



### COPPICE FOREST MANAGEMENT TRADITIONS IN EUROPE (SOME COUNTRIES)

Work group 1

Dr.silv. Dagnija Lazdina

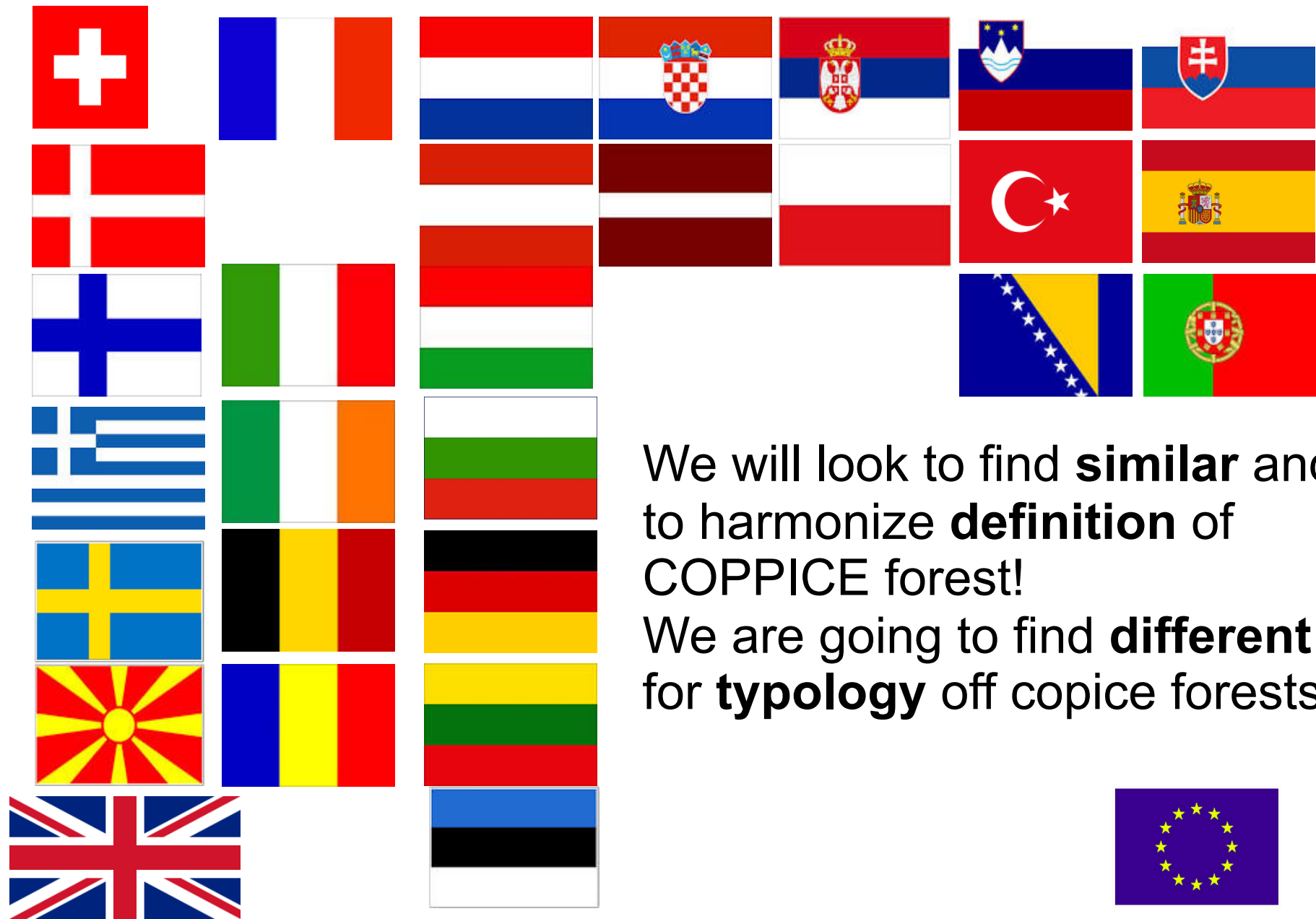
Latvian State Forest Research Institute “Silava”

LATVIA

&

**Kristaps Makovskis, Enrico Marchi and Davide Travaglini,  
Gero Becker, Štochlová Petra, Debbie Bartlett, Pieter D.  
Kofman, Míriam Piqué and Pau Vericat, David Rossney,  
Jyrki Hytönen, Ian Short, Patrick Jansen, Indrek Jakobson**





We will look to find **similar** and  
to harmonize **definition** of  
COPPICE forest!

We are going to find **different**  
for **typology** off copice forests!





Šo lapu esat apmeklējis šādā datumā: 14.16.2.

[illegible]



# Which kind of coppice are practised in Your country?

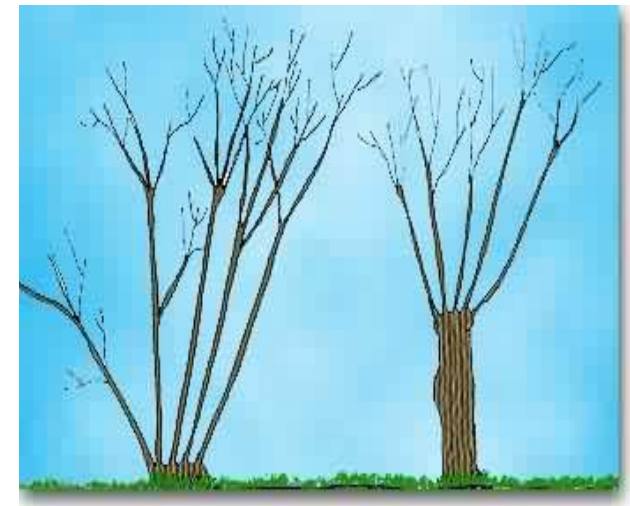
low coppice  
(stump stools)

high coppice  
(pollarding)

coppice as  
standard

short rotation  
coppice  
(SRC)

other types  
(please specify)



# Low coppice (stump stools)

---

**England, Latvia, Italy, Germany, Estonia** - traditional natural forest regeneration method, in Germany mainly as small clearcuts, rotation 20-40 years.

**UK**- traditional natural forest regeneration method still practiced in Southeast England, but more commonly mixed with standards.

**Spain** - most usual type for obtention of fuelwood.

**Netherlands** - as forests and small plantings in open, agricultural areas.

**Czech Republic** - mainly in 6 forest management sets of stands.

**Denmark** - limited use.

**Ireland** - Some for conservation/habitat. A little for craft products.

**Finland** - not practiced (However stump sprout originated birches accepted in regeneration areas to fill in the plantation).

# High coppice (pollarding)

---

**Spain** - was often used in the past in several species as beech, deciduous oaks, chestnut, ash, poplar, elm or willow, in order to combine grazing uses together with fuelwood or timber production but this type of coppice is mostly abandoned nowadays.

**UK**- practiced in historic wood pastures and also within low coppice areas as one way of marking boundaries between felling areas and changes in ownership, parish boundaries etc.

**England** - historically - now regarded as archaeological features of cultural/biological significance.

**Latvia, Ireland** - only on road sides, urban streets and in gardens and parks.

**Finland** - only in gardens and parks.

**Netherlands** - on road sides and as forests along rivers (very small area).

**Estonia** - only on road sides.

**Denmark** - limited use.

**Italy** - no more used.

**Germany, Czech Republic** – NA.

# Coppice as standards

**Germany** - mostly **oak**, rotation > 60-80 years, combined with coppice with rotation 20-40 years.

**Czech Republic** mainly with sessile or common **oak** or common or narrow-leaved **ash** as standards.

**Italy** - *Fagus sylvatica*, *Quercus petraea*, *Quercus pubescens*, *Quercus robur*, *Quercus cerris*, *Quercus frainetto*, *Quercus trojana*, *Quercus ithaburensis* subsp. *Macrolepis*, **Castanea sativa**, **Ostrya carpinus**, Hygrophilous forest, other deciduous forest, *Quercus ilex*, *Quercus suber*, **other evergreen broadleaved forest**.

**Spain** - *Quercus pyrenaica*.

**England** - standards often of **oak**.

**UK** - Very common with usually oak as the standard, reflecting a historic shift in the relative importance of coppice wood compared to larger timber in most parts of the UK.

**Latvia** - *Populus spp.*, *Alnus sp*, *Betula sp*, *Salix*.

**Finland, Ireland, Netherlands, Denmark** - not in use.

**Estonia** - no special standards for coppice as it is considered as a traditional silviculture.



# Short rotation coppice

**Italy** - *Populus* spp., *Salix* spp., *Robinia pseudoacacia* (L.), *Eucalyptus* spp., *Alnus glutinosa*, *Platanus*., *Ulmus* spp., *Castanea sativa* (L.).

**Germany** - *Populus* spp., in some cases *Robinia pseudoacacia* and *Salix* spp.

**Czech Republic** - mainly *Populus*, *Salix*, minimally *Alnus* or *Fraxinus*.

**UK**- Practiced as an agricultural alternative to normal farmed crops. Not really part of our woodland management heritage, unless counting hazel coppice cut on 7-9 year rotation?

**England** - limited and considered agriculture rather than forestry.

**Ireland, Denmark** - willow for biomass.

**Netherlands** - *Salix* (limited area).

**Finland** - mainly small scale plantations with *Salix*, *Alnus incana*, *P. tremula x tremuloides*, *Betula pubescens*.

**Estonia, Latvia** - *Populus* spp., *Alnus incana*, *Salix* spp.

**Spain** - *Populus*.

# Other coppice ...

**Estonia** - very-very little number of stands for environmental projects and scientific purposes water cleaning in Läänemaa Parish, Hybrid aspen etc. plantations of Estonian University of Life Sciences.

**Latvia** - few stands regenerated with poles or stakes (1,5-2 m).

**Italy** - compound coppice, coppice in conversion to high forest (especially *Fagus sylvatica*), Uneven-aged coppice (limited to *Fagus sylvatica* and *Quercus ilex*).

**Denmark** - narrow wind break barriers (2-4 m) that are harvested every 30-40 ye

**UK** - self-seeded stands and newly planted coppice. A little new planting is still undertaken with the intention of creating new coppice woodland, particularly for sweet chestnut. Seed regeneration, especially of species such as silver birch, is often mistaken for or mixed in with coppice and is effectively managed in much the same way. After cutting, some stools will coppice, but with birch, most new trees come from self - seeding.

# Final Conclusions will come in 2017

---

As a coppice are practised : Oaks, Alders, Hornbeam, Maple, Ash, Elm, Lime, Aspens, Poplar, Willows, Wild cherry, Rowan tree, Sweet shesnut, Birch, Eucalyptus sp., Platanus.

Low coppice (stump stools) - practised in all countries.

Hight coppice (Pollarding) – no or limited use in Denmark, Italy, Germany, Czech Republic.

Coppice as standards not in use - Finland, Ireland, Netherlands, Denmark, Estonia.

Short rotation coppice is not popular – Netherlands.

Other coppice management methods – compound coppice, coppice in conversion to high forest, coppice established by poles or stakes, narrow wind break barriers, seed regeneration mixed in with coppice, water cleaning stands.