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Forest restoration strategies after disaster disturbances

examples from Polish forestry

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The hurricane which passed over the northern part of Poland in the night 11th/12th of August 2017 destroyed the forest ecosystems on area of more than 40 thousands hectare in RDSF Toruń/over 100 thous. ha in Poland/ca. 12 mln m³







Share of destroyed areas in Forest Districts administrated by RDSF Toruń:

Rytel – 62,5 %

Runowo – 47,6 %

Czersk – 40,2 %

Przymuszewo – 32,6 %

Szubin – 30,5 %

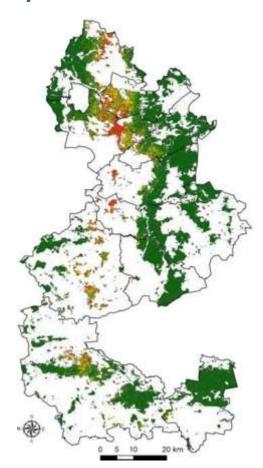
Zamrzenica – 21,3 %

Woziwoda – 15,6 %

Tuchola – 8,4 %

Solec Kujawski – 4,8 %

Różanna – 2,7 %





Problems of forest regeneration



Scale! Organization
Late frosts on open areas
Drought
Browsing









• Risk dispersion – diversity of species and regeneration methods: planting, self-seeding; avoiding of schematism







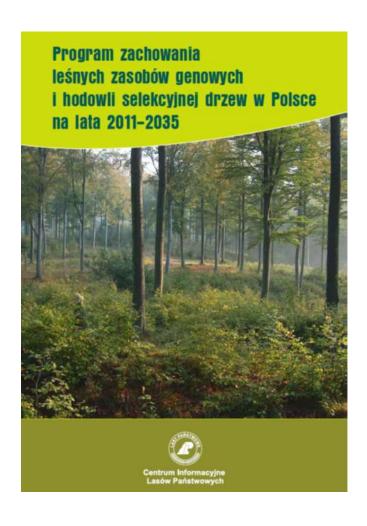
Restoration of mono-species forest stands:

- natural regeneration where is it possible
- use of native species according to site fertility
- combined regeneration (artificial suplement of natural regeneration on poor sites)
- use of native species and provenances climate-adapter
- the use of coppice regeneration on poor sites









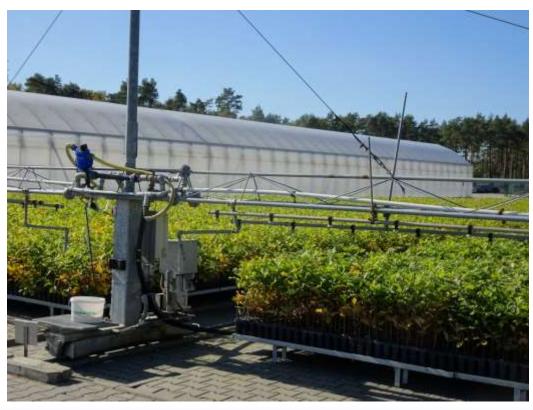
Program of conserving forest genetic resources and breeding of trees in Poland for the years 2011–2035





Objectives of regionalization:

- Records of origin of forest reproductive material (FRM)
- Reduction of possible economic damage due to unsuitability of FRM to the place of growth (especially mountainous areas !!)
- Protection of genetic variability (regions of maternal character)







Seed regions for species:

1.Pinus sylvestris

- 2.Picea abies
- 3.Larix decidua
- 4. Abies alba
- 5. Fagus silvatica
- 6. Quercus robur
- 7. Quercus petraea
- 8. Alnus glutinosa
- 9.Betula pendula





Betula pendula





"Elaboration of silviculture practices on regenerated large-scale calamity areas in Regional Direction of State Forests Toruń" (financed by General Directorate of State Forests)

Time of realization: 2022-2026

Goal of the project: Rules of regeneration and tending new forest cultures in difficult conditions of open areas focused on their resistance to different harmful factors

Special tasks:

- Influence of different soil preparation methods and seedlings type for regeneration effectiveness;
- Possibility of use of natural regeneration in restoration of damaged areas;
- Shaping species composition in a time and space according to soil and climatic conditions;
- Tending methods taking into account protection against drought, frosts and browsing

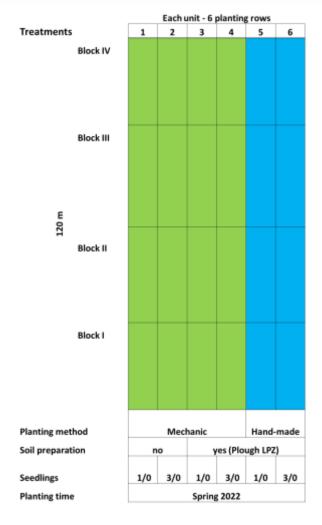


Area of research: newly regenerated areas in Forest Districts of RDSF Toruń

Methods:

- 1) Observations in already regenerated objects (temporal research plots)
- 2) Series of experiments with different regeneration and tending methods (permanent research plots)





Oak plantation with different age of seedlings, soil preparation and planting methods

Treatments:

- 1. 1-year-old Scots pine seedlings, bareroot planting autumn 2022
- 2. 1-year-old Scots pine seedlings, bareroot planting spring 2023
- 3. 1-year-old Scots pine seedlings, containers planting autumn 2022
- 4. 1-year-old Scots pine seedlings, containers planting spring 2023

Unit area $-900 \text{ m}^2 (30 \text{ m x } 30 \text{ m})$

No fencing



Block I	Block II	Block III	Block IV
1	2	3	4
3	4	1	2
2	1	4	3
4	3	2	1

Unit area $-900 \text{ m}^2 (30 \text{ m x } 30 \text{ m})$

Treatments:

- 1. 1-year-old Scots pine seedlings, bareroot planting autumn 2022
- 2. 1-year-old Scots pine seedlings, bareroot planting spring 2023
- 3. 1-year-old Scots pine seedlings, containers planting autumn 2022
- 4. 1-year-old Scots pine seedlings, containers planting spring 2023

No fencing

Dead seedlings:

- 1. 7,5%,
- 2. 2,6%,
- 3. 28,7%,
- 4. 11,9%





Thank you for your attention

