

Enclaves of Life (Enklávy života), 2020-1-CZ01-KA205-077463

Name of the place: Altpere			
BIOMASS example			
Basic information			
Cadastral zone	50403:002:0721, compartment nr 22		
Land register reference	1254337		
Owner	Silver Pärn		
Contact			
Latitude GPS	58.858077, 24.38617		
Area	0,3 ha		
Altitude	28,5m		
Description of wider relations			
Growing culture	Grey alder, birch, common hazel (<i>Coryllus avellana</i>)		
The nature of the land	Forest area with different age trees and different soil types.		
Current use	Forestland	Comm.:	
Water or water source	The main water comes to the ground as rain, and the area also has old ditches that regulate the water regime.		
Territorial relations	Different owners, fields included		
Forest management plan (FMP)	Yes	Valid thru	2024
Age: in %	Grey alder	Up to 10 years	
	Birch, grey alder	10-25	
		25-50	

		50 and more	
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Biota – forest cover and its inhabitants			
Vegetation			
Forest site type	Hepatica site forest (sinilille)		
Original natural vegetation	Area has been forestland as long as we have known.		
Potential natural vegetation	Gray alder and birch could grow naturally in the area. The forest site type is also suitable for pine and spruce.		
Forest stand: in %	Tree layer:	<i>90Grey alder5birch5spruce</i>	
	Shrub layer:	<i>Bird cherry (Prunus padus)</i>	
	Herb layer (description):	<i>A lot of different species</i>	
Fauna – remarkable, known-but-not-seen			
Vertebrates	Typical Estonian wild animals (moose, deer, wild boar, lynx, wolf, bear, raccoon dog)		
Insects	Few different ant colonies, bees		

Forest as a cultural aspect of the landscape		
PAST		
Culture		
What has influenced the forest so far, is it somehow connected with the culture of the surrounding environment, is it part of the cultural development of the landscape?	Old train path in the forest, trains were running through the forest in the 19. century	
Civilization		
What is the relationship between the forest and civilization now, how does the civilization reflect on its state and development?	<i>4 km north is the small municipality. Potential berry and mushroom picking forest for local people.</i>	
Story		
Origin of the relation		
PRESENT		
		Notes and questions
Natural side of present development		
	All the trees growing on this forest compartment have come through the natural regeneration of	

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	the forest, no trees have been planted on this compartment.	
Threats and limits		
	No limits right now.	
FUTURE		
		Notes and questions
Natural side of present development		
	After felling, the area is subject to natural regeneration again, i.e. the growing trees come through natural regeneration and not by plantation.	
Threats and limits		
	Small amount of limits because of the drenches and the people moving closer to forest.	
Intention of the forest activist		
Expectations	<i>Biomass energy, i.e. production of energy wood.</i>	
What will my forest provide to people	<i>Biodiversity, carbon storage</i>	
Plan – in 10 years	<i>New layer of trees, natural forest, we let nature to do its own thing</i>	
Plan – in 50 years	<i>We have cut down the old forest and the natural forest has returned again.</i>	
Who do we need to reach the goal?	<i>Forest expert and forest owner</i>	

Proposals and steps		
What	Legend	Who
Drainage	<i>Restore the drainage system</i>	<i>The firm owning the forestland</i>
Not monoculture	<i>Planting less spruce to due the bark beetle and forest will remain stronger and more diverse</i>	

Monitoring the development		
Time		
	Cut in the 2022 autumn	
	Monitoring the new forest layer in 2024	

Inspiration		
Literature	"Metsamajandus" Laas	
	http://eestiloodus.horisont.ee/artikkel4700_4623.html	
Heard around		
Meetings	conference	

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Discussions within the project team	26.04.22	