



# Environmental consideration when harvesting within burned areas

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Forest fires create environments that are important to a number of different species both short and long term. It is particularly important to have natural consideration in mind when managing woodland after a forest fire.

After large fires the major part of the afflicted area will be harvested with machines according to current methods. With a current, focused and conscious natural consideration future production forests will be "spiced" with important biological features. Before the woodland is notified for harvest one should consider if the area is suitable for voluntary preservation.

The same rules apply for natural consideration when harvesting a burned area as harvesting any other areas of woodland. This applies also applies to measures to avoid damage to soil and water.

## Examples of good consideration after forest fire

Some areas are especially suitable to be left as natural consideration after a forest fire. These can be

- Areas with heavily burned woodland, for example zones bordering peatland, lakes, water courses or rocky areas.
- Burned woodland on bedrock.
- Burned woodland on peatland islands and headland.
- Burned woodland on existing natural consideration areas
- Woodland on wetlands, burned or not burned.

Note that woodland on unproductive woodland is protected by law and should always be left untouched.



Burned woodland in proximity to peatland and water courses are left standing.



Unproductive woodland is left untouched. Please leave rock bound woodland.



Woodland on wet land is left. E.g. water courses and lakes.



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Large diameter trees injured by fire is left as solitary trees or in groups.



Leaving burned birch, even small diameter birch should be prioritized.

When considering natural consideration connected to trees and dead wood one should pay special attention to:

- Leave pines that are scroched but still alive. Either strewn over the area or in groups. These will over time develop scalded bark and wood rich on tarr.
- Leave aspen and pussy willow.
- Make leaving burned birch, living and/or dead: Burned thick and thin broadleaved trees are very important as sustinance for wood living insects, woodpeckers and certain fungi, for example *Daldinia loculata*
- Leave burned charred wood, e.g. thick fallen trees, tall stumps, large diamater trees: These are important for many insects, for example the *Tragosoma depsarium*It is particularly important to leave dead wood in places with continuous sunlight, in diverse zones and on bedrock and such.



Leave charred wood, e.g. fallen down large diameter trees.

- In places accessible to the public tall stumps and dead trees should be felled for safety reasons.



Hatching holes by *Tragosoma depsarium*.



*Daldinia loculata*.



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Photo: Jan Bengtsson