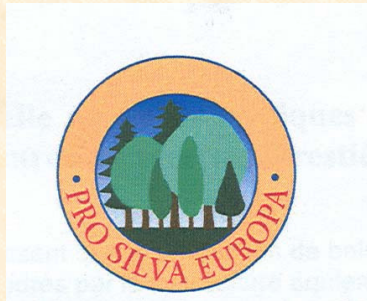


Multifunctional close-to-nature forest management and wildlife management

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Background

- **Think movement close-to-nature silviculture an university level**
 - **perialpine axis Ljubljana : Vienna Munich : ETH Zürich**
- **Pro Silva Europe, NGO for practitioners with convictions for close-to-nature forest application**
 - **25 national associations**

Pro Silva principles

Pro Silva promotes forest management strategies which optimize the maintenance, conservation and utilisation of forest ecosystems in such a way that the ecological and socio-economic functions are sustainable and profitable

The general approach to management includes market and non-market objectives and takes the whole forest ecosystem into consideration

Duality of forest management systems



Monoculture

**Agro like timber
factory**

ProSilva conception

**ecosystemic multiple use of
the forests**



Large carnivores and wild ungulate; Innsbruck Febr. 2nd 2010

Principles

- **Not monetary return is determinant but a sound balance between economic, social and ecological values**
- **Use of selfregulation processes inspired by natural forest**
- **Economic efficiency based on biorationalisation and high timber value**
- **Stem by stem operating (large timber)**
- **Continous renewal, mostly natural**
- **Risks diversification**
- **Adaptivity**

Well proven systems

- **Plenter forest (selection system)**
- **Mixtures**
- **Mosaic forest system (irregular group shelterwood)**
- **Improving mixture**
- **And leading to irregular structures**

Plenter Forest



Couvet (CH)



Langula (G)

Large carnivores and wild ungulate; Innsbruck Febr. 2nd 2010

Irregular groups shelterwood system



Lauenburg, Schleswig Holstein (G)

Large carnivores and wild ungulate; Innsbruck Febr. 2nd 2010

Irregular shelterwood system



Large carnivores and wild ungulate; Innsbruck Febr. 2nd 2010

Good solutions exist

- The best of
- on Prosilva home page
[www:prosilvaeurope.org](http://www.prosilvaeurope.org)
- Exemplary forest
- With economic results
- To be visited

Main advantages

- **Adaptability**

concept based on tree species and age mixture allows immediate adaptation

- **Polyvalency**

treatment variation; foresters shape diversity of habitats

- **Multifunctionality**

considering forest as a large living place

Prerequisites

- **Well skilled personal**

the qualified forest treatment is the best return engine (not scale economy)

- **Integrative management**

- **compliance before maximal return**

- **platforms of interest**

- **Proximity management**

Fulfilling of all needs with regular recurring treatment

Stance onto wildlife management

- **There is no contradiction between small scale forest management and economic return**
- **Wildlife belongs to the system**
it should happen on a sound and near natural way
- **Excluding one way solution**
i.e. monocultures (trophy greed)
- **Excluding unnatural measures**
like feeding

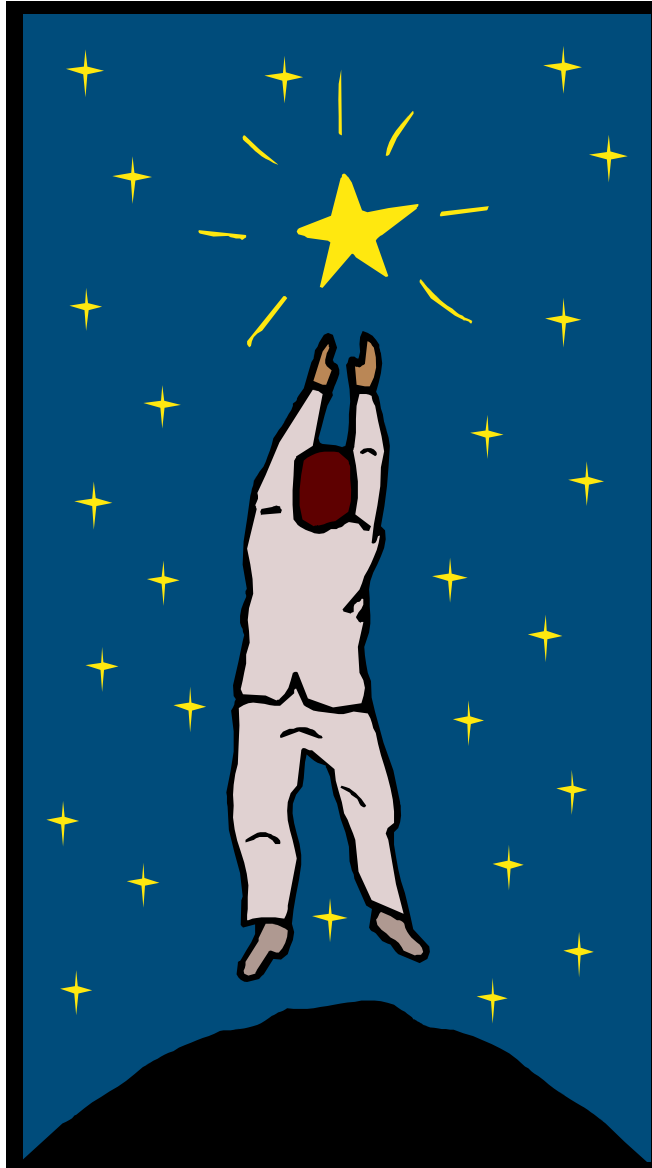
Unsolved conflict

- **Between hunters and foresters** regarding ungulate (suidae) densities and forest damages
- **Reasons**
 - natural regulation mechanisms don't work since disparition of large predators
 - explosion of populations
 - we are skilled to manage insufficient resources and not the too abundant
- **Reintroduction of large carnivores doesn't change at this situation**

How to restaure the dead end situation

- **Enhance mutual acceptance**
sound dialogue should be reestablished
- **Plattform for solution**
separated regulations not profitable
way of arbitration
 - we are skilled to manage insufficient resources and not the too abundant

The End



General principles of management

- **For avifauna: forest structure seems to be very efficient factor** Lebreton (1987),
- **Sound forest management favour species diversity better than no-management** Tomialojc and Wesolowski (1990),
- **Not making the same everywhere**
„The very act of applying a strategy everywhere leads to homogeneisation that reduces biodiversity“
Bunnell and Huggard (1999)

Historical references for romanian times

- **Plinius**

Silva squalore tenebrarum horrenda

**In the time of Alemans forest are dark and
frightful**

- **Tacitus**

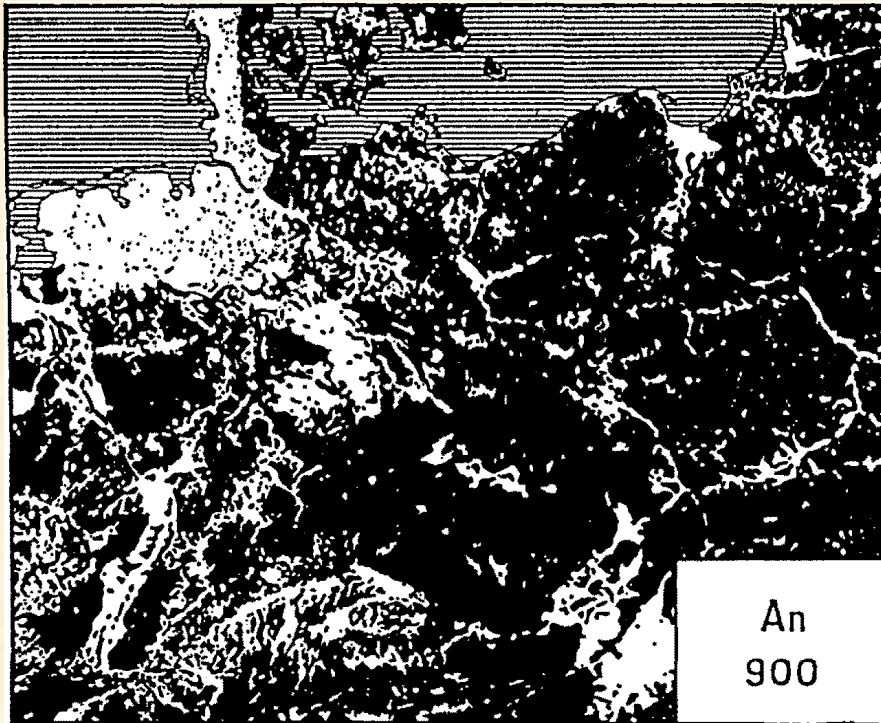
Aut silvis horrida aut paludibus foeda

**Germania is covered from terrific forest and
peats**

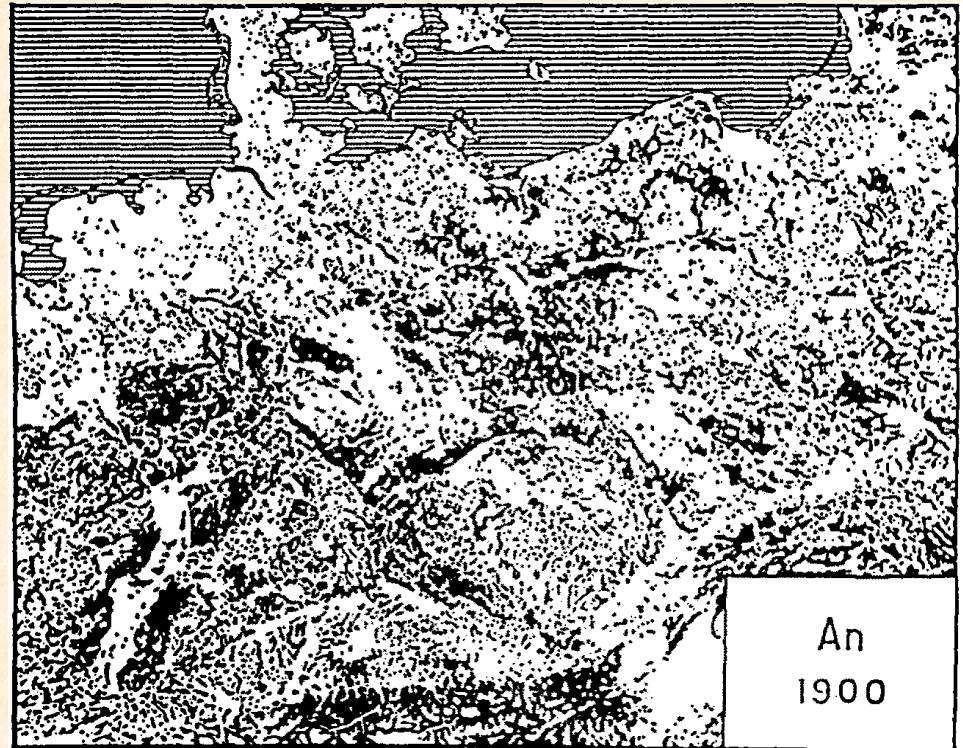
Middle age: coppice with standards

Forest cover change in the past

Forests in year about 900



Forests in year 1900



After Schlüter (1952)

Middle age: coppice with standards

Large carnivores and wild ungulate; Innsbruck Febr. 2nd 2010