia (Gozdni rezervati v Sloveniji, 2015)

CLOSE TO NATURE MANAGEMENT AND INTEGRATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY
- NO CLEAR CUTS
- FREESTYLE SILVICULTURAL SYSTEM
- FOLLOW PRINCIPLES IN NATURE
- PERMANENT FOREST COVER
- NATURAL REGENERATION, PLANTING NATIVE SPECIES
- NATURAL TREE SPECIES AND DIVERSITY
- MULTILAYER STRUCTURE
- COMPLEX FOREST TENDING
- FOREST FUNCTIONS
- MANAGEMENT PLANS

PROTECTED FORESTS AND NATURA 2000 SITES

- HIGH PROPORTION OF FORESTS WITH NATURAL STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION
- 172 FOREST RESERVES – 9500 ha – 0,80 % OF ALL FORESTS
- NATURA 2000 37 % OF THE COUNTRY → 71 % IN THE FOREST



Natura 2000 in Slovenia (Natura 2000 v Sloveniji, 2007)

DEAD WOOD

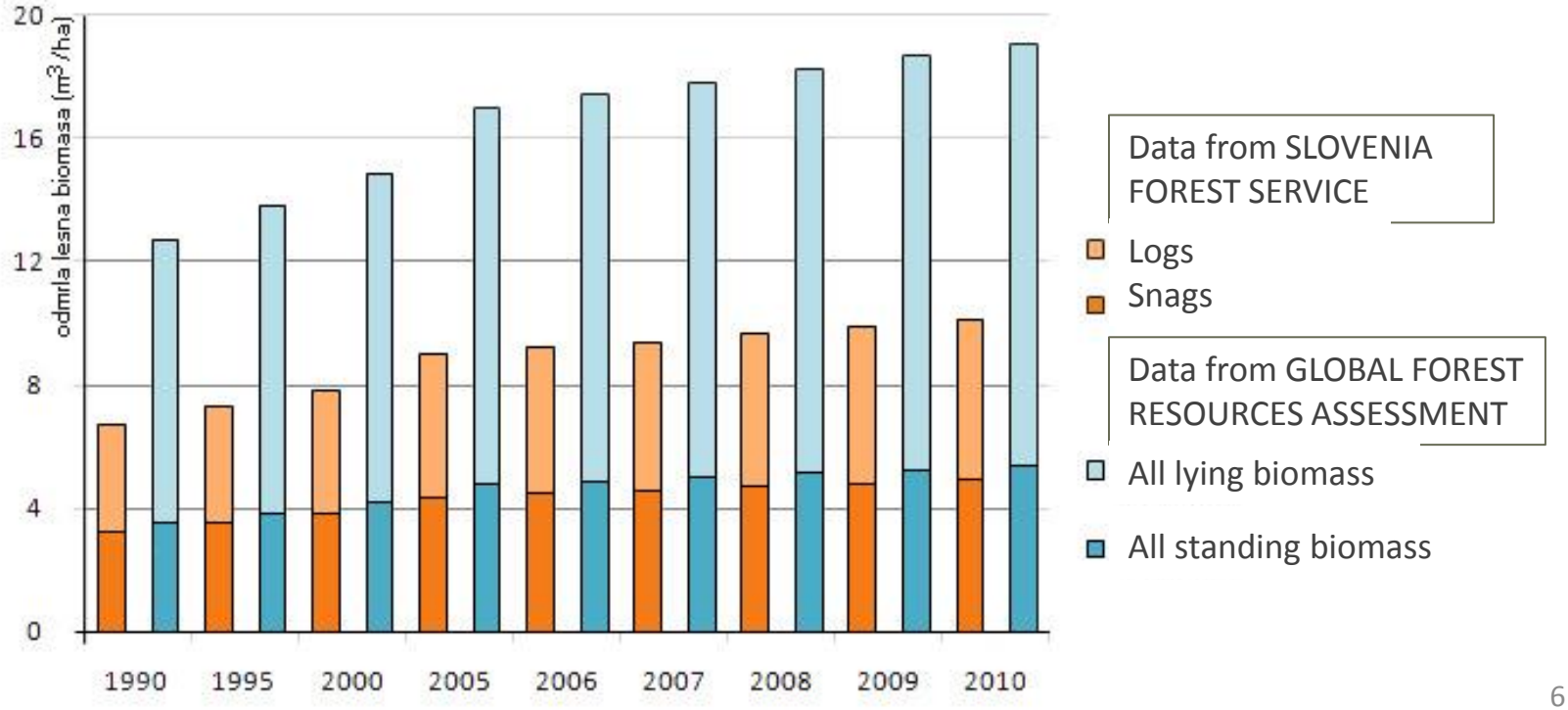
- close-to-nature system → high amount of dead wood?
- farmers tend to have clean and tidy forest, without dead wood
- usage for fire wood

- Salvaged after disturbances

Snag in old-growth forest remmant Ravna gora

DEAD WOOD IN SLOVENIA FORESTS

- Quantity of dead wood 10 m^3/ha for 2010 → 3,6 % of total growing stock (Pisek, 2011)
- Forest law requires 3 %
- Dead wood is unevenly distributed. Less in larger classes - dbh > 30 cm (Grce et al.,2014)
- TreM?

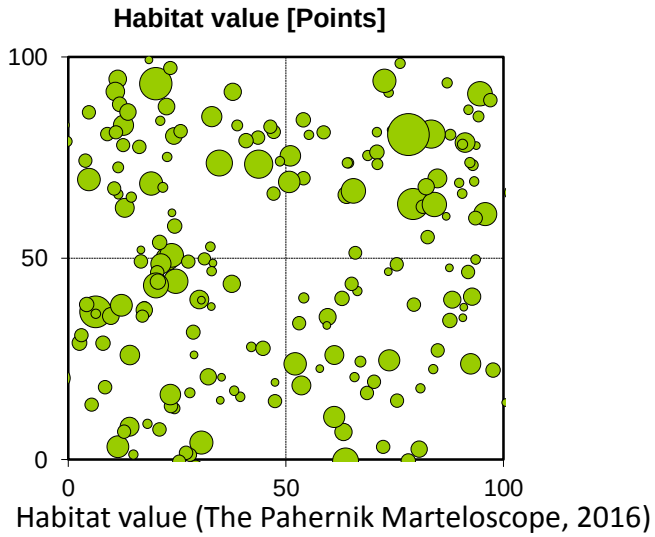


The quantity of coarse woody debris in Slovenia (Pisek, 2011)

MARTELOSCOPE PAHERNIK

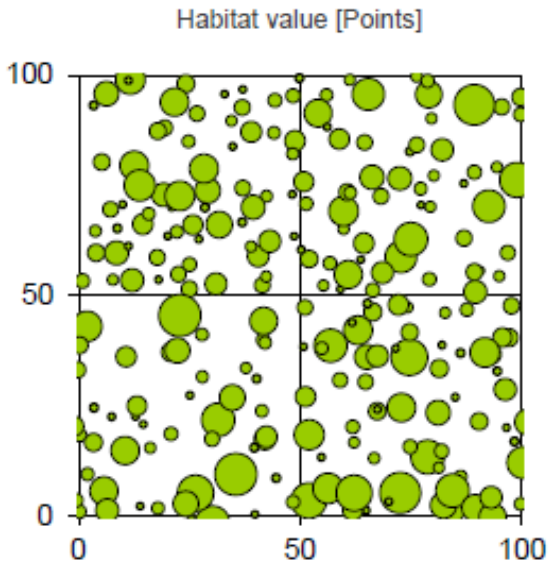
- BEECH –FIR FOREST
- SELECTION SYSTEM
- 22 SNAGS/ha → 1,6 m^3/ha → 0,3 % of growing stock
- AVERAGE DBH 13,8 cm
- 3166 POINTS – HABITAT VALUE

Paherik forest (The Pahernik Marteloscope, 2016)



MARTELOSCOPE RAVNA GORA

- BEECH FOREST
- 2 SNAGS/ha → 0,5 m^3/ha → 0,1 % of growing stock
- AVERAGE DBH 19,5 cm
- 4425 POINTS – HABITAT VALUE

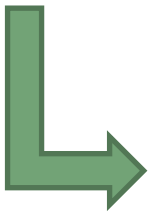


Habitat value (Info sheet Ravna gora)

Marteloscope Ravna gora

Sever K. 2015. **EFFECTS OF FOREST MANAGEMENT ON TREE MICROHABITATS IN BEECH FORESTS** Master thesis

- Old growth, semi old-growth and managed forest
- Less snags and different types of tree microhabitats in managed forest
- No difference in number of TreM/tree
- Different types of TreMs
- TREE MICROHABITATS in managed forest → damage caused by tree felling (bark loss, dead branches,…)



- A LACK OF TREE MICROHABITATS RELATED TO DEAD WOOD

Sever K. 2015. **EFFECTS OF FOREST MANAGEMENT ON TREE MICROHABITATS IN BEECH FORESTS**

- GOOD POTENTIAL IN MANAGED FOREST
- TreM don’t get a chance to develop – trees are removed before

Dendrotelm

Bark loss

Bark pocket


SOLUTION??? Start leaving more trees to die
INTEGRATE+ project and MARTELOSCOPES can help to show people that it is possible to promote forest biodiversity and other functions along with timber production.

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