

Soil-plant relationships according to the rules of Polish forest typology

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Abstract

Forest typology has been rapidly growing in Poland since the 60s of the twentieth century. The Polish typology is based on the description of forest soils, plant cover and tree stand. According to the rules forests in Poland are divided into lowland, upland and mountain types, and among them into coniferous forests (mainly with pine in the lowlands and spruce in the uplands and mountain), coniferous mixed forests (mainly with pine and admixture of oak or beech in the lowlands and spruce and admixture of fir and beech in the uplands and mountain), deciduous mixed forests (mainly with pine, oak and beech in the lowlands and spruce, fir and beech in the uplands and mountain) and deciduous forests (mainly with oak or beech and on wet sites with ash and alder). These types of forest, due to the moisture conditions are divided into dry, mesic, humid and swampy subtypes. The results of typological studies are carried out for each forest district in Poland, and are the basis for species composition of stands and all activities related to silviculture and nature protection. This way, forest typology goes beyond the sphere of forest management, finding wide application in the protection of valuable forest and non-forest habitats.

This paper presents examples of the consequences, both positive and negative, arising from the implementation of the rules of forest typology

Biography

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