

Rules of Forest Management

Regulation No. 88 of the Minister of the Environment of 27 December 2006

(RTL 2007, 2, 16),

entered into force 12 January 2007.

This Regulation is established on the basis of subsections 24 (6), (7) and (10); subsections 25 (3) and (7); subsections 29 (3), (5) and (6); subsections 30 (3) and (7); subsections 31 (3) and (4); clauses 33 1), 2) and 3); clauses 40 4)–7) and 11); subsection 40 11) and subsection 43 (3) of the Forest Act.

§ 1. Scope of application of Regulation

The Rules of Forest Management (hereinafter Rules) provides for general requirements for cutting of forest, reforestation and forest protection, and the procedure for the ordering and conduct of reforestation and forest protection expert analysis with a view to ensuring sustainability of forestry and adherence to good practices in forestry.

§ 2. Determination of person authorised by Minister of Environment

The head of the county environmental department of the Ministry of the Environment (hereinafter environmental department) is the person authorised by the Minister of the Environment upon extension of the term for application of reforestation methods and the term for forest regeneration and release from the payment of deposit pursuant to subsections 25 (5) and (6) and subsection 26 (5) of the Forest Act.

§ 3. Regeneration cutting

(1) Clear cutting is permitted in a stand where the average age of trees of the dominant tree species is not less than:

Dominant tree species	Quality class					
	1A	1	2	3	4	5 and 5A

Pine of the kind of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L.	90	90	90	100	110	120
Spruce of the kind of ' <i>Picea abies</i> Karst'	80	80	80	90	90	90
White birch and downy birch	60	60	70	70	70	70
Aspen	30	40	40	50	50	–
Black alder	60	60	60	60	60	60
Broad-leaved trees	90	90	100	110	120	130

- (2) Clear cutting of other tree species is permitted in every age.
- (3) Clear cutting is permitted in young pine stands, spruce stands and birch stands is permitted if the average breast height diameter of the dominant tree species has achieved at least the following size (mature diameter):

Dominant tree species	Quality class					
	1A	1	2	3	4	5 and 5A
Pine of the kind of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L.	28	28	28	28	28	28
Spruce of the kind of ' <i>Picea abies</i> Karst'	26	26	26	26	26	26
White birch and downy birch	26	26	24	22	18	16

(4) Cutting on the basis of mature diameter is permitted on the condition that thinning has not been carried out in the stand during the five years preceding the clear cutting.

(5) Clear cutting is permitted in pine stands, spruce stands, birch stands, black alder stands, aspen stands and broadleaved stands of any age or average breast height diameter if the density of the stand is thirty per cent or less.

§ 4. Forest types in which shelterwood cutting is permitted

Shelterwood cutting may be carried out in grey alder stands, black alder stands, aspen stands, pine stands, birch stands of all site types and in broadleaved stands.

§ 5. Stands in which shelterwood cutting may be carried out

(1) Shelterwood cutting may be carried out in stands the density of upper layer of which does not exceed 84 per cent and which are not younger than provided for in subsection 3 (1) of the Rules.

(2) In group selection cutting, up to five gaps with a diameter of up to thirty metres may be cut per hectare on the condition that the total initial area of the gaps cut does not exceed twenty-five per cent of the area of the stand.

(3) Upon shelterwood cutting, density of the basal area of a stand may not be reduced below:

Density before cutting	Number of cutting stages	Density after the first cutting stage	Density after the second cutting stage	Density after the third cutting stage
65–84%	3	50%	30%	0%
45–64%	2	30%	0%	
44% and less	1	0%		

(4) The next cutting stage of shelterwood cutting may be commenced when at least 1000 trees per hectare of the undergrowth of the species declared suitable by § 15 of the Rules with the height of at least 0.3 metres grow on the cutting area.

(5) The last cutting stage may be commenced when at least 1500 trees per hectare of the undergrowth of the species declared suitable by § 15 of the Rules with the height of at least 0.5 metres grow on the cutting area.

§ 6. Improvement cuttings

(1) Cleaning is permitted in all stands with the average breast height diameter of up to eight centimetres in which the daylight conditions of the principal tree species need regulating.

(2) Thinning is permitted in all stands with the average breast height diameter exceeding eight centimetres the basal area of which is greater than set out in Annex 1 to the Regulation.

(3) Sanitary cutting is permitted in stands of any age.

(4) After thinning, the basal area of the upper layer of a stand may not be less than set out in Annex 1 to the Rules.

(5) In bilberry, wood sorrel bilberry, hepatica, wood sorrel and wood sorrel drained peatland birch stands, aspen stands or black alder stands, the basal area of the upper layer of the stand after thinning may be smaller by 3 m²/ha than set out in Annex 1 to the Rules provided that viable lower layer of spruce with the density of at least forty per cent or viable undergrowth of spruce with the number of plants at least 1500 per hectare grows under the stand.

§ 7. Trees permitted to be cut by sanitary cutting

The following may be cut by sanitary cutting:

- 1) dead trees;
- 2) trees with stem rot visible on the exterior and with fruiting body of stem rot agent;
- 3) trees with resin flow resulting from *Heterobasidion* root rot;
- 4) trees populated by trunk borers;
- 5) trees in which more than half of the crown is irreversibly damaged and trees with dry top;
- 6) trees in which the root collar area and the surrounding forest litter is burnt;
- 7) spruces in which bark is damaged to the extent of at least 10 per cent of the circumference of the stem and damages extend to wood, and trees of other species in which bark is damaged to the extent of at least 30 per cent of the circumference of the stem;
- 8) windthrow and breakage and snowbreakage;
- 9) the seed trees which have fulfilled their function as of three years after clear cutting;

10) other trees of single trees layer located on forest land without forest or in young growth which are not old crop trees or trees left for preservation of biota.

§ 8. Drag roads

- (1) Drag roads with the width of up to four metres may be constructed for dragging of timber.
- (2) Drag roads shall not constitute more than 20 per cent of the area of a cutting area.

§ 9. Methods and procedure for cleaning of cutting areas of logging waste

- (1) All cutting areas, except cleaning cutting areas, are subject to cleaning of logging waste in the course of cutting or thereafter not later than by the end of cutting term.
- (2) Branches, tree tops, stem wood left on the cutting area, undergrowth damaged by cutting, and underwood are considered to be logging waste.
- (3) The following methods for cleaning of cutting areas are permitted, on the condition that they do not damage trees which are left growing (including undergrowth):
 - 1) leaving to decay or burning of logging waste gathered in piles;
 - 2) burning of logging waste on the whole area;
 - 3) strengthening of drag roads with logging waste;
 - 4) chopping and spreading out of logging waste;
 - 5) transportation of logging waste from cutting area.
- (4) Transportation of logging waste from a cutting area is not permitted in alvar forests and boreal heath forests.
- (5) Burning of logging waste is prohibited during a fire hazard period.
- (6) Burning of logging waste on the whole area is permitted outside fire hazard period on the condition that the alarm centre of the rescue service is informed thereof.
- (7) Logging waste left to decay in piles shall not cover more than twenty per cent of the area of a cutting area.

§ 10. Requirements for seed trees and for their preservation

- (1) Seed trees are the trees which have a well-shaped stem and a narrow crown, which grow fast and have good state of health.

(2) Seed trees may be cleaned by sanitary cutting after they have fulfilled their function, however not earlier than three years after clear cutting.

§ 11. Determining of seed-bearing age

If observation of certain trees does not indicate earlier bearing, trees which have attained at least the following age are deemed to be in seed-bearing age:

Tree species	Age in years
Pine of the kind of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L.	30
White birch	25
Black alder	40
Oak of the kind <i>Quercus robur</i>	50
Ash of the kind of <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	35
Wych elm	40
Soft-leaved elm	40

§ 12. Requirements for old crop trees and for their preservation

Pines, white birches or valuable broadleaved trees which are straight and have a stem with good pruning, a good state of health and are viable are left as old crop trees to produce especially large timber assortment.

§ 13. Requirements for trees left with a view to ensuring biological diversity and for their preservation

(1) Growing trees or the preserved standing parts of such trees, with the total volume of stem wood of at least five solid cubic metres per hectare shall be preserved on a clearcut to ensure the biological diversity.

- (2) Trees left with a view to ensuring the biological diversity are selected from among trees of different species of the upper layer with the greatest diameter, preferably broadleaved trees, pines and aspens, as well as trees with distinctive features such as burning marks, cavities, witch's brooms or big branches.
- (3) Trees shall be preserved in groups on larger clear cut areas.
- (4) Trees left with a view to ensuring the biological diversity are not subject to cleaning and shall remain permanently in the forest.
- (5) A maximum of twenty trees and twenty-five solid cubic metres of stem wood per hectare may be left in order to ensure biological diversity.

§ 14. Reforestation

- (1) Application of reforestation methods is obligatory in all forest types, except in clear cut areas of stands of vaccinium, polytrichum, mixotrophic bog, bog woodland, raised bog, sesleria alvar, equisetum, carex, fern, filipendula and marshland site types and in perished parts of forest.
- (2) Reforestation areas of stands of arctostaphylos alvar, lichen and heather site type and perished parts of forest shall be reforested by sowing or planting pines.
- (3) The original density of places of sowing and planting shall be:
 - 1) at least 3500 sowing places per hectare upon sowing of pine of the kind of *Pinus sylvestris* L.;
 - 2) at least 3000 plants per hectare upon planting of pine of the kind of *Pinus sylvestris* L.;
 - 3) at least 1500 plants per hectare upon planting of spruce of the kind of '*Picea abies* Karst';
 - 4) at least 2500 sowing places per hectare upon sowing of white birch and downy birch;
 - 5) at least 1500 plants per hectare upon planting of white birch and downy birch.
- (4) In case of smaller original density, sowing or planting of forest is deemed to be fostering of natural regeneration.

§ 15. Tree species suitable for forest site type and permitted to be used in reforestation

- (1) The tree species listed in Annex 2 to this Regulation and broadleaved trees and the alien tree species the cultivation of which is permitted by a regulation of the Minister of the Environment are permitted to use in reforestation and are taken into account when a forest is deemed to be regenerated.

(2) Grey alder is permitted in reforestation and is taken into account when a forest is deemed to be regenerated only in perished or cut grey alder stands.

§ 16. Required minimum number of trees per hectare and minimum height of trees to be taken into account when forest is deemed to be regenerated

(1) A forest is deemed to be regenerated when at least 1500 pines of the kind of *Pinus sylvestris* L. with the height of 0.5 m and more, or at least 1000 spruces of the kind of '*Picea abies* Karst' with the height of 0.5 m and more, or at least 1500 oaks of the kind of *Quercus robur* with the height of 0.5 m or more, or at least 1500 trees of other tree species with the height of 1.0 m or more which are taken into account when a forest is deemed to be regenerated grow per hectare.

(2) Trees shall be viable and located evenly throughout the whole area to be reforested. The existence of trees is not required in natural kettle holes located on clear cut areas or in perished parts of forest, on branch piles and drag roads strengthened with logging waste.

(3) In the case of regeneration of several tree species, the plants exceeding the minimum height are counted for each species and the ratio of the number of trees to the required minimum number of trees shall be calculated for each tree species. The area is deemed to be regenerated if the total of such ratios is equal to or greater than 1. The following formula shall be used:

where

N_{pl} – the number of plants which exceed the minimum height of regeneration of tree species;

$N_{pl, min}$ – the required minimum number of trees of the tree species upon regeneration of a forest.

§ 17. Requirements for reforestation of stands cut because of root rot

(1) Stands cut because of root rot shall not be reforested with the dominant tree species of the cut stand, except pine stands of lichen and cowberry site type.

(2) A stand cut because of root rot may also be permitted to be reforested with the dominant tree species of the cut stand on the basis of a forest protection expert analysis if site type conditions so require.

§ 18. Procedure for extension of term for reforestation and application of reforestation methods

(1) If due to the specific natural conditions, the reasons for the perishing of the forest which are independent of the forest owner, as well as due to teaching and scientific research, the application of reforestation methods is unjustified in the first two years after regeneration cutting or perishing of the forest, the forest owner shall submit an application in compliance with the format set out in Annex 3 to these Rules for extension of the term for application of reforestation methods to the environmental department of the location of the immovable.

(2) If forest regeneration is impossible within five years due to the extension of the term for application of reforestation methods, the specific natural conditions or the reasons for the perishing of the forest which are independent of the forest owner, the forest owner shall submit an application for extension of the term for forest regeneration in compliance with the format set out in Annex 3 to these Rules to the environmental department of the location of the immovable.

(3) An applications for extension of the term for application of reforestation methods is deemed to have be delivered if:

1) it is handed over to the environmental department of the location of the immovable by the submitter against a signature;

2) the post office has handed over the application sent by registered mail to the environmental department of the location of the immovable against a signature;

3) the submitter has forwarded it by an electronic channel allowing the unequivocal identification of a person or with a digital signature.

(4) The environmental department shall check the accuracy of the information presented in an application and assess the reasons for non-application of reforestation methods and extension of the term for application thereof or extension of the term for forest regeneration.

(5) The head of the environmental department shall make the decision on the satisfaction of or refusal to satisfy the application within one month as of submission of the application. In case of satisfaction of the application, the decision shall set out a new term for application of

reforestation methods or regeneration of forest; in case of refusal to satisfy the application, the reasons for refusal.

(6) The Centre of Forest Protection and Silviculture shall maintain records of applications for the extension of terms for the application of reforestation methods and forest regeneration.

§ 19. Forest protection

(1) The following is prohibited for protection of trees which are left growing and natural regeneration, soil of the cutting area and the surrounding forest and forest soil:

1) upon cutting, cleaning of cutting areas of logging waste and reforestation, damaging of the stem, crown or top of the trees which are not subject to cutting to the extent which would provide a basis for sanitary cutting of such trees pursuant to § 7 of the Rules;

2) endangering or damaging of forest as an ecosystem or the gene pool of the forest, the water regime of the forest, forest soil deeper than 30 centimetres, the conditions for forest regeneration and reforestation, allowing of wind damages, the spread of fungus diseases or pests;

3) damaging or obstructing of ditches, bridges and culverts;

(2) Upon reforestation, the upper layer of the soil shall not be damaged on more than fifty per cent of the area of the reforestation area; upon cutting of the forest, on more than twenty-five per cent of the area of the cutting area.

§ 20. Use of pesticides in forests

(1) Pesticides may be used in forests on the basis of the results of a forest protection expert analysis organised by the Centre of Forest Protection and Silviculture.

(2) A forest protection expert analysis need not be organised for the use of pesticides for protection of young plants and seedlings against diseases and damages by insects in forest nurseries and in reforestation.

(3) The procedure for the use of plant protection products provided for in the Plant Protection Act and legislation established on the basis thereof shall be adhered to upon use of pesticides.

§ 21. Term for transportation of undried and unbarked coniferous wood out of forests

In the case where the volume of timber of undried and unbarked coniferous wood exceeds ten solid cubic metres per hectare it shall be transported out of forests as follows:

- 1) the wood cut from 1 September to 30 April, by 1 June;
- 2) the wood cut from 1 May to 31 August, within one month as of cutting.

§ 22. Procedure for ordering and conduct of reforestation and forest protection expert analysis

- (1) The environmental department of the location of the immovable shall carry out reforestation expert analysis.
- (2) For ordering of a reforestation expert analysis, the forest owner shall submit an application in compliance with the format set out in Annex 4 to these Rules to the environmental department of the location of the immovable:
 - 1) for exemption from the obligation of application of reforestation methods if there is a natural regeneration with suitable species composition and sufficient number of plants on the whole area of a perished part of forest or a clear cut area;
 - 2) for release of the deposit for reforestation paid when the part of the forest has been regenerated.
- (3) A forest protection expert analysis shall be conducted by the Centre of Forest Protection and Silviculture.
- (4) The environmental department of the location of the immovable shall conduct a forest protection expert analysis if the area of forest damage is up to three hectares or damage was caused by storm and forest fire. If the environmental department cannot assess the size of the damage or the damager or determine the planned protection measure on the basis of visual assessment, the department shall order an expert analysis from the Centre of Forest Protection and Silviculture within five working days as of receipt of the forest notification or application.
- (5) A county environmental department shall commence a forest protection expert analysis by a forest notification or on the basis of information obtained in another manner:
 - 1) in order to issue a precept to avoid forest damages and to prevent the spread thereof;
 - 2) in order to establish restrictions for prevention of forest damages related to recreative use with the consent of owners.
- (6) For ordering of a forest protection expert analysis, the forest owner shall submit a forest notification concerning forest damage or an application in compliance with the format set out in Annex 4 to these Rules to the environmental department of the location of the immovable:

1) for clear cutting in order to enable reforestation of a forest perished due to extensive damage caused by a storm, flood, extensive forest fire or another natural force (hereinafter natural disaster) or a forest with a poor state of health due to natural factors, as well as of a stand with poor phenotype or a stand with a small basal area and crop density due to a reason independent of the forest owner;

2) for exemption from payment of deposit if clear cutting is carried out for the elimination of the consequences of a natural disaster. An application shall be submitted promptly after becoming aware of the consequences of a natural disaster.

(7) An application for a reforestation or forest protection expert analysis is deemed to be delivered if:

1) it is handed over to the environmental department of the location of the immovable by the submitter against a signature;

2) the post office has handed over the forest notification sent by registered mail to the environmental department of the location of the immovable against a signature;

3) the submitter has forwarded it by an electronic channel allowing the unequivocal identification of a person or with a digital signature.

(8) A reforestation expert analysis and forest protection expert analysis is conducted within twenty days as of receipt of a forest notification, an application of the forest owner, information concerning forest damage or an order from the environmental department.

(9) The authority who conducts the reforestation and forest protection expert analysis may extend the term for the expert analysis during the period from 15 November to 15 March if conducting of the expertise is impossible due to weather conditions. A decision on extension of the term for the expert analysis shall be sent to the forest owner within the term set out in subsection (8) of this section, and the reasons for extension of the term for the expert analysis and the time of conducting of the expert analysis shall be indicated.

(10) A forest protection expert analysis is conducted on the whole of the damaged area where possible.

(11) An opinion is prepared concerning a reforestation and forest protection expert analysis which includes:

1) reasons for the conduct of the expert analysis;

2) an assessment of the state of the forest;

3) the opinion of an expert; recommendations for carrying out forest protection works in case of a forest protection expert analysis.

(12) The Centre of Forest Protection and Silviculture shall maintain records of reforestation and forest protection expert analyses.

§ 23. Specifications of forest management on Defence Forces training areas

A cutting is carried out on target areas and field firing areas of the Defence Forces training areas to ensure visibility whereas the extent of the cutting is assessed pursuant to the requirements for Defence Forces training areas and the safety requirements established by the procedure for the use of Defence Forces training areas, and application of reforestation methods and forest regeneration is not required on such areas thereafter. Upon cuttings in stands in such cases, including in stands which are older than provided for in subsection 3 (1) of these Rules, the basal area of the upper layer of the stand after cutting may be smaller than set out in Annex 1 to these Rules.

¹ RTL = *Riigi Teataja Lisa = Appendix to the State Gazette*

² RT = *Riigi Teataja = State Gazette*

Annex 1 to Regulation No. 88 of the Minister of the Environment of 27 December 2006 “Rules of Forest Management”

Minimum limit of basal area of upper layer of stand after thinning (m²/ha)

Height of stand in metres	Pine stand	Spruce stand	Birch stand	Black alder stand	Aspen stand	Broadleaved stand
5	9,6	7,9	5,4	5,6	6,8	6,6
6	10,6	8,8	6,1	6,4	7,5	7,4
7	11,6	9,6	6,7	7,1	8,2	8,2
8	12,5	10,5	7,3	7,8	8,9	8,9

Height of stand in metres	Pine stand	Spruce stand	Birch stand	Black alder stand	Aspen stand	Broadleaved stand
9	13,5	11,3	7,9	8,6	9,7	9,7
10	14,3	12,1	8,6	9,3	10,4	10,4
11	15,2	13,0	9,2	10,0	11,1	11,2
12	16,0	13,8	9,8	10,8	11,8	12,0
13	16,8	14,7	10,4	11,5	12,5	12,7
14	17,5	15,5	11,1	12,2	13,2	13,5
15	18,2	16,3	11,7	13,0	13,9	14,2
16	18,9	17,2	12,3	13,7	14,6	15,0
17	19,5	18,0	12,9	14,4	15,3	15,8
18	20,1	18,9	13,5	15,1	16,0	16,5
19	20,7	19,7	14,2	15,9	16,8	17,3
20	21,2	20,5	14,8	16,6	17,5	18,1
21	21,7	21,4	15,4	17,3	18,2	18,8
22	22,1	22,2	16,0	18,1	18,9	19,6
23	22,6	23,0	16,7	18,8	19,6	20,3
24	23,0	23,9	17,3	19,5	20,3	21,1
25	23,3	24,7	17,9	20,3	21,0	21,9
26	23,6	25,6	18,5	21,0	21,7	22,6
27	23,9	26,4	19,2	21,7	22,4	23,4
28	24,2	27,2	19,8	22,5	23,1	24,1
29	24,4	28,1	20,4	23,2	23,8	24,9
30	24,5	28,9	21,0	23,9	24,6	25,7
31	24,7	29,8	21,7	24,6	25,3	26,4
32	24,8	30,6	22,3	25,4	26,0	27,2
33	24,9	31,4	22,9	26,1	26,7	28,0
34	24,9	32,3	23,5	26,8	27,4	28,7
35	24,9	33,1	24,1	27,6	28,1	29,5

Annex 2 to Regulation No. 88 of the Minister of the Environment of 27 December 2006 “Rules of Forest Management”

Tree species permitted to use in reforestation and taken into account when forest is deemed to be regenerated

Site type	Abbreviation for type	Tree species permitted to use in reforestation and taken into account in assessment of reforestation
Arctostaphylos alvar	LL	pine of the kind of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L., spruce of the kind of ' <i>Picea abies</i> Karst', white birch
Calamagrostis alvar	KL	pine of the kind of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L., spruce of the kind of ' <i>Picea abies</i> Karst', white birch, aspen
Sesleria alvar	LU	white birch, pine of the kind of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L., spruce of the kind of ' <i>Picea abies</i> Karst', aspen, black alder
Lichen	SM	pine of the kind of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L.
Heather	KN	pine of the kind of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L., white birch
Wood sorrel cowberry	JP	pine of the kind of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L., spruce of the kind ' <i>Picea abies</i> Karst', white birch, aspen
Cowberry	PH	pine of the kind of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L., spruce of the kind of ' <i>Picea abies</i> Karst', white birch
Wood sorrel bilberry	JM	spruce of the kind of ' <i>Picea abies</i> Karst', pine of the kind of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L., white birch, black alder, aspen
Bilberry	MS	pine of the kind of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L., spruce of the kind of ' <i>Picea abies</i> Karst', white birch and downy birch, aspen, black alder
Polytrichum-bilberry	KM	pine of the kind of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L., spruce of the kind of ' <i>Picea abies</i> Karst', white birch and downy birch, aspen, black alder

Hepatica	SL	spruce of the kind of `Picea abies Karst', pine of the kind of Pinus sylvestris L., white birch, aspen
Wood sorrel	JK	spruce of the kind of `Picea abies Karst', white birch, pine of the kind of Pinus sylvestris L., aspen
Aegopodium	ND	white birch, spruce of the kind of `Picea abies Karst', aspen, black alder
Fern	SJ	spruce of the kind of `Picea abies Karst', white birch and downy birch, black alder,
Filipendula	AN	white birch and downy birch, spruce of the kind of `Picea abies Karst', pine of the kind of Pinus sylvestris L., black alder, aspen
Carex-filipendula	TA	white birch and downy birch, spruce of the kind of `Picea abies Karst', pine of the kind of Pinus sylvestris L., black alder, aspen
Carex	TR	pine of the kind of Pinus sylvestris L., white birch and downy birch, spruce of the kind of `Picea abies Karst', black alder, aspen
Equisetum	OS	white birch and downy birch, pine of the kind of Pinus sylvestris L., spruce of the kind `Picea abies Karst', black alder, aspen
Polytrichum	KR	pine of the kind of Pinus sylvestris L., spruce of the kind of `Picea abies Karst', white birch and downy birch
Vaccinium	SN	pine of the kind of Pinus sylvestris L., white birch and downy birch
Marshland	LD	white birch and downy birch, spruce of the kind of `Picea abies Karst', black alder
Bog	MD	white birch and downy birch, pine of the kind of Pinus sylvestris L., spruce of the kind of `Picea abies Karst', black alder

Drained peatland	KS	pine of the kind of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L., white birch and downy birch, spruce of the kind of ' <i>Picea abies</i> Karst', black alder, aspen
Mixotrophic bog	SS	pine of the kind of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L., white birch and downy birch, spruce of the kind of ' <i>Picea abies</i> Karst'
Raised bog	RB	pine of the kind of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L.
Reclamationed pits	PU	pine of the kind of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L., white birch and downy birch, aspen, spruce of the kind of ' <i>Picea abies</i> Karst', black alder

month	year

Please extend term for application of reforestation methods.

term for forest regeneration

Reason for extension of term

specific natural conditions

reasons for perishing of forest

teaching and scientific research (application of reforestation methods only)

extension of term for application of reforestation methods

specific description

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New term

date	month	year

date	month	year

Signature

- flood
- forest fire
- another reason

date	month	year

Signature
