

RSH 1 - Acidic and nutrient-medium beech with oak (CHS 43 a 45)

STAND TYPE (PT) 431 a 451	Present status		
	A - target	B - transitional	C - distant
	SHARE [ha]		
SHARE [%]			
ROTATION [yrs]	irrelevant	100	80
REGENERATION PERIOD [yrs]	continuous	30	30
BEGINNING OF REGENERATION	irrelevant	81	61
SILVICULTURAL SYSTEM	V	n(p)P, n(p)N	nN, nH
MANAGEMENT FORM	High forest		
PERIOD FOR PLANTATION ESTABLISHMENT [yrs]	7		
SUPERORDINATE MANAGEMENT UNIT	BE (NS, SP, OK and mixed) target management for middle altitudes		
Target species composition for 43a subunit	BE 20, OK 25, NS 10, SP 10, SF 10, EL 15, DF 3, SLI (SY) 4, GF 2, SBI (ASP, ROW) 1		
Target species composition for 43b subunit	BE 35, NS 20, SP 10, SF 10, EL 15, DF 3, SLI (SY, OK) 4, GF 2, SBI (ASP, ROW) 1		
Target species composition for 45b subunit	BE 30, NS 29, SF 10, SLI (LLI, SY, NOM) 5, EL 15, EM (HBM, WCH, OK) 5, DF 2, GF 3, SBI (ASP, ROW, GAR) 1		
SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTIONS	<p>Selection felling interventions according to criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation selection – salvage felling at all growing stages. • Support of quality and stability – to release quality crop trees including maintenance of accompanying species (NS, SF, OK individually, BE or SY as groups), in older 	<p>Regeneration</p> <p>To prefer natural regeneration, large shelterwood cutting (or small one or small shelterwood cuttings ahead) should be done with uneven intensity. In total – 2 interventions per 10 yrs (removal amounts ca 5-yr increment of standing volume). To prefer removal of low-quality trees, to release canopy in order to initialise natural regeneration. To combine a</p>	<p>Regeneration</p> <p>One can begin the regeneration also earlier (in 60th yr of age) – where is a risk of rapid disintegration. When planning and conducting renewal cuts, <u>take account of NS stand present on the site maximally</u>. If instable (high h/d ratio, short live crown), the stand should be thinned less intensively with shorter period between the interventions, when clearcutting – use smaller cuts.</p>

	<p>parts prefer removal of low-quality competitors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and maintenance of target stand structure – adjustments based on comparison of current structure with model one. • Harvest of „mature“ trees according to their development stage and management goals. Target diameter ranges between 40-60 cm. The removed trees are not only the thickest dominants, but also those ones, which will not perform well and which hamper a vertical canopy development. • Intervention intensity (including salvage cut) in the context of total current increment accumulated following a previous intervention. • Support of regeneration – to release locally, preferentially at sites where a vertical canopy is needed to develop (NS and SF individually or small patches, BE or SY in small groups). Support of light-demanding species such as SP, EL and DF. 	<p>target-diameter felling approach (regeneration initiated), group fellings (growth and selfpruning) and thinning (more uniform structure stands in areas among the above-mentioned shelterwood parts).</p> <p>Soil scarification can be used if possible. In following phases, one should maintain the residual parent stand and postpone its presence on the site or alternatively leave it on the site with no final felling conducted. Artificial regeneration (including underplanting or undersowing) only for CDS species, which are missing (SF and BE). To initiate regeneration of SF ahead of time, BE up to 10 years after regeneration of SF. Open areas from salvage cut can be used for artificial or combined (if they are present in the mother stand) regeneration of light-demanding trees (SP, OK, SY, EL, DF). On larger areas after salvage cut, leave SBI, ROW, ASP as preparatory trees for subsequent easier introduction of SF or BE.</p> <p><u>Tending</u> <i>Plantations (underplanting, undersowing) and advanced growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if sheltered by a parent stand (upper storey), to release accompanying species and conduct sanitation cut. • if no shelter above, advanced growth should be cleaned (in NS also using a shrub cutter – schematic approach) supporting (even individually) accompanying species. • in young stands with gaps (exceeding 0.04 ha), repair planting with crop species that are capable of stabilizing and soil-improving (EL, DF, OK, SY) or support of pioneering species such as ROW, SBI and ASP. <p><i>Stands younger than 40yrs</i> Heavy thinning in NS focused on individual stability and maintenance of long live crowns</p>	<p>Group or group-edge cuts conduct where patches of natural regeneration (also around the individual parents) of trees already exists – preferably BE, SF and SP, OK, SY, EL, DF, which need more light). When releasing desirable undergrowth, remove NS from the upper storeys preferably.</p> <p>Underplant SF (within the stand) and BE (inner strip), provided the parent stands are vigorous. Support all self-seeded desirable tree species.</p> <p>In case of a rapid parent stand disintegration risk, support and rely on pioneering species (SP, ASP, SIB) and crop species regenerate below the preparatory stands.</p> <p>Instable uniform overaged NS stands need to be quickly regenerated using a strip felling with narrow clearcuts on which intolerant desirable trees are to be planted.</p> <p><u>Tending</u> <i>Plantations (underplanting, undersowing) and advanced growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if sheltered by a parent stand overstorey, release accompanying species and conduct a sanitation cut. Additional regeneration of NS is not desirable. To release undergrowth more quickly compared to the B - transitional type (BE when dominants' height is 4 m, SY, alternatively AH when the height is 2 m). • if not sheltered, the advance growth needs heavy cleaning (In NS also schematically – shrub cutter); all accompanying tree species should be supported maximally. • gaps in plantations and advance growths (gaps larger than 0.04 ha) need a repair planting with stabilizers or soil-improvers (EL, DF or OK, SY) and also self-seeded ROW, SIB, ASP are beneficial. <p><i>Stands younger than 40yrs</i> If the first thinning is conducted appropriately (before top height 7 m) – follow the B-transitional</p>
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		<p>(beginning when top height is 5 m – 1.6 thousand trees are left on the site, second thinning when the dominants are 10 m tall – 1.2 thousand trees are left on the site. To release accompanying species at the expense of NS. In larger groups, an uneven thinning intensity is beneficial (mozaic following site conditions, health and share of valuable species); at the same time establish skidding lines in appropriate density (4 m wide lines 30 m apart).</p> <p>Stands older than 40 yrs</p> <p>To maintain (preferably locally) thinner canopy as crop trees (ca 300 per ha) are released from 1-2 competitors supporting natural regeneration (species from CDS) already after thinning. To support accompanying species in upper and lower storeys. The larger stand area the more emphasis is put on uneven canopy (alternating thinner and denser patches). Interval of interventions 5-10 yrs.</p> <p>A gradual removal of NS that have reached the target diameters. Support of regeneration beginning of the other species such as SF (regenerated 10 yrs in advance before expected NS crop diameters are reached) and BE regenerated below the mature NS.</p>	<p>type prescriptions. Emphasis on development of larger live crowns in accompanying species following the release cut. Uniform NS stands can be thinned also schematically.</p> <p>If no thinning was conducted before top height 10 m or the density after slight thinning exceeds 1.4 thousand per ha, heavy thinning approach is not allowed any more. A light thinning from below consists in gradual removal of declining but still competing trees (high h/d ratio) – the intervention period 5-10 yrs. All other vigorous species than NS are beneficial.</p> <p>Stands older than 40 yrs</p> <p>If thinned appropriately (NS dominants show h/d 60-80 with live crown sharing at least 50% of the stem) – follow the prescriptions for B-transitional type. Emphasis on release cut (larger crowns expected) of the other trees, their support (also undergrowth) when thinned. Monospecific NS parts should not be thinned heavily in order to prevent weed infestation (on nutrient-medium soils) and restrict NS regeneration (20-30% can be tolerated).</p> <p>The stands too dense with inappropriate h/d ratio should be thinned from below (labile undestory), upper storey should be thinned slightly in periods 5-7 yrs. Gaps following salvage cut plant or regenerate naturally with desirable tree species.</p>
<p>Measures in stands damaged by biotic and abiotic agents</p>	<p>Thorough sanitation cut of trees infested by bark beetle.</p> <p>Stands damaged by game (bark browsing and peeling):</p> <p>The thickets – try to find at least 300 trees per ha in the upper storey, which show no and/or slight damage – these ones release (according to density) and protect individually in order to prevent damage, support every accompanying species, remove the most injured trees gradually, period of intervention no longer than 5 yrs.</p> <p>In stand with logs – release minimally damaged crop trees, remove the most injured trees, support natural regeneration in gaps following a salvage-cutting or plant (also underplant) them with desirable tree species. Period of intervention no longer than 7 yrs.</p> <p>The stands manifesting decline (yellowing, defoliation etc.)</p>		

	<p>The advance growths manifesting yellowing in more than 50% trees – do not use a schematic approach, focus on support of every healthy NS including the accompanying individuals. At top height 2 m, reduce a density to 4 thousand per ha – remove preferably the all-damage trees. Support all healthy NS trees regardless of the storey they thrive in. The gaps plant with desirable EL, DF, OK or leave them to SIB, ROW, ASP self-seeding.</p> <p>The thickets and small-pole stands – if at least 1.4 thousand healthy NS trees are present, reduce the density to ca 2 thousand per ha at top height 7 m and continue to 1.5 thousand per ha when top height is 15 m. Remove all moribund and crooked trees, support all other desirable species. If less than 1.4 tree per ha are present on the site, support the healthiest 300-400 trees per ha, these ones release from the nearest competitors. The others leave without intervention excepting support of accompanying species.</p> <p>As pole stage is achieved, thinning of declining NS stands is risky – threat of a sooner disintegration. If the stand contains a satisfactory share of accompanying species, support it maximally. Otherwise a sanitation cut and conversion are conducted. In case of a slower disintegration, all desirable tree species are underplanted and interplanted.</p>
Production safety	(Non-evaluated)
Production potential	(Non-evaluated)
Note	Following sanitation cut, the period needed to establish plantations is allowed to be extended to 2+7, alternatively 5+5 yrs (depending on dispensation from state forest administration).

STAND TYPE (PT) 433	Present status		
	A - target	B - transitional	C - distant
SHARE [ha]			
SHARE [%]			
ROTATION [yrs]	irrelevant	100	100
REGENERATION PERIOD [yrs]	continuous	30	30
BEGINNING OF REGENERATION	irrelevant	81	81
SILVICULTURAL SYSTEM	V	nP, nH, (P)	nH, (N,nP)
MANAGEMENT FORM	High forest		
PERIOD FOR PLANTATION ESTABLISHMENT [yrs]	7		
SUPERORDINATE MANAGEMENT UNIT	BE (NS, SP, OK and mixed) target management of middle altitudes		
Target species composition for 43a subunit	SP 40, OK 20, BE 10, EL 15, DF 3, SF 5, SLI (SY) 4, GF 2, SBI (ASP, ROW, NS) 1		
Target species composition for 43b subunit	SP 35, BE 25, SF 10, EL 15, DF 3, NS 5, SLI (SY, OK) 4, GF 2, SBI (ASP, ROW) 1		
SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTIONS	<p>Selection felling interventions according to criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation cut in all growing stages. • Support of quality and stability – in younger parts care of crop trees including support of accompanying species, in older parts prefer removal of low-quality competitors. • Support and maintain target structure – alternating patches of different age with desirable species. 	<p>Regeneration</p> <p>Regeneration conduct within smaller patches with the regeneration period longer (30 yrs). Combination of shelterwood, strip and selection cut – also shade-intolerant trees (OK, SP, EL) thrive there.</p> <p>To prefer all desirable species natural regeneration below SP stands. Soil scarification can be beneficial in seed years. In uniform SP stands, introduce BE, SF, SLI into shelterwood cuttings artificially, use EL for the repair planting.</p>	<p>Regeneration</p> <p>To begin even earlier (in 60th yr of age) – where is a risk of faster disintegration. Use strip and small-clearcuts, if longer lifetime of stands is expected, BE, SF and SLI can be planted below groups with broken canopy. Planting of OK, DF, EL on clearcuts. Larger stands divide into segments where different tree species are preferred thus creating a mosaic mixture. All self-seeded desirable tree species are beneficial.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest of „mature“ trees, group selection according to condition and management goals. The crop-log diameters 35-50 cm. In groups without SP adjust all interventions to needs of all species present on the site; remove not only „crop“, but also undesirable competitors, which hamper development of vertical canopy. • Intervention intensity (including a sanitation cut) based on total current increment accumulated following a previous intervention. • Support of regeneration – release groups of advance regeneration of desirable species where is already present. 	<p>To initiate regeneration below stand with shade-tolerant trees (SF, BE), tolerant ones such as OK add later in the final phase of the renewal.</p> <p>In case of small-area clearcutting, leave SP, SF and broadleaved standards. Release cuts in shelterwood adjust to the species needs – intolerant ones have to be released quickly (maximally two phases), the tolerant trees release gradually (to the very final cutting of the SP stand).</p> <p><u>Tending</u> <i>Plantations (underplanting, undersowing) and advanced growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if sheltered by a parent stand (upper storey), just release accompanying species and conduct sanitation cut. • if non-sheltered, reduce density (In SP also schematically – shrub cutter), maximally support accompanying species (even the individuals). Remove SP wolf trees. • In plantation and advance growth gaps (larger than 0.04 ha), conduct a repair planting with stabilizers or soil improvers (EL, DF or OK, SY) or support self-seeding of ROW, SIB and ASP. <p><i>Stands younger than 40 yrs</i> Intensive thinning from below in SP supporting individual stability and preventing short crowns – these should share at least 30% of the stem (first intervention at top height 5 m reduces density to 6 thousand trees per ha, the second one to 3.5 thousand per ha at top height 10 m and the third one (top height 17 m) reduces density to 1.9 thousand per ha. The accompanying species should be released at the expense of dominant SP. In larger groups support uneven intensity of interventions – establish skidding lines in appropriate density and design (4 m wide lines 30 m apart).</p> <p><i>Porosty nad 40 let/Stands older than 40yrs</i></p>	<p>If there is a risk of faster disintegration, SIB, ASP and ROW self-seeding is beneficial and crop trees are regenerated later.</p> <p><u>Tending</u> <i>Plantations (underplanting, undersowing) and advanced growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If sheltered by a parent stand from above, release accompanying species and conduct a sanitation cut. Do not support SP and NS natural regeneration. • If not sheltered, advance growth needs a cleaning (in SP geometrical approach – power cutter) and support accompanying species maximally. • In plantation and advance growth gaps (larger than 0.04 ha), conduct a repair planting with stabilizers or soil improvers (EL, DF or OK, SY) or support self-seeding of ROW, SIB and ASP. <p><i>Stands younger than 40 yrs</i> Intensive thinning from below in SP supporting individual stability and releasing other tree species (first intervention top height 5 m reduces density to 5.5 thousand trees per ha, the second one to 3.0 thousand per ha at top height 10 and the third one (top height 17 m) reduces density to 1.8 thousand per ha. The accompanying species should be released at the expense of dominant SP. In larger groups support uneven intensity of interventions – establish skidding lines in appropriate density and design (4 m wide lines 30 m apart).</p> <p>If the stands have not been thinned (no intervention before top height 10 m or these were thinned so slightly that density is 4.2 trees per ha), the intensive approach is beneficial no longer. The stands should be thinned slightly from below removing dying trees and understory competitors (inappropriate h/d ratio); intervention return i severy 5-10 yrs. Support all vigorous accompanying species.</p>
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		<p>Shift to a positive approach – release ca 300 crop trees per ha from 1-2 competitors. Interval between interventions 5-10 yrs. Harvest of target-diameter SP prepares regeneration simultaneously – prefer groups, break canopy for underplanting, alternatively undersowing.</p>	<p>Stands older than 40yrs</p> <p>If thinning was conducted appropriately (SP dominants show h/d 80-100, live crowns share at least 30%) – see basic prescriptions for B-transitional type. Emphasis on released accompanying species in order to maintain their large crowns and support their natural regeneration already in the stage of thinning. Monospecific SP parts should not be released too much – weed control (nutrient-medium site) and do not support SP regeneration (30-40% share can be tolerated).</p> <p>In dense stands with inappropriate h/d ratio, remove labile trees from understorey, in main storey apply slight intensity thinning every 5-7 yrs. Gaps of salvage cut origin can be either planted or naturally regenerated with desirable tree species.</p>
<p>Measures in stands damaged by biotic and abiotic agents</p>	<p>Stands damaged by game (bark browsing and peeling):</p> <p>In thickets, try to find at least 300 trees per ha in main storey that show slight or no damage – these ones release and protect them individually in order to prevent further injury, support all accompanying species, remove the most injured trees, intervention period should not be longer than 5 yrs.</p> <p>In stands with logs – release the least injured crop trees, remove the most injured ones, support natural regeneration in gaps following salvage cuts, alternatively – plant (also underplanting) them with desirable species. Intervention period should not be longer than 7 yrs.</p> <p>The stands threatened by drought</p> <p>Reduce density of advance regeneration and young thickets (reduces interception and number of transpiring trees. Where SP stands have NS understorey, remove the NS at once.</p>		
<p>Production safety</p>	<p>(Non-evaluated)</p>		
<p>Production potential</p>	<p>(Non-evaluated)</p>		
<p>Note</p>	<p>Following sanitation cut, the period needed to establish plantations is allowed to be extended to 2+7, alternatively 5+5 yrs (depending on dispensation from state forest administration).</p>		

STAND TYPE (PT) 435	Present status		
	A - target	B - transitional	C - distant
SHARE [ha]			
SHARE [%]			
ROTATION [yrs]	irrelevant	120	120
REGENERATION PERIOD [yrs]	continuous	40	40
BEGINNING OF REGENERATION	irrelevant	101	101
SILVICULTURAL SYSTEM	V	nP, pN, pP	nP, pN, pP
MANAGEMENT FORM	High forest		
PERIOD FOR PLANTATION ESTABLISHMENT [yrs]	7		
SUPERORDINATE MANAGEMENT UNIT	BE (NS, SP, OK and mixed) target management at middle altitudes		
Target species composition for 43a subunit	OK 50, BE 15, EL 15, DF 3, SF 5, SP 5, SLI (SY) 4, GF 2, SBI (ASP, ROW, NS) 1		
Target species composition for 43b subunit	BE 35, EL 15, OK 30, DF 3, SP (SF, NS) 10, SLI (SY) 4, GF 2, SBI (ASP, ROW) 1		
SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTIONS	<p>Selection felling interventions according to criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation cut in all growing stages. • Support of quality – in younger parts combined approach, i.e. remove wolf trees and release quality trees including the support of accompanying species (groups more appropriate), in older parts support crop trees preferentially. • Support and maintenance of target structure – alternating larger patches of 	<p>Regeneration</p> <p>Regeneration conduct using a shelterwood strip felling with shelterwood groups placed ahead, these enlarge using a peripheral felling. Two-phase shelterwood – the first phase is a seed cutting including appropriate soil scarification. The second on eis a final cutting where 3-4-yr-old advance growth of 0.5 m height is released. Segment the stand appropriately in order to proceed the regeneration as quickly as possible, differentiate species composition of desirable</p>	<p>Regeneration</p> <p>Two-phase shelterwood. In the first seed cutting conduct soil scarification. Missing desirable species (BE, SF, SLI) plant into groups placed ahead or within inner edge of strip.</p> <p>Larger stands segment and prefer particular tree species in order to get a mosaic – mix of groups. Support self-seeded species.</p> <p>The wors parent OK stand, the quicker should be its regeneration – also prefer other desirable species.</p> <p>Tending</p>

	<p>different age and different desirable species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest of „mature“ trees, group selection according to condition and management goals. The crop-log diameters 50-70 cm. In groups without OK adjust all interventions to needs of all species present on the site; remove undesirable competitors, which hamper development of vertical canopy. • Intervention intensity based on total current increment accumulated following a previous intervention. <p>Support of regeneration – release in larger groups (0-5 ha) when seed yrs are expected.</p>	<p>species. In case of regeneration failure, it is necessary to plant OK of local origin within renewal patches of 0.5 ha minimally.</p> <p>Tending Plantations (underplanting, undersowing) and advanced growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce density of advance growths (risk of development of inappropriate h/d ratio in OK and damage by snow load). Both naturally regenerated and planted OK – remove wolf trees first and support OK at the expense of fast-growing competitors such as SBI and ASP. • where are gaps in juvenile stands (over 0.04 ha), conduct repair planting or support self-seeding of desirable stabilizers or soil improvers (EL, DF or SY, SLI). <p>Stands younger than 40 yrs Remove wolf trees at top height 5 m, negative approach in upper and main storey. Next intervention at top height 11 m in upper and main storey resulting in 6 thousand trees per ha. Simultaneously segment the stand by skidding lines appropriately (4 m wide lines 30 m apart). Further interventions aim at support of crop trees (first 200, later 100 crop trees per ha) when top height is 16, 20 and 24 m. Initiate and maintain desirable undestory of SLI and other shade-tolerant species (SF and others).</p> <p>Stands older than 40yrs Further release of crop trees and segmentation of stands to regenerate them – group mixture of the other species where OK is missing.</p>	<p>Plantations (underplanting, undersowing) and advanced growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both naturally regenerated and planted OK – remove wolf trees and support self-seeding of all other desirable species. • Where are gaps in juvenile stands (over 0.04 ha), conduct repair planting or support self-seeding of desirable stabilizers or soil improvers (EL, DF or SY, SLI). <p>Stands younger than 40 yrs Negative intervention in all stand parts – reduced density promotes inkrement. Take care of 100 crop trees – release them from 1-2 competitors. Simultaneously segment the stand by skidding lines appropriately (4 m wide lines 30 m apart). Support all other desirable species by releasing them from undestory.</p> <p>Stands older than 40yrs Release crop trees continually. Emphasise on promotion of larger live crowns of accompanying species and initiation of their natural regeneration already during thinning the stands.</p>
<p>Measures in stands damaged by biotic and abiotic agents</p>	<p>Remove heavily damaged and weakened trees. In stands older than 100 yrs wher stocking dropped below 0.5, initiate their regeneration.</p> <p>Stands threatened by drought: Maintain lower storey of broadleaves (SLI, HBM, SBI, ASP, NOM), which support microclimatic maintenance of soil moisture and nurses OK (self-pruning).</p>		
<p>Production safety</p>	<p>(Non-evaluated)</p>		

Production potential	(Non-evaluated)
Note	Following sanitation cut, the period needed to establish plantations is allowed to be extended to 2+7, alternatively 5+5 yrs (depending on dispensation from state forest administration).

STAND TYPE (PT) 436	Present status		
	A - target	B - transitional	C - distant
SHARE [ha]			
SHARE [%]			
ROTATION [yrs]	irrelevant	120	100
REGENERATION PERIOD [yrs]	continuous	40	40
BEGINNING OF REGENERATION	irrelevant	101	81
SILVICULTURAL SYSTEM	V	P, (pN)	P, (pN)
MANAGEMENT FORM	High forest		
PERIOD FOR PLANTATION ESTABLISHMENT [yrs]	7		
SUPERORDINATE MANAGEMENT UNIT	BE (NS, SP, OK and mixed) target management at middle altitudes		
Target species composition for 43a subunit	BE 40, OK 25, EL 15, DF 3, SF 5, SP 5, SLI (SY) 4, GF 2, SBI (ASP, ROW, NS) 1		
Target species composition for 43b subunit	BE 55, EL 15, OK 10, DF 3, SP (SF, NS) 10, SLI (SY) 4, GF 2, SBI (ASP, ROW) 1		
SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTIONS	<p>Selection felling interventions according to criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation cut in all growing stages. • Support quality – in younger parts remove wolf trees and release quality trees including desirable group admixture, in older focus on crop trees. • Support and maintain a target structure – alternating larger multi-age groups of desirable species. 	<p>Regeneration</p> <p>Use 4-phase sheletrwood cutting. Modify the stocking as follows: 8 – preparatory cutting, 6 – seed cutting, 3 – release cutting and finally remove shelter above 0.5 m high advance growth. Timing of phases 1 and 2 coincide with seed yrs. The number of phases can be lower depending on cutting rate. SF underplant as small groups. In the last phase, OK is allowed to be planted. Leave standards of desirable species.</p>	<p>Regeneration</p> <p>Prioritize strip felling for faster regeneration and the possibility to more actively change the species composition towards CDS. Missing species (SF, SLI) by artificial regeneration in advanced groups or inner edges of the strips. For open areas of - light-demanding species of CDS (EL, OK, DF, SP). Larger stands segment and prefer particular tree species in order to get a mosaic – mix of groups. Support self-seeded species.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest of „mature“ trees, group selection according to condition and management goals. The crop-log diameters 40-60 cm. In groups without BE adjust all interventions to needs of all species present on the site; remove undesirable competitors, which hamper development of vertical canopy. • Intervention intensity (incl. salvage cut) based on total current increment accumulated following a previous intervention. • Support of regeneration – release in larger groups (0-5 ha) when seed yrs are expected. 	<p>Stand should be appropriately segmented to differentiate desirable species composition.</p> <p>Tending Plantations (underplanting, undersowing) and advanced growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove wolf trees in BE advance growths and plantations. • Where are gaps in juvenile stands (over 0.04 ha), conduct repair planting or support self-seeding of desirable stabilizers or soil improvers (EL, DF, OK or SY, SLI). <p>Stands younger than 40 yrs Remove wolf trees at top height 5 m, negative approach in upper and main storey. Next intervention at top height 10 m in upper and main storey resulting in 6 thousand trees per ha. Simultaneously segment the stand by skidding lines appropriately (4 m wide lines 30 m apart). After 10 yrs when top height is 15 m, reduce density to 4-5 thousand trees per ha. Further intervention at top height 20 m supports 300-400 crop trees per ha. No intervention in understorey.</p> <p>Stands older than 40yrs Continue releasing 130-200 crop trees per ha every 5-10 yrs. Support stand segmentation to get group mixture where BE is missing.</p>	<p>The worst parent BE stand, the quicker should be its regeneration – also prefer other desirable species.</p> <p>Tending Plantations (underplanting, undersowing) and advanced growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove wolf trees in BE advance growths and plantations, support all other desirable species. • Where are gaps in juvenile stands (over 0.04 ha), conduct repair planting or support self-seeding of desirable stabilizers or soil improvers (EL, DF, OK or SY, SLI). <p>Stands younger than 40 yrs Negativní zásahy ve všech částech porostu – podpora přírůstu snížením hustoty. Redukce při Ho 10 a 15 m na 5 a 3 tis. ks/ha./Remove undesirable trees – support increment by reduced density. At top height 10 and 15 m, the density should be 5 and 3 thousand trees per ha, respectively.</p> <p>Take care of at least 100 promising trees – release them from 1-2 competitors. Simultaneously segment the stand by skidding lines appropriately (4 m wide lines 30 m apart).</p> <p>Stands older than 40yrs Continue releasing crop trees (at least 50 per ha). Emphasise releasing accompanying species to promote larger live crowns and support their natural regeneration already during the last thinning.</p>
Measures in stands damaged by biotic and abiotic agents	Support any accompanying species to prevent disintegration of forest stands over large areas.		
Production safety	(Non-evaluated)		
Production potential	(Non-evaluated)		
Note	Following sanitation cut, the period needed to establish plantations is allowed to be extended to 2+7, alternatively 5+5 yrs (depending on dispensation from state forest administration).		