STABILIZATION OF SIGNIFICANT FOREST ECOSYSTEMS

CZ.1.02/6.2.00/08.03066

Application submitted in 2008
Project realization 2010–2014

Total eligible expenses	CZK 82,247,330
out of which financed from EU funds	CZK 69,910,231 (85 %)
SFŽP ČR contribution	CZK 4,112,366 (5 %)
KRNAP Administration contribution	CZK 8,224,733 (10 %)

Realization:
Adjustment of the species, age and spatial structure of forests up to 30 years of age (immission area): 6782.67 ha.
Restoration of the water regime: 600 pcs of dams
Restoration of biotope for the black grouse
12 areas for mating
Additional planting: 23,828 seedlings
(beech, fit, birch, sycamore, rowan tree)
Wire fences: 30,900 m (618 pcs)
Wooden fences: 9,800 m (196 pcs)
Individual protections 12,313 pcs
Retained mass – not counted if up to 10 cm, everything remains in the underbrush
Over 10 cm – 30,000 m^3 of peeled mass
Collected seeds for subsequent restoration: 128 trees
(44 firs, 84 broad-leaf trees)

The project was co-funded by the EU – the European Fund for Regional Development, as well as the state environmental fund within the Operational Programme “Environment”

Stabilization of Krkonoše forests
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STABILIZATION OF KRKONOŠE FORESTS

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EVROPSKÁ UNIE
Evropský fond pro regionální rozvoj
Pro vodu, vzduch a přírodu

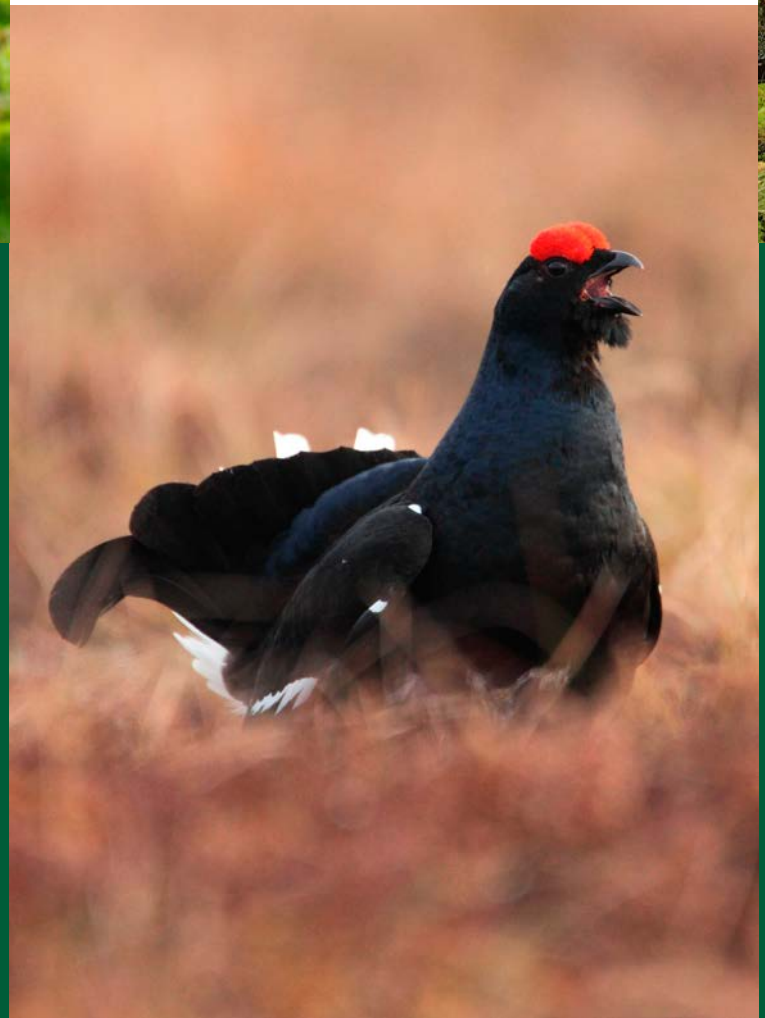
The goal of the project was the adjustment of the species, spatial and age composition of young plants, restoration of the water system and help for the endangered black grouse.

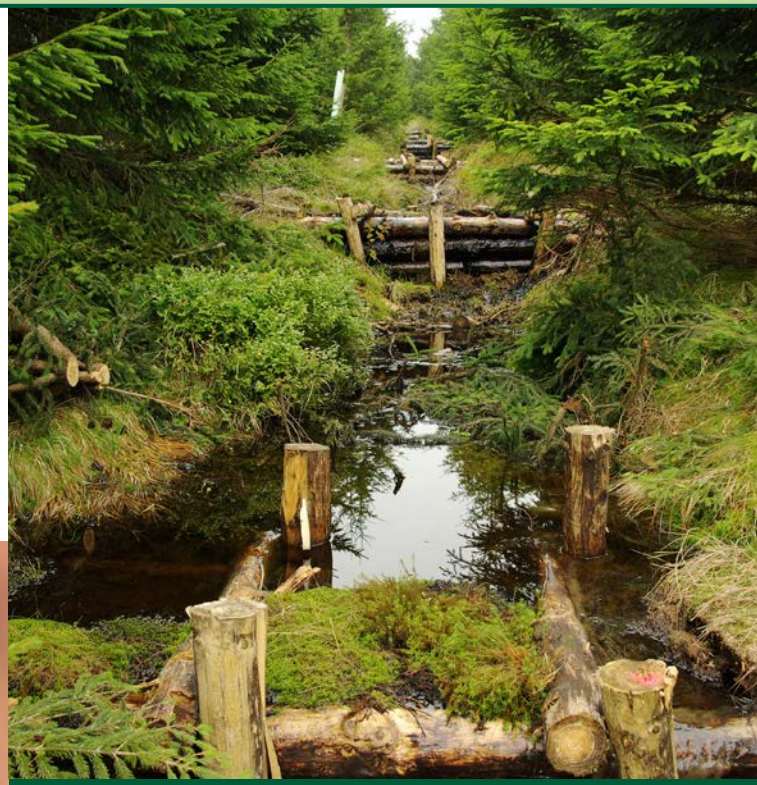
The species and age composition of Krkonoše forests has changed significantly in the past. Already in the 19th century some parts of the forest were drained off to create good conditions for industrial growing of forests. In the second half of the 20th century, forests were affected by immissions which caused the death or cutting down of almost 8,000 hectares of forests, which is about one quarter of the forests in the national park. Forests planted in this area primarily consisted of spruce trees, with a few foreign species such as the blue spruce.

The project of Stabilization of Significant Forest Ecosystems followed up on support from the Face endowment fund in the nineties of the 20th century. This was one of the most extensive projects realized by the KRNAP Administration in the past years.

ADJUSTMENT OF SPECIES, SPATIAL AND AGE COMPOSITION OF PLANTS

In the case of young plants, carried out work included the cut-off of foreign plant species, reduction of the number of spruces and support for desired species, especially the fir, beech, birch and sycamore. The firm was the dominant plant in some growths. There, cutting down of firs made space for other wood plants, which were then planted in a manner ensuring that in the next generation they will form a backbone for future growths. The new plants need to be protected by fences or individually.
To ensure restoration in following years, the project included the collection of seeds of the fir, rowan tree, sycamore and birch.





RESTORATION OF THE WATER SYSTEM

The drained areas belong to fragments of the most precious mountain sites of waterlogged and turf pines. One of the significant functions of these forests is the retention of water in the landscape and prevention of its quick run-off. Draining systems consist of shallow ditches which route water into the primary ditches. These ditches were interrupted by a cascade-like system of obstructions, which prevent the quick drainage of water from the forest. In the future, these shallow ditches will become overgrown, leading to the renewal of the original forest wetlands biotope.

HELP FOR THE BLACK GROUSE

The black grouse is a rare bird species in the Czech Republic. The black grouse seeks out open stands with good visibility of the surrounding areas. The project created artificial areas suitable for the mating of the black grouse, which in conjunction with intensive intervention in young growth provides an optimal environment for the black grouse.