

The Netherlands

aFMM	Guidelines Deliverable D1.3 May 2020	Demonstrations sites Deliverable D1.4 July 2020
Nature oriented management	Nature oriented management as performed by professional forestry organisations	No demonstration sites necessary
Multifunctional management	Multifunctional management as performed by professional forestry organisations	No demonstration sites necessary
Recreation forest management	Recreation forest management focuses on the management of forests in such a way that they form an attractive landscape for recreational activities such as walking, hiking, biking, horse riding, etc. Limited final harvesting, harvesting takes place through selective tree felling.	An extreme example of these recreation forests are the now in the Netherlands in popularity increasing food forests, demonstration sites are currently under development. No other demonstration sites necessary as the Dutch sector is familiar with some of the famous examples of recreation forest management, such as the Amsterdam forest and the Vondelpark (urban forest areas).
High quality timber management	Management aimed at quality timber, including pruning, intensive thinning around high quality trees. In some areas, this is translated in the QD approach (Qualification Dimensification approach). This QC approach is an individual based tree approach, with origins in Germany, which is now being introduced in some forest areas in the south of the Netherlands.	One of the management strategies discussed on the website is the pruning of trees to improve the quality of the stems. A demonstration site is under development.
Biomass production	Biomass production is focused on the production of large quantities of timber. The website describes, o.a., short rotation production forests such as coppice of willow, poplar and alder trees.	One example of a demonstration site on the website is the Brabantse Delta (South of the Netherlands, province of Noord-Brabant), describing the potential to use areas for short rotation woody biomass production.



Climate+	<p>Climate smart forest management aims at improving diversity in terms of structure and species. The website describes different management strategies to reach more structure and species diversity, for example in ash forests and pine forests. In the Netherlands, the major part of ash trees are infected with the fungal disease called ash dieback. Some of the Dutch pine forests have experienced periods with too much thinnings, which led to “hollow” pine forests, which needs to be revitalized.</p>	<p>The website refers to several demonstration sites, such as the transformation of ash forests in Siddeburen (North of the Netherlands, province of Groningen) and Elspetherbosch in Elspeet (Center of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland)</p>
Nature+	<p>Management aimed at increased nature value. Although nature oriented management (see the aFMM above) is currently practiced by my professional forestry organizations, this Nature+ forest management approach focuses even more strongly on natural processes and the removal of exotic tree species.</p>	<p>On the website, references are made to several of the Dutch forest reserves, where natural processes can take place without human intervention and where harvesting is limited or postponed. These include the forest reserves Lheebroek (North of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe) and Pijpestrootje (Center of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland)</p>

