THE CONCEPTION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REALIZED BY POLISH FORESTRY

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Rules of Polish forestry politic are connected with a conception of sustainable development. The conception of sustainable development is described by the law and means that is necessary to come to an agreement between natural aspect, social aspect and economical aspect in each human activity. Sustainable husbandry in forestry is managing with rules as below showed: universal protecting of forests, permanent forests existence, continued and balanced forest utilization of all its functions and increasing forests resources.

We respect above mentioned aims of sustainable forest husbandry by at first – coordinate, initialing and managing of periodical evaluation of forests conditions and forest resources as well as prognosis of changes in forests ecosystems. The second – by taking periodical on large areas stocks of forests conditions as well as by making up to present-day forest resources information. The third – by making forest bank of information about forest resources and actual forest condition.

Key words: sustainable development, forest husbandry rules, plan of forest managing

Introduction

Sustainable development is defined as economical and public development in contemporary community, rely on indulgence of its needs in the way which not diminish possibility to satisfy of needs of next, future generation. In reference to nature it refer to preserve end correct utilization and renovation of its components.

The conception of sustainable development has gained global political support during the second United Nation (UN) conference in Rio de Janeiro ("The Earth Summit"), organized according to realization of the program UNCED (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development) in June 1992.

In established program of activity of UN, expressed in Agenda 21, which define global cooperation for environmental protection, conception of sustainable development is a basis for developing ecologically oriented program of politic. Idea of sustainable development gain good condition to develop in Poland too. In the year 1991 Polish Parliament (Sejm) carry an Ecological Politic o the Republic of Poland, which was described aims and tendency of activity on behalf of environmental condition improvement. It was first such type strategic and complex program of activity in Poland and one with the first in Europe. This document introduced us as a state to a family of nations, which as a basic of progress and further development of communities accepted sustainable development conception. The necessity of the compliance to its requirements confirmed – in paragraph 5 – the new Constitution of the Republic of Poland, accepted by the National Assembly (Sejm and Senat) in 1997. Legal defining of sustainable development was a next important step, gained in the law from 27 April 2001: "Law of the environmental preservation” (art. 3, sec. 50). This law is defining principles of the environmental preservation and conditions of using his resources, with taking requirements into consideration of sustainable development.

The realization of the principle of the permanently balanced development of forestry demanded including its content into the system of long-term purposes as tools of steering and the adjustment. Not being a purpose in itself, the principle of the sustainable development is supposed to be an indicator of changes in principles of the forest policy, as the base of formulating and correction of long-term purposes of the multifunctional forest household. The aim is to fined the mutual agreement on the question of exploiting the forest ecosystem in which as well as the way of reacting of this ecosystem with surrounding areas. Realization of assumptions of the conception of sustainable development, is reflecting in different legal documents as for example: “Law on forests” or “Strategy of the sustainable development of Poland till 2025 year” as guidelines for proceedings departments in each single sector. „Forest Policy of the State“ is a next document which the conception is leaning oneself on the permanently balanced development. The purpose of the Forest Policy of the State is outlining the complex activity of shaping the attitude of the man to forest, aiming action for preserving conditions in changing natural and social-economic reality to the permanent (in the unrestricted perspective) of the temporary forests, of their versatile usefulness and the preservation, and the role in forming the natural environment in harmony with present and future expectations of the society.

In the polish forestry sustainable forest husbandry is understanding as activity, which is connected with forming of structure of the forests and
its utilization, in the way and quantity, which will guarantee permanent maintenance of their biological richness, height productivity and potential to regeneration, as well as: vitality and possibility of making role of protective, economical and social function.

The area of forests in Poland is 9026 thousands of hectares, which is about 28.9% of the total area of the State. In the structure of forests, public forests (82.2%) are dominating by the private forests (17.8%). In the year 2006 in Poland was exploited 1909 min m² of timber.

In Poland in understanding by the law as forest is a land with together:
1) about the area (in consistent area) at least 0.10 ha, covered with the forest flora (with timber plantations) - with trees and bushes and forest fleece - or temporarily deprived of it:
   a) assigned to the forest production, or
   b) making a nature reserve or being included in a national park, or
   c) written down in a list of monuments,
2) connected with the forest management.

Polish State Forest Enterprise “Lasy Państwowe” [The State Forest] are leading the forest management according to principles: of the common preservation of forests, the permanence of holding them, the continuity and balanced using of all functions of forests and enlarging forest sources. The multifunctional, permanently balanced forest management is being led in harmony with the plan of organizing forest work out for forest districts for the period of 10 years, in which for individual tree stands aims in area of silviculture and utilization and ways of achieving them are definite.

Polish State Forest Enterprise “Lasy Państwowe” are in charge of forests being a property of the State, except for National Parks, the Store of an agrarian estate agencies and forests surrendered into perpetual using. National Forest Household “Lasy Państwowe” is a subject of the national economy, not having the legal entity in understanding of civil law. This organization, created on the basis of the law of forests, representing property businesses of the state in the part concerning forest stores above all is aimed. One should understand representing property businesses very widely, both as causing the state economic benefits as well as applying its property resources for fulfilling collective obligations of forests.

Sustainable forest husbandry is leading according to the plan on forest area management including following aims:
1) keeping forests and profitable of their influence to the climate, air, water, the soil, the living conditions and health’s of the man and to the balance of nature;
2) preservations of forests, especially forests and forest ecosystems, which are natural fragments of the native nature or particularly valuable forests from the consideration on:
   a) keeping the natural diversity,
   b) keeping forest genetic resource,
   c) scenic advantages,
   d) needs of science;
3) protection of soils and areas exposed to industrial pollution or devastation, and with special social significance,
   4) protection of surface water source and underground waters, the retention of the drainage area, in particular in areas of watersheds and in areas of feeding of underground waters,
   5) of production, on the principle of the rational economy, wood and non wood forest product.

Above mentioned aims are adjusting by different type guidelines. The rational management of the production of wood is being carried on the basis to the defined dimension of cuts. The dimension of cat is a quantity of wood possible to cut and take off from treestand with out any harm of this treestand in given area and period of time. The dimension of cat is smaller then increasing of wood in the same period of time. Thanks to this we have still increasing reserve of wood in forest.

On the basis of the Directive of “Nature 2000” natural stocktaking was carried in forests on the entire country. Best saved fragments of the native nature were marked out. With account of these plants communities definite guidelines were put. Utilization and renovation in these areas should take place in the way that their present character isn’t changed, but species composition kept.

Conclusions
To keep biodiversity, which is popularized by sustainable development idea realizing by order of polish low, is making with changing type of cut (thinning) changing where possible a large area thinning – by the composite, and artificial restoration of forest – by the natural. Our affords is concentrated on reduction of our disturbance in forest ecosystems.

Sustainable development means finding balance between aspect of nature and social as well as economical in each of activity.

Reference


7. Ustawa o lasach z dnia 28 wrzesnia 1991 r. (tekst jednolity) (Dz. U. 91.101.444) [The law on forest]