**Proces unapređenog gazdovanja šumama**

**- uključujući mere unapređenja**

**Tehnička uputstva: Definisanje ciljeva gazdovanja  
(RK 8.1)**

**Šablon za format dokumentacije   
za set gazdinskih ciljeva**

Verzija. 2.0

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Pripremili:

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# Šablon za format dokumentacije za set gazdinskih ciljeva

# Kriterijum 1: Šumski resursi

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Održivanje i adekvatno poboljšanje šumskih resursa i njihov doprinos globalnom ciklusu ugljenika“** | |
| **Važnost za GJXXXX:** | |
| 1.1) Zaštita površine pod šumom  Površine pod šumom su dovoljno zaštićene od ostalih kategorija koršćenja zemljišta (naselja, poljoprivreda itd) | * Status * Da li nešto činiti ako DA, šta * Prioritet visok ili nizak |
| 1.2) – 1.3) zapremnina, struktura prečnika i starosna struktura  Struktura zapremine je idealna |  |
| 1.4) Šuma daje najbolji doprinos u CO2 bilansu |  |

# Kriterijum 2: Vitalnost šume

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| --- | --- |
| **„Održavanje zdravlja i vitalnost šumskog ekosistema“** | |
| **Važnost za GJ XXXX:** | |
| 2.1) Šumsko zemljište  Šumsko zemljište je optimalno zaštićeno od erozije, lavina i drugih odnošenja humusnih materija |  |
| 2.2) Štete u šumi  Sve su mere urađene da se štete od elementarnih nepogoda izbegnu (snegolomi , vetrolomi i sl) |  |
| Sve su mere su preduzete da se štete od požara izbegnu |  |
| 2.3) Divljač i pašenje  Štete od divljača i pašarenja nemaju uticaju na prirodni razvoj šume i sastav vrsta drveća |  |
| 2.4) Štete / rad u šumama  Rad u šumama je optimalno prilagođen terenskim uslovima.  Sastojine su dovoljno otvorene da se štete u toke seče izbegnu. |  |
| 2.5) Vitalnost  Prirodan raspored vrste drveća: Vrste drveća koji imaju najbolji prirodni potencijal, su najviše zastapene u sastojinama |  |
| Šume su mešovite, u lišćari su u mešavini sa četinarskim vrstama |  |
| Šume su stabilne, vrste drveća odgovaraju staništu |  |

# Kriterijum 3: Produktivnost šume

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Održavanje i podržavanje proizvodne funkcije šume** | |
| **Važnost za GJ XXXX:** | |
| 3.1) Drvna masa kao održiva i ekološka sirovina – proizvodi se u maksimalnim količinama na datom lokalitetu |  |
| Proizvode se kvalitetni drvni proizvodi (furnir itd) |  |
| Proizvodi se ogrevno drvo za lokalno stanovništvo. |  |
| 3.2) U toku gazdovanja šumama, ostvaruje se optimalan profit. |  |
| 3.3) Mere gajenja i prorede supravovremeno urađeni. |  |
| 3.4) U dosad neotvorenim sastojinama, grade se putevi i vlake prema detaljnom planu koji odgovara modernim standardima |  |
| Dosadašna mreža puteva stalno se održava |  |

# Kriterijum 4: Biodiverzitet

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| --- | --- |
| **„Održavanje, zaštita i poboljšanje biodiverziteta u šumskog ekosistema”** | |
| **Važnost za GJ XXXX:** | |
| 4.1) Intenzivno povećanje mešovitosti sa vrstama drveća koji odgovaraju lokalnom staništu – je cilj gazdovanja |  |
| Retke i ugrožene vrste koje su opasnosti su zaštićene |  |
| 4.2) Retke životinske vrste nise ugrožene sa aktivnostima gazdovanja šuma |  |
| 4.3) Zahtevi zaštite prirode su uzimaju stalno u obzir (zaštitaprirode, Natura 2000, šumskibiotopiitd) |  |
| 4.4) Zadovoljavajuće količine mrtvih stabala su ostavljena kao habitatna stabla. |  |

# Kriterijum 5: Posebne funkcije šume

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| **„Održavanja i poboljšanje zaštitnih funkcija u toku gazdovanja (zemljište i voda pre svega)** | |
| **Važnost za GJ XXXX:** | |
| Gazdovanje šumama deluje pozitivno na: |  |
| 5.1) Zemljište |
| 5.2) Vodne resurse |  |
| 5.3) Zaštitu prirode |  |
| 5.4) Šumski radnici poseduju dovoljno znanja da primene tehniku seče koja nema negativne efekte prema zemljištu i sastojinama |  |

# Kriterijum 6: Socio-ekonomskI ciljevI

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| --- | --- |
| **Održavanje socio-ekonomskih funkcija** | |
| **Važnost za GJ XXXX:** | |
| 6.1) Gazdovanje obraća pažnju na zapošljavanje lokalnog stanovništva |  |
| 6.2) Gazdovanje šumama uzima u obzir gazdinske i razvojne ciljeve drugih sektora u opštini i pokušava da minimalizuje konflikte. (Prostorni plan: Plan ruralnog razvoja; Plan zaštite voda ili zaštite prirode) |  |
| 6.2) Drvo će se koristiti za jedan lokalni resurs za optimalan razvoj drvne industrije koje će omogućiti nova radne mesta |  |
| 6.3) Gazdovanje šumama uvažava potrebe za rekreaciju |  |
| 6.4) U toku izbora izvođaća radova, kvalitet radova je jedan važan kriterium |  |
| 6.5) Energija iz drvnih resursa: Šuma i drvna industrija obezbeđuju optimalnu proporciju drvne biomase za moderno grejanje biomasom ili kogenaraciju u regionu.  Na ovaj način se promoviše upotreba biomase u svrhu energije. |  |

**ENGLISH VERSION**

**Improved forest management process**

**- including improvement measures**

**Technical guideline: Management Objectives   
(WS 8.1)**

* **Form for the dcoumentation of results**

Verzija. 2.0

13.10.2018

Prepared by:

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# Template for a documentation format of a set of management goals

# Criteria 1: Forest resources

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| --- | --- |
| **„Maintaining and adequate improvement of the forest resources and their contribution to the global carbon cycle”** | |
| Importance for the FMU XXXX: | |
| 1.1) Protection of the forest area: The forest areas are sufficiently protected against other claims (settlement, agriculture, pasture) |  |
| 1.2) – 1.3) Volume, DBH structure and age structure:  The volume is ideal according to the amount, structure and its composition |  |
| 1.4) CO2 sequestration  The forest is providing the best possible contribution to the CO2 balance. |  |

# Criteria 2: Vitality and the health of the forest

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| --- | --- |
| **„Maintenance of the health and vitality of the forest eco-systems“** | |
| Importance for the FMU XXXX: | |
| 2.1) Forest soil  The forest soil is optimally protected against erosion, avalanches, and humus loss or immission. |  |
| 2.2) Damages in the forest  Appropriate silvicultural strategies help to avoid snow- and storm damages |  |
| Everything is done to avoid and fight forest fires |  |
| 2.3) Game and wood pasture  Browsing and pasturing have no influence on the natural development of the forest and tree species composition |  |
| 2.4) Harvest damages  The harvest technique is optimally adapted to forest conditions.  The stands are open enough to avoid damages from felling and skidding. |  |
| 2.5) Health and Vitality  „Near natural forest“: Tree species composition fits mainly to the natural potential forest community. |  |
| The forests are mixed, in conifer stands there are enough broadleaves. |  |
| The forests are stable, the tree species are adjusted to the site conditions |  |

# Criteria 3: Forest production

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **„Maintenance and improvement of the production function of the forest (Timber and non-timber)“** | |
| Importance for the FMU XXXX: | |
| 3.1) Wood as sustainable and environmentally friendly commodity is produced in maximal amounts. |  |
| Valuable wood is the produced (veneer, technical wood). |  |
| Fuel wood is sufficiently provided for the local population. |  |
| 3.2) Through forest management optimal income for the state is retained |  |
| 3.3) The forests are well tended and thinning is done timely. |  |
| 3.4) In forest areas that have not been opened up until now, roads and skidding roads are built according to a detailed forest access plan and constructed using up-to-date technical standards. |  |
| The current road network will be constantly maintained and repaired. |  |

# Criteria 4: Biodiversity

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **„Maintenance, protection and adequate improvement of the biodiversity in the forest eco-systems“** | |
| Importance for the FMU XXXX: | |
| 4.1) Intensively mixed stands with tree species that fit to the site conditions are the goal of management. |  |
| Rare and endangered tree and shrub species are protected. |  |
| 4.2) Rare and endangered animal- and game species are not harmed by forest management. |  |
| 4.3) Requirements of nature protection are considered consequently (nature protection areas, Natura 2000 areas, special biotopes etc.) |  |
| 4.4) Sufficient amount of dead wood is kept as habitat. |  |

# Criteria 5: Forest protective functions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **„Maintenance and adequate improvement of the protection functions (soil and water above all) during the forest management“** | |
| Importance for FMU XXXX: | |
| The forest management has no negative effects or improves: |  |
| 5.1) Soil |
| 5.2) Water resources (springs, creeks, ground water) |  |
| 5.3) Habitat protection |  |
| 5.6) Protection of Infrastructure (houses, villages, roads, railroads) |  |
| 5.4) Forest workers have a sound understanding of low impact logging techniques that will have positive effects on the soil and the stand. |  |

# Criteria 6: Socio-economic goals

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **„Maintenance of socio-economic functions and conditions”** | |
| **Importance for FMU XXXX:** | |
| 6.1) Forest management takes into consideration the employment of people. |  |
| 6.2) Forest management takes into consideration the management and developoment goals of other sectors in the municipality and tries to minimize conflicts. (Spatial plan; Rural development plan; Water protection or natural protection plans.) |  |
| 6.2) Wood marketing (amount and prices) allows optimal development of the wood industry and secures employment. |  |
| 6.3) Forest management considers recreation needs. |  |
| 6.4) For the selection of a forest service provider the quality of the work is an important criterion. |  |
| 6.5) Energy from wood resources: Forest and wood industry provide optimal proportion of woody biomass to modern biomass heating or CHP plants in the region.  And promotes the use of biomass for energy purpose. |  |