

Name of the place:			
Reforestation land – Brzustowa forest			
Basic information			
Cadastral zone	Bobrowniki commune, Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship, Poland		
Land register reference	040802_2.0004.59/1		
Owner	Las na Zawsze Foundation		
Contact	krzemyk@lasnazawsze.org.pl		
Latitude GPS	52.770169, 19.024509		
Area	1,42 ha		
Altitude	78 m above sea level		
Description of wider relations			
Growing culture	No growing culture, open area.		
The nature of the land	Clear cut area, with tree stumps of young pines still in the soil. To the side, a beautiful natural succession of birches and oaks.		
Current use	Private forest land, no trees	Comm.:	
Water or water source	Low groundwater level, 5 km distance from the Vistula river, 2 km from a drainage ditch		
Territorial relations	Private forest land of the Las Na Zawsze foundation		
Forest management plan (FMP)	Not applicable for now	Valid through	n/a
Age: in %	Deciduous trees and shrubs	Up to 5 years old	n/a
	Young seedlings that do not need to be watered after planting + self-sown plants		n/a

Biota – forest cover and its inhabitants			
Vegetation as from resources			state
Phytocenology	Forest land after clear cut, no trees, typical mixed coniferous forest land		
Original natural vegetation	Pine forest		
Potential natural vegetation	birch (<i>Betula</i>), beech (<i>Fagus</i>), oak (<i>Quercus</i>), spruce (<i>Picea</i>), hornbeam (<i>Caprinus</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus</i>), linden (<i>Tilia</i>)		
Forest stand: in %	Tree layer:	oak (<i>Quercus</i>), linden (<i>Tilia</i>), rowan (<i>Sorbus</i>), hornbeam	

		(<i>Carpinus</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus</i>)	
	Shrub layer:	sea-buckthorn (<i>Hippophae</i>), rowan (<i>Sorbus</i>), viburnum (<i>Viburnum</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus</i>), hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i>), barberry (<i>Berberis</i>), laburnum (<i>Laburnum</i>), spindle (<i>Euonymus</i>)	
	Herb layer (description):	heather (<i>Calluna</i>), blueberries (<i>Vaccinium</i>)	
Fauna – remarkable, known-but-not-seen			state
Vertebrates	roe deer (<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>), fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>), European badger (<i>Meles meles</i>)		
Insects	ticks (<i>Ixodida</i>), ants (<i>Formicidae</i>), wasps (<i>Vespula vulgaris</i>), ladybugs (<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>), dung beetle species (<i>Anoplotrupes stercorosus</i> and <i>Geotrupes stercorarius</i>)		
	snails (<i>Gastropoda</i>) - presumed common species of the Middle European forests		

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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clear cut - Anthropogenic degradation of the forest - Transformation of the land use from forest to open land 	
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Civilization

What is the relationship between the forest and civilization now, how does the civilization reflect on its state and development?	The primary use of the forest is timber production, which is why the area was clear cut in the past. Unfortunately, this means that people have been missing out on spending time in nature. Right now, there are efforts on rebuilding this connection. However, it is still only the beginning.	
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Story		
Origin of the relation	Nowadays, people miss the connection with nature and forests more than ever. This is why there are more and more initiatives like the <i>Las Na Zawsze</i> foundation that aim to rebuild the relationship between human and nature and to restore forest land to its original use.	
PRESENT		
The current owner – the <i>Las Na Zawsze</i> foundation – is trying to restore and reforest the clear cut area, so that they can bring the forest back for people.		Notes and questions
Natural side of present development		
	<p>Poor quality soil Freshly cut pine forest</p> <p>Seedlings introduced:</p> <p>North Dominant species: Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>) (600) Supplemental species: Small-leaved linden (<i>Tilia cordata</i>) (200), rowan (<i>Sorbus</i>) (100)</p> <p>South Dominant species: European hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>) (600) Supplemental species: Common hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) (200), rowan (<i>Sorbus</i>) (100)</p> <p>Shrubs (150)</p>	
Threats and limits		
	Roe deer may prevent young seedlings from growing by damaging or eating them.	
FUTURE		
		Notes and questions
Natural side of future development		
	There will be no logging in this particular part of the forest. There is potential for biodiversity to increase.	

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	The forest will slowly grow; birds will have places to nest, insects will be able to live, plants will have space to grow.	
Threats and limits		
	The upcoming forest might become too dense, so the shrub and herb layer might suffer from insufficient sunlight.	
	Self-sown seedlings of invasive species can appear and stifle the growth of other plants in the area.	
Intention of the forest activities		
Expectations	Restoration of the forest system and biodiversity, water level regulation, restoration of recreational areas for the local community.	
What will my forest provide to people	Local residents will gain access to walking areas and space for sport and recreational activities. Additionally, biodiversity in the area will be restored.	
Plan – in 10 years	Young forest conservation and the monitoring thereof.	
Plan – in 100 years	Protecting the mature forest from logging and the monitoring thereof.	
Who do we need to reach the goal?	We need the local communities to support the Foundation in looking after the area.	
Proposals and steps		
What	Legend	Who
Measuring the land	Measure the forest land so that an appropriate number of seedlings can be prepared.	Landowner
Planting of seedlings	Prepare the land and plant tree and shrub seedlings.	Landowner
Fencing	Fence the area for 5 years to protect the tips of the seedlings from being damaged by animals.	Landowner
Removing the fences	Remove the fences to connect the area with the surroundings, giving back the forest to nature and local people.	Landowner
Preparing paths	Prepare the paths and signs for local people, so that they can use this area for recreation.	Landowner
Monitoring	Monitor how the forest is doing and if any work is needed to ensure its wellbeing.	Landowner

Monitoring the development		
Time		
05.2021	Measuring the land	
11.2021	Planting the seedlings	
12.2021	Fencing	
04.2026	Removing the fences	
05.2026	Creating paths	

Inspiration		
Literature		what
Heard from	Dominika Zub	
Meetings	05.2021	
Discussions within the project team	10.2022	