Expert input sheet

Conservation and management of Continental Woodland and forest in Poland

Contributor
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Habitat(s):
91D0 - Bog woodland

Biogeographical region:
Continental

Member state:
Poland

Region(s) (if applicable):
Pomenarian Province

Issues and pressures
1. Drying of the forests by the action of a dense network of drainage ditches and pressure on their economic use.
2. Unification undergrowth by the Molinia caerulea, as a result of overdrying
3. The pressure on the use of recreational and tourist swamp forests.
4. Penetration by the collectors bog woodland undergrowth,
5. Littering swamp forests,
6. The bog woodland habitat fragmentation by the roads trails, overhead power lines and drainage ditches,
7. Pressure on reducing the amount of dead wood in the bog woodland
8. Gradations of pests,
9. Pressure on deforestation of swamp forest for exploitation of peat deposits, both outside protected areas as well as in the vicinity,

Conservation requirements
• Maintain proper water regime.
• Provide an appropriate amount of dead wood

Conservation management
• Active protection, the use of barriers to regulate the appropriate degree of humidity of the substrate.
• Do not preserving drainage ditches.
• Leaving dead wood in the forests.
• Monitoring of pest species.
• Monitoring of the population of wild herbivores.
• Withdrawal from the economic use bog woodland.
Species specific management:
Yes

Active protection - ensuring appropriate habitat conditions for:
1413 Lycopodium clavatum
1413 Lycopodium annotinum

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1413 Lycopodium annotinum

Barriers and bottlenecks
• Lack of awareness of local authorities in the field of responsibility as a nature conservation authority for the quality of its decisions on environmental conditions for the implementation of projects. Reluctance to take action and cooperation in the field of nature conservation.
• The perception of nature conservation as a factor inhibiting economic development.
• A dense and complex network of drainage ditches and canals.
• Valuable bog woodland are connected by ditches with the drainage system of agricultural land, which are located outside the Natura 2000 site.
• Protected areas where hunting is not carried out, and there is no predators, observed the occurrence of excessive populations of wild herbivores which, among others, bog forests have their food base.

Solutions and opportunities
Adjusting the drainage system to the environmental needs of bog woodland, through the elimination or minimization of drainage ditches and canals network connections in the bog woodlands and agricultural land. Eliminate or minimize the impact of forcing pump outflow of water from the drainage channels in the bog woods.

Renaturalization degraded raised bogs and restoring the natural capacity to retain water through a bed of peat prevents sudden fluctuations in humidity levels adjoining bog woods.

Cross cutting issues
Cooperation with the drainage network and hydro-technical devices management.

Accommodating the needs of agriculture, to the needs bog woods conservation.

Cooperation with local hunting clubs in determining the appropriate structure gender of game.

Lessons learned / best practice
Protected areas where hunting is not carried out, and there is no predators, observed the occurrence of excessive populations of wild herbivores which, among others, bog forests have their food base. Intensive feeding excessive populations of wild herbivores may lead to the impoverishment of species bog forests and hinder their renewal. Should be carried out monitoring the status of wild populations of
herbivorous mammals - with the finding too large in number, should be considered trapping or introduction of predators (natural enemies).

Bad practice: removing dead wood from the bog woods.

Good practice: to leave dead wood, both standing and lying, creates the formation of microhabitats and affects the growth of biodiversity.

Maintaining proper soil moisture status is a prerequisite for the occurrence of an appropriate species composition and improved the health of bog woods.

**Opportunities for joint action**
Exchange of information on bog woodland conservation and water retention techniques used.

**References**
Link to protection tasks for Slowinski National Park
http://dziennikurzedowy.mos.gov.pl/attachments/article/350/zarz%C4%85dzenie%20nr%2031.pdf

Link to the draft protection plan of Slowinski National Park and Natura 2000 sites
http://planyochrony.slowinskipn.pl/


Second Scientific Conference Management in river valleys in Natura 2000 areas.
https://natura2000poznan.wordpress.com/

2014 - 2018 Project "Assessment of the population of deer in the Slowinski National Park." Phase II