

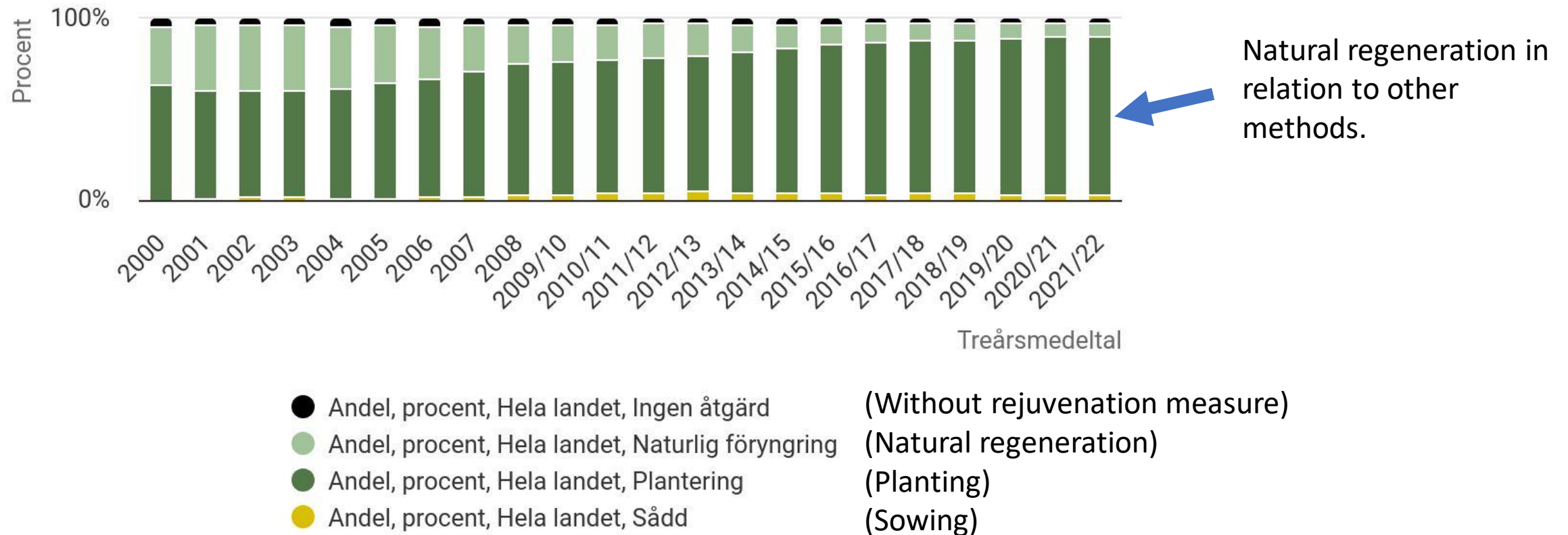


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Martin Jentzen Ekoskog

Historical retrospective, Over time natural regeneration has become less common in Swedish forestry.

**Figur 4. Använd förnygringsmetod som andel av avverkad areal.**







Natural disturbances and forestry operations forms the conditions for regeneration and future development of the following young stand. The clear cut is often not suitable for a diverse regeneration.





A intensive forestry has become the main disturbance regime, creating a inverted forest landscape. Structures and compositions that were common have now become uncommon and vice versa



# Why prefer natural generation before other approaches?



Forests are complex and adaptive ecosystems.  
- We should not reduce them into gardens or plantations.



# How to work with natural regeneration



Restore structures by using the knowledge of the natural disturbance patterns But remember, the forestry disturbances as it is in principle always in addition to natural disturbances.





Forestry differs from other disturbance regimes as we extract timber, causing lack of substrates.

Salvage logging create a lack of substrates and eliminate small-scale structures caused by natural disturbances.

# Summary

- Natural generation depend on structures, both in stand and landscape.
- Diverse structures give diverse path ways for future development.
  - Reduce management intensity to increase adaptability.
- Don't forget the natural disturbances regimes. They are there, always.
  - We need less disturbances in Scandinavia for the oncoming decades since we have a history of intensive forestry causing intense disturbances.
- Preserve the structures and substrates generated by natural disturbances.
- Don't cut trees for lowest product level. Aim up, for better money and use! We need regeneration but also more old big trees in the forest landscape, as long lived and diverse tree populations ensure a larger genetic diversity.