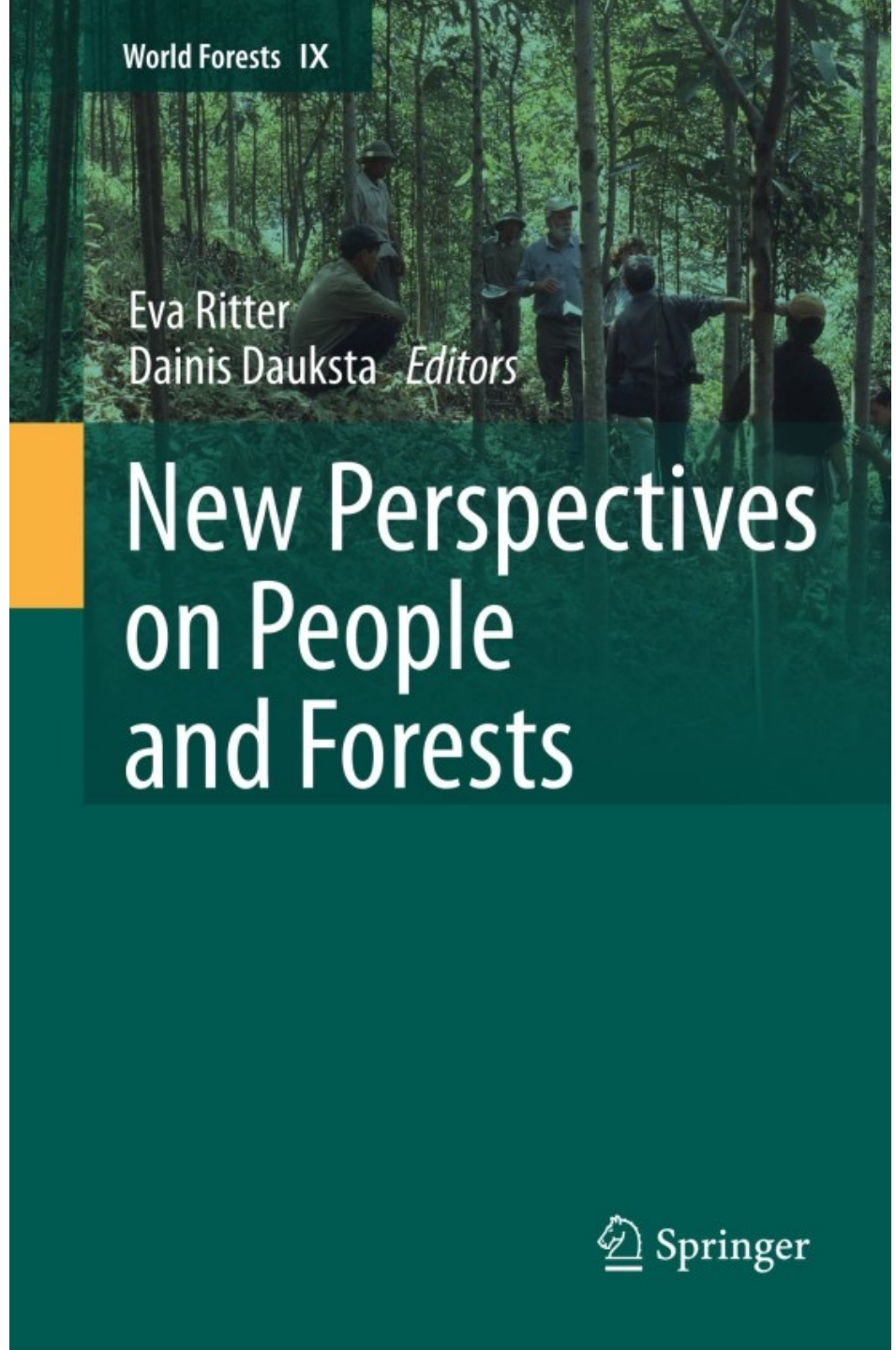
dainis@msn.com

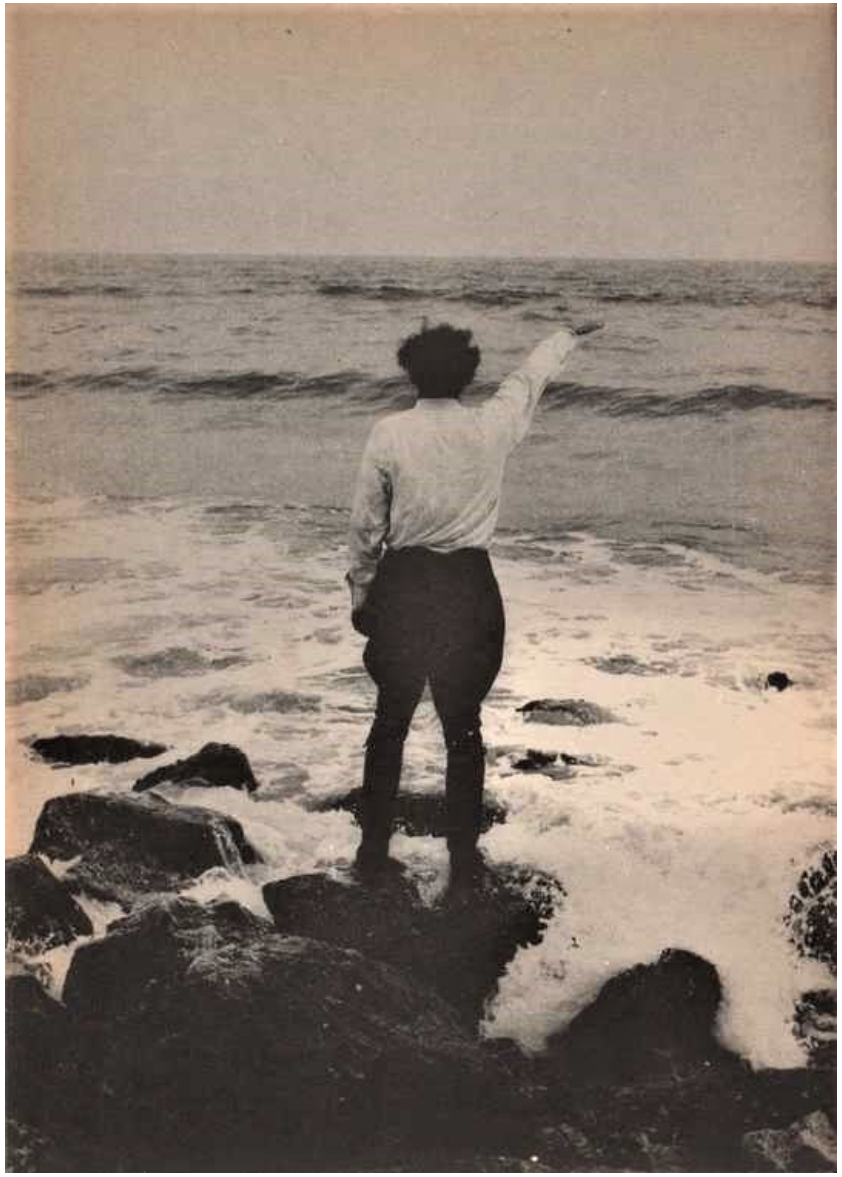
Talis Kalnars

Latvian-born forester who devoted himself to the sustainable development of woodlands in Wales

Monday March 07 2005,
12.00am, The Times

ARRIVING in Britain via Germany in 1949 from the ruins of postwar Latvia, Talis Kalnars settled in the 1950s in Wales, where he made a distinctive contribution to the development of its woodlands.


World Forests IX
Eva Ritter
Dainis Dauksta Editors
New Perspectives on People and Forests
Springer



DEFORESTING THE EARTH

From Prehistory to Global Crisis

MICHAEL WILLIAMS


FROM RITUAL TO ROMANCE · JESSIE L. WESTON
THE
Golden
Bough

Ecological consequences of human niche construction: Examining long-term anthropogenic shaping of global species distributions

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Edited by Richard G. Klein, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, and approved March 18, 2016 (received for review December 22, 2015)


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CONTESTING THE RESOURCE:

THE POLITICS OF FOREST MANAGEMENT IN COLONIAL BURMA

A Thesis

Submitted for the Degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

at the

University of London

School of Oriental and African Studies

by

Raymond Leslie Bryant

January 1993

Scientific forestry...Burma's forests bore witness to the power of new ideas.

One way of classifying forest politics in colonial Burma is by the ideas that characterized a period; ***laissez-faire* forestry** in the early years, and **scientific forestry after 1856**.

These ideas altered perceptions of forest use; under the influence of *laissez-faire* ideas, colonial officials nurtured a thriving timber industry in Tenasserim but at the cost of extensive over-harvesting.

R. L. Bryant 1993


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BRACKENLAND

Forestry Commission

Grey squirrel and deer damage to trees: Visual guide

How to spot tree damage by deer and grey squirrels

Grey squirrels and deer can damage young and mature trees, by eating young shoots and stripping bark which can result in tree loss. Missing bark patches are like an open wound which makes a tree more susceptible to infections. These wounds can restrict the future use of the tree and any timber produced, or they may kill the tree. Being able to spot the early signs of grey squirrel and deer damage to your trees allows you to put effective mammal management in place before significant damage is done.

Five questions to help identify the cause of tree damage

1. What type of damage is it – browsing, gnawing or rubbing?
2. What is the height of the damage?
3. What time of year has the damage occurred?
4. Are there teeth marks present – if so, what size are they?
5. Are there other signs of mammal activity in the form of footprints and droppings?

Discover our mammal damage identifier on pages six and seven.

Deer damage to trees – what to look out for

There are six species of deer that inhabit UK woodlands – two of which are native species, the red deer and roe deer. Fallow, muntjac, sika and Chinese water deer make up the other four non-native species.

Population numbers for all six species have dramatically increased – in the 1970s it was estimated to be around 450,000 compared to today's estimates of over 2 million, and this is having a severe impact on our woodlands. Large deer populations prevent forests from naturally regenerating, as they kill or suppress natural regeneration or tree seedlings. Damage to bark can cause structural weakness and allow diseases to enter. Deer selectively browse trees and plants and reduce their resilience against climate change or diseases.

Woodland biodiversity can also be negatively impacted as deer can damage habitats for other woodland species in the process.

1. Look out for signs of browsing – this is where deer have been feeding on tree buds, shoots and foliage. All six deer species are known to browse woodland and some also graze grass and arable crops. Deer leave a ragged edge to broken twigs due to the lack of teeth in their upper jaw.
2. Stripped bark from a tree's main stem or its branches is caused by the lower incisor teeth of deer.
3. Bark fraying is caused by male deer rubbing the 'velvet' from their new antlers and to mark territories. Red, sika, fallow, roe and muntjac deer can all cause fraying from one metre up to 1.8 metres high. Muntjac also fray bark with their tusks.
4. Muntjac deer can partially bite through thin tall stems or pull them out altogether to eat.
5. Damage to woodland flora is another sign of excessive grazing and browsing by deer.

TIP: Don't be confused by browsing damage caused by sheep: they can cause similar damage to trees as deer but often leave wool on surrounding branches. Hares can also bite and sever young trees.

Deer browsing damage can reduce final timber crop values by up to 30-50%. Deer damage is also causing significant crop and agricultural damage, with some individual landowners having lost more than £1 million per year*.

*Woodlands of Ireland – Deer and forestry in Ireland: A review of current status and management requirements.

Bark damage (stripping, rubbing, fraying)

Mammal	Tree size	Time of year	Description of damage
Field voles	Young trees to 5 cm diameter	All year but greatest risk in winter	Bark is stripped on roots or lower stem up to height of surrounding vegetation. Very small trees can be felled and girdled – when a piece of bark is removed around the entire trunk of a tree. Bark removed in short, irregular strips 5 to 10 mm wide, with incisor marks 1 mm wide in pairs in the bark around the edge of the wound.
Bank voles	To early pole stage	Winter and spring	Bark removed in short, irregular strips 5 to 10 mm wide, with incisor marks 1 mm wide in pairs. Bank voles climb, so damage can occur up to 4 metres. Less common than damage by field voles.
Rabbits	All	Winter and spring	Bark stripping can occur to a height of 540 mm (higher in snow). Incisor marks are 3 to 4 mm wide, in pairs, usually running diagonally across the stem. Beech is particularly vulnerable.
Squirrel	10–40 yrs	April–July	Incisor marks 1.5 mm wide in pairs, usually running parallel with stem or branch. Sycamore, beech, oak and pine most at risk.
Deer	Pole stage	All year March–May	Red, sika and fallow deer strip bark leaving vertical incisor marks. Fraying.
Sheep and goats	All	All year	Severe stripping of bark to 1.5 metres, often leading to tree death. Incisor marks diagonal.
Cattle and horses	All	All year	Severe damage to 2.5 metres by horses bark stripping, 2 metres by cattle rubbing, often leading to tree death. Incisor marks diagonal.

AB5: Nesting plots for lapwing (and in Higher Tier, stone curlew)

Find out about eligibility and requirements for the nesting plots for lapwing and stone curlew option.

From: Rural Payments Agency and Natural England
Published 2 April 2015
Last updated 4 January 2024 — See all updates

Grant type: **Option**
Land use: **Arable land**, **Biodiversity**, **Uplands**, **Water quality**, **Pollinators and wildlife**
Tiers or standalone items: **Higher Tier**, **Mid Tier**, **Offer: Arable**, **Offer: Mixed Farming**
Funding (per unit per year): **More than £500**

Contents

Related content

AB9: Winter bird food
AB6: Enhanced overwinter stubble
AB8: Flower-rich margins and plots
AB11: Cultivated areas for arable plants
SW1: 4m to 6m buffer strip on cultivated land

NRW, RSPB, GWCT;

Curlew is a **ground-nesting species**, clutches of three or four eggs

Loss and impoverishment of habitat for breeding

Modern farming supports higher densities of generalist predators

Curlew eggs and chicks are vulnerable to predation 50% of eggs predated by foxes 25% by badgers

Main egg predators are **carrion crow** and **fox**, main predator of chicks is the fox

Young curlews are also taken by short-eared owl, hen harrier and peregrine

In upland rough grazing, eggs can be eaten or trampled by **sheep** 11 million sheep in Wales on 10% of UK

On lowland grasslands, rolling crushes early clutches, cutting for silage destroys both eggs and chicks

Low breeding productivity, not annual adult survival rate, drives declines of curlews & others across EU

The metropolitan elite has ignored farmers for too long

Story by Camilla Cavendish • 7h

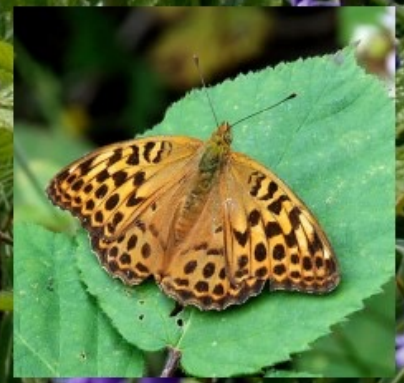
MARKETS TODAY ...

UKX ▲ +0.28% MCX ▼ -0.44% NMX ▲ +0.18%

Jonathan McHugh illustration of two farmers with pitchforks - one of them wearing a cow mask on top of his head.

Wildlife losses: ground flora

Scale	Period	Number of species
8m²	1979-2009	Decrease by 50%
200m²	1979-2009	Decrease by 27%
1940-1979	**164 species**	
2012-2016	112 species (+10 -62)	



What have we learned

by watching the wood develop over 75 years?

Became natural-ish in 100-150 years:

- Basal area/biomass stable and fluctuating.
- Dead wood volumes comparable with 'virgin forests'.
- Structure of gaps and gap-phase regeneration.
- Pioneer trees almost eliminated, e.g, birch

Constant change.

Of all the trees recorded in 1945, only 28% were still standing alive in 2010.

Losses disproportionately concentrated in underwood trees: 49% of the canopy trees survived

Change involves **three processes**:

1. Growth and competition between trees
Predictable.

2. Events, e.g., drought, elm disease, tree-falls, storms, etc
Unpredictable.

3. Regeneration
Seedlings and new shoots from old stumps.
Responds to other two processes.

LIME

Drought resistant

Shade tolerant

Seems to have some resistance to furniture beetle

Good MOE, can grow good stems suiting modern sawmills

ASBP IMPACTT Project Workshop 25th January 2023:

Measuring and reporting the biodiversity impact of timber construction

Presentation by John Healey, Professor of Forest Sciences,

Bangor University https://www.bangor.ac.uk/staff/sens/john-healey-007483/en

thanks, diolch, paldies

Avoid:

single issue thinking

whatabout or *strawman* arguments

false dichotomies

systems (especially presented by the famous)

Embrace:

kindness

observation

reflection

benign practices