

Ancient woodland or old-growth forests?

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- Nature conservation
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- Environmental English

ancient

virgin

old-growth

climax

primary

primeval

late seral

natural

semi-natural

ancient

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- UNESCO World Heritage
- Europe`s beech forests
- World Natural Heritage Beech Forests
- Ancient Beech Forests of Germany
- Jasmund National Park
- Müritz National Park
- Grumsin in the Biosphere Reserve Schorfheide-Chorin
- Hainich National Park
- Kellerwald-Edersee National Park
- The Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians
- The Commercial Logo
- European UNESCO World

Videos general > World Natural Heritage Beech Forests > Ancient Beech Forests of Germany

The "Ancient Beech Forests of Germany"

On 25 June 2011, the UNESCO World Heritage Committee added five of Germany's beech forest regions to the World Heritage List. This extended the transboundary world natural heritage site "Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians", located in the Slovak Republic and Ukraine, to include a number of German forest regions, and renamed it "Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany".



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The Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians

The Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians

Mountain and high mountain beech forests

In the Carpathians, the European beech almost reaches the north-eastern limit of its distribution. This species builds the majority of the forest canopy; in the Carpathian Mountains around 30 %, and in the Ukrainian Carpathians almost 40 %. Due to this, one of the greatest mountainous regions of Ukraine is called 'Bukovyna', which is translated into English as «the beech land». The beech forests cover a great span of altitudes – from 300 to 1,550 m a.s.l. They are represented both by pure beech and also mixed beech forests. However, the biggest areas are covered by beechdominated communities.

Vilm resolution of the Beech Forest Network of Europe

From 15 to 19 of November 2015, 30 experts and stakeholders from 12 European countries¹, who are dedicated to ecological research on and conservation of old and free-willed European Beech forest ecosystems, gathered on the Isle of Vilm and conducted an intensive workshop to exchange recent findings². As one of the results of the workshop they agreed on the following statement:

2. We applaud the efforts of 11 countries currently striving for the extension of this World Heritage property and on having submitted a total of 64 component parts to the corresponding UNESCO tentative list, and we express our hope that the experts and the World Heritage Committee in charge of evaluating the proposal share and promote the enthusiasm of a growing group of people and nations dedicated to the conservation of primeval and old Beech Forests. The serial World Heritage property has the potential to develop into a unique Europe-wide instrument for effective conservation and for raising the awareness of the value of primeval and old forests without any interventions.

6. We also urge the governments to avoid overexploitation and to ban inappropriate silvicultural practices such as clearcutting, large-scale shelterwood systems and coppicing and support independent monitoring programs on the impacts of silviculture on forest ecosystem functioning using old-growth forests as a benchmark.



CARPATHIAN BIOSPHERE
RESERVE
ROYAL DUTCH SOCIETY FOR NATURE
CONSERVATION

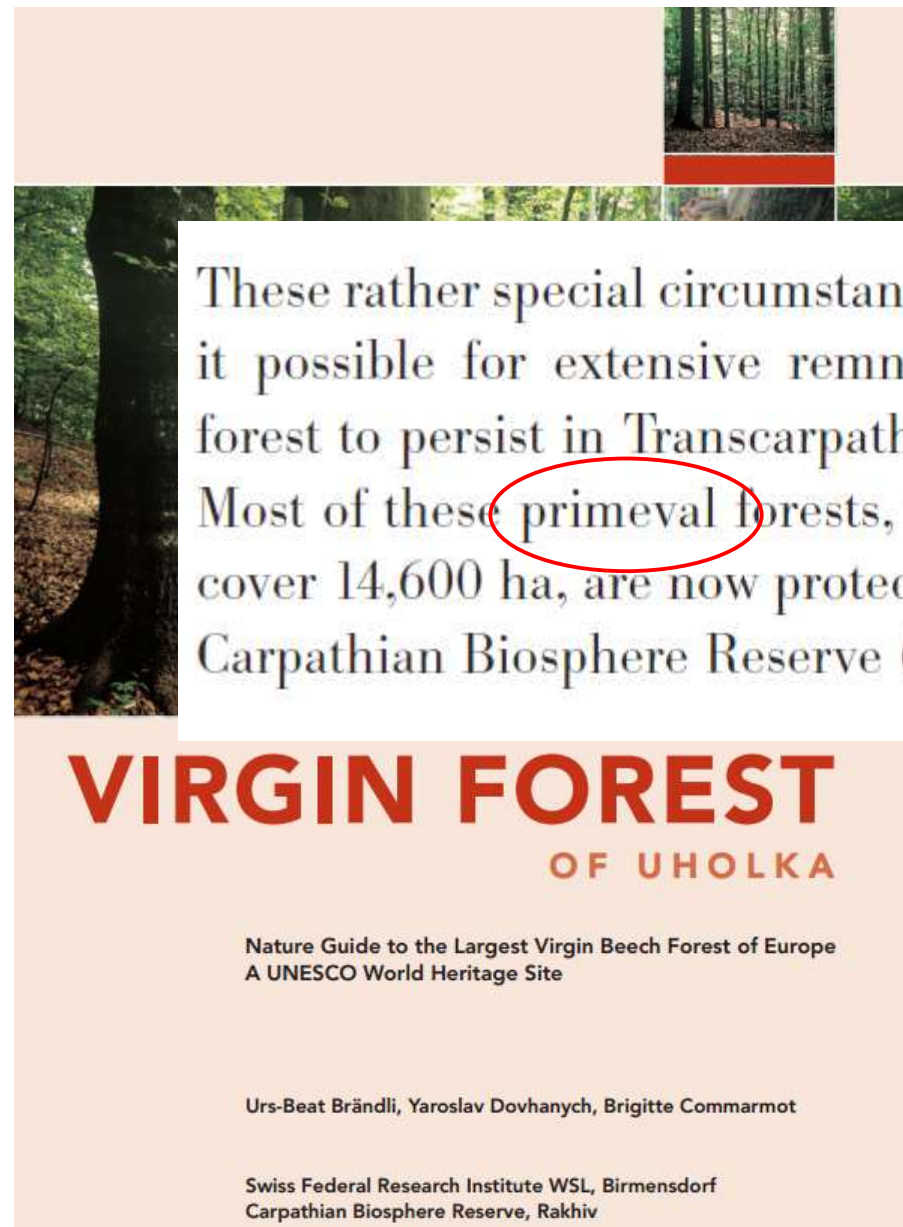


Hamor F., Dovhanych Ya., Pokynchereda V., Sukharyuk D., Bundzyak Yo.,
Berkela Yu., Voloshchuk M., Hodovanets B., Kabal M.

VIRGIN FORESTS OF TRANSCARPATHIA

Inventory and Management

Under the editorship of Fedir Hamor and Peter Veen



Moor Copse

Berkshire
Buckinghamshire
Oxfordshire



Welcome to Moor Copse Nature Reserve - we hope you will enjoy this wonderfully varied reserve.



There are extensive
matted areas where
you can walk.

The open areas of wildflower
rich grassland are at
their best in May
and June but they
provide pleasant
walking all
year round.

Following the course
of the pond, the river
which is joined by the stream
from the Wood in the Willows.

There are some birds that
have been used for growing
crops in the past. 500000 is
now working to make these
to become rich woodland.



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01865 775476 - www.bbowt.org.uk

A photograph of a dense woodland or forest. On the left, a large tree with a thick trunk and a full canopy of green leaves stands prominently. The ground is covered in a thick layer of green undergrowth, including various shrubs and ferns. The background is filled with more trees, creating a dense canopy. The sky is visible through the branches of the trees. The text "woodland or forest?" is overlaid on the right side of the image.

woodland or forest?

Woodland:

- land covered with trees:

'large areas of ancient woodland'

Forest:

- a large area covered chiefly with trees and undergrowth:

'a pine forest'

Woodland:

- low-density forest forming open habitats with plenty of sunlight and limited shade

Forest:

- a large area of land covered with trees...

British English

Woodland

- tree-covered areas which arose naturally and which are then managed

Forest

- is usually used to describe plantations, usually more extensive

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woodland>







ancient woodland

Ancient

Belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence:

'the ancient civilizations of the Mediterranean'

Having been in existence for a very long time:

'ancient forests'

Ancient woodland...

continuously wooded since at least ...

1600 AD

www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences

A photograph of an ancient woodland. On the left, a large, mature tree with a thick trunk and a full canopy of green leaves stands prominently. The rest of the image is filled with a dense thicket of various green plants, including bushes and ferns, creating a lush, overgrown appearance. The sky is visible through the canopy, appearing bright and slightly overcast. The text "ancient woodland" is overlaid on the right side of the image.

ancient woodland

Ancient woodland indicator species



100 most reliable indicators for a region



post-1600 sites have less than 10 indicator species





ancient semi-natural woodland

ancient semi-natural woodland (asnw)

- native trees and shrubs
- natural regeneration

www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences

Ancient woodland also includes...

...plantations on ancient woodland sites

www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences

Management of ancient woodland

- trees and shrubs cut down periodically
- if still woodland, still considered ancient
- do not necessarily contain very old trees





Why is it important?

ancient woodland

+ traditional practices

= rich biodiversity



Old-growth forest

- Forest that resulted from natural succession without human influence

https://www.iucn.org/downloads/en_iucn__glossary_definitions.pdf

Old-growth forest

- has attained great age without significant disturbance
- exhibits unique ecological features
- might be classified as a climax community

White, D & Lloyd, T (1994). "Defining Old Growth: Implications For Management"

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old-growth_forest



Integrative approaches as an opportunity for the conservation of forest biodiversity


Daniel Kraus and Frank Krumm (eds.)

1.3 Research in old-growth forests and forest reserves: implications for integrated forest management

Thomas A. Nagel, Eric K. Zenner and Peter Brang

Old-growth

- Definition based on natural processes: Forests that were initiated under a regime of natural disturbance and have developed with minimal human influence. Certainly, old-growth forests, like all forests, are subject to indirect human impact, such as climate change, air pollution, and altered population densities of ungulates. However, under this definition, stands in the process of recovery from severe natural disturbance would still be considered part of an old-growth ecosystem because they arose from natural processes and their development would not be guided by human interventions (e.g. through thinnings). Often, the terms “primary”, “virgin” or “natural heritage” forests are used in this context (Figure 8a).
- Definition based on structure: Forests in a late stage of stand development, characterized by the presence of old trees near their maximum longevity, large amounts of standing and lying deadwood, and heterogeneous stand structure, including both horizontal and vertical heterogeneity (Figure 8b).

A photograph of a dense woodland. On the left, a large, mature tree with a thick trunk and a full canopy of green leaves stands prominently. The rest of the image is filled with a thick growth of various green plants, including ferns and shrubs, creating a lush, textured appearance. The lighting suggests a bright day, with some sunlight filtering through the canopy. A white rectangular box with black text is superimposed over the lower-middle part of the image.

ancient woodland ≠ old-growth forest!

✓ancient

virgin

✓old-growth climax

primary

primeval

late seral

natural

✓semi-natural

W Old-growth forest - Wikip x

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old-growth_forest

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Old-growth forest

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Old growth" redirects here. For the Dead Meadow album, see Old Growth (album).

See also: *Ancient woodland*

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An **old-growth forest** — also termed **primary forest**, **virgin forest**, **primeval forest**, **late seral forest**, or (in Britain) **ancient woodland** — is

Recent changes
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Tools

- What links here
- Related changes
- Upload file
- Special pages
- Permanent link
- Page information
- Wikidata item
- Cite this page

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- Create a book
- Download as PDF
- Printable version

In other projects

- Wikimedia Commons

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- Alemannisch
- Bosanski
- Català
- Čeština
- Dansk
- Deutsch
- Eesti
- Ελληνικά
- Español

Contents [hide]

- Characteristics
 - Biodiversity
 - Mixed age
 - Canopy openings
 - Topography
 - Standing snags
 - Decaying ground layer
 - Soil
- Definitions
 - Ecological definitions
 - Stand age definition
 - Forest dynamics definition
 - Social and cultural definitions
 - Economic definitions
 - Other definitions
- Importance
- Ecosystem services
- Climatic impacts
- Logging in old growth forests
- Management
- Locations of remaining tracts
- See also

Old-growth forests are economically valuable, and logging of these forests has been a point of contention between the logging industry and environmentalists.

Old-growth European Beech forest in Biogradska Gora National Park, Montenegro

Coast Redwoods in old-growth forest in Muir Woods National Monument, Marin County, California.

Forest glossary

climax forest

An ecological community that represents the culminating stage of a natural forest succession for its locality, i.e., for its environment.

(<http://dictionaryofforestry.org/dict>)

late seral forest

A seral community (or sere) is an intermediate stage found in ecological succession in an ecosystem advancing towards its climax community.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seral_community)

primeval forest

A very old or ancient forest, especially one in a natural state, untouched by agriculture or industry.

(<http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/primeval-forest>)

Old-growth forest

- Czech Prales = primeval / virgin forest Přírozený les = original forest
- Slovak Prales = primeval / virgin forest
- Finnish Aarniometsä luonnontilainen koskematon metsä
- Georgian
- German Primärwald = primary forest Urwald = primeval/ancient forest
- Hungarian Őserdő = natural forest
- Latvian Gārša
- Norwegian Urskog = old-growth forest
- Swedish Urskog = old-growth forest Naturskog = natural forest

Which word is best?!

management objective = key?

Thank you!

