

# Pro Silva Jahrestagung 2018

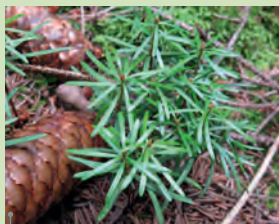
## Exkursion - Im Webicht

21.6.2018

Schlosspark Belvedere



Naturschutzleistungen des Waldes  
am Beispiel des Thüringer Forstamtes  
Bad Berka



Weißtannen-Etablierung am  
Beispiel des sächsischen  
Forstbezirks Eibenstock



Goethe-Schiller-Denkmal auf dem  
Platz vor dem Deutschen  
Nationaltheater in Weimar



Wald-Wild-Problematik am Beispiel  
BioWild-Projekt Beichlingen



Arbeitsgemeinschaft  
Naturgemäße Waldwirtschaft



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Mit freundlicher  
Unterstützung der  
Klassik-Stiftung Weimar

## Excursion guide for „Webicht“ near Weimar

### 1. Excursion site

#### Welcoming notes and profile of the "Webicht" near Weimar:

- 124 ha broadleaf forest
- 570 mm annual precipitation, average temperature 8,3° C (46.9° F)
- deep loess-albic luvisol
- Oak, lime, hornbeam, sycamore, wild cherry, ash tree

### 2. Excursion site

#### From forest hunting grounds to public forest –History of the “Webicht” forest

- Coppice management since the Middle Ages. Quote of forester Friedrich Wilhelm Eberlein in September 1618: "The [...] Webicht is 8 years old, must still grow 8 years before it can be hewn again."
- from 1651 onward transformation of the Webicht into baroque forest hunting grounds with a star-shaped system of avenues
- 1763 first modern forest management
- Starting in 1900, opening of the forest to the citizens of Weimar for recreational purposes
- Development of growing stock:
  - 1945 - approx. 90 m<sup>3</sup>/ha
  - 1978 - 141 m<sup>3</sup>/ha
  - 2014 - 273 m<sup>3</sup>/ha



EINGESTELLTES HIRSCHJAGEN IM WEBICHT  
bei Weimar am 2. Dezember 1708  
Aquarellierte Federzeichnung von Johann Christian Meitzner  
Beim Schloßbrand 1774 beschädigt  
Kunstsammlungen zu Weimar

Figure 1: Ceased hunting grounds around 1708

Figure 2: Forest management table of 1763

### 3. Excursion site

#### Towards a structurally rich continuous cover forest

The close-to-nature, continuous cover forest is a site-adapted, species-rich, structured and uneven-aged forest, minimizing risks from abiotic and biotic influences due to its stability and elasticity, regenerating itself and enabling sustainable, multifunctional use. Continuous cover forests are shaped by regular management (silvicultural model of Thuringian forestry).

Management principles in the forest district of Reisberg:

- Continuous cover of the forest soil as well as the young stand. The production of stem wood over 7 cm in diameter is not interrupted.
- Continuous tending/thinning through periodically recurring interventions - usually every 5 years.
- Forming of wind-resistant individual trees, also possible in groups of trees, with a healthy crown and a valuable lower trunk section; aim is a layered, site-adapted mixed forest with as many tree species as possible.

#### 4. Excursion site

### Business economics in a continuous cover forest



Figure 3: Harvesting in the Webicht 2017/2018

<b>Total management area</b>		<b>13 ha</b>	
<b>Total felling volume (marketable)</b>		<b>779 m<sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Distance between skid trails</b>		<b>40 m</b>	
<b>Working method</b>		Combined Operation: motor-manual / Forwarder / Horse	
<b>Assortment</b>	<b>Buyer</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Net revenue</b>
Stem wood	Sawmill Heidrich	167 m <sup>3</sup>	23.612 €
Parquetry	Wood processing plant Behringen	55 m <sup>3</sup>	4.650 €
Industrial wood	Kronospan, chainsaw artistry Lindner	495 m <sup>3</sup>	17.330 €
Residual wood	Fuelwood collectors	39 m <sup>3</sup>	1.440 €
Tender wood	Sawmill Heidrich, Kirchgasser Veneer, Forest Spotka	23 m <sup>3</sup>	8.052 €
<b>Harvesting costs</b>		<b>23 € / m<sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Revenue from timber sale</b>		<b>71 € / m<sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Profit</b>		<b>48 € / m<sup>3</sup></b>	

- non-native, but well-established and value-enhancing tree species in the Webicht: red oak, black walnut, larch, black locust

## 5. Excursion site

### Ecosystem services - What is society prepared to pay?

A large part of the forest's services are not yet being paid for by society, e.g. provision of drinking water, carbon storage, recreational use, noise protection, biodiversity...

Alternative sources of income:

- State subsidy programmes  
Example in Thuringia:  
Subsidy programme forest environmental measures (Habitat trees / genetic resources of forests)
- Promotion of ecosystem services  
i.e. selling individual trees to forest visitors



Figure 4: Habitat tree

<b>Tree species</b>	Oak (habitat tree) Quercus petraea
<b>Height</b>	26 m
<b>dbh</b>	83 cm
<b>Single tree volume</b>	5,6 m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Grading / assortment</b>	
Stem wood D (8 m)	3,2 m <sup>3</sup>
Industrial wood (4 m)	1,5 m <sup>3</sup>
Residual timber (fuelwood)	0,9 m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Possible profit</b>	<b>194,60 €/tree</b>
<b>Alternatively: promotion as habitat tree</b> (Guideline on the Promotion of Forest Management Measures, Part E: Forest Environmental Measures)	<b>264,48 €/tree</b>

Für Ihre Notizen

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Gefördert durch:



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und Verbraucherschutz

Aufgrund eines Beschlusses des  
deutschen Bunestages