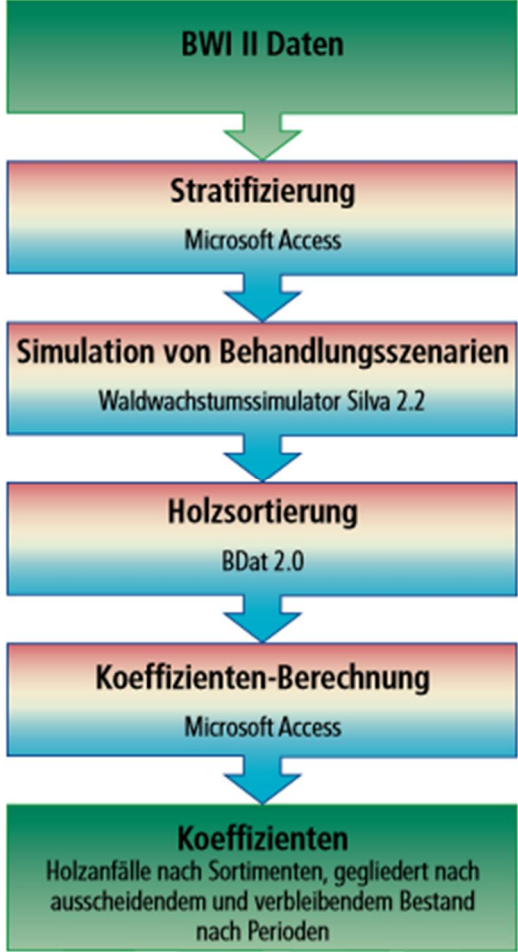


Description of best practice

Best practice	
Title	Natural and financial indicators for the consultation of private and communal forest owners
Picture	 <pre> graph TD A[BWI II Daten] --> B[Stratifizierung Microsoft Access] B --> C[Simulation von Behandlungsszenarien Waldwachstumssimulator Silva 2.2] C --> D[Holzsortierung BDat 2.0] D --> E[Koeffizienten-Berechnung Microsoft Access] E --> F[Koeffizienten Holzanfälle nach Sortimenten, gegliedert nach ausscheidendem und verbleibendem Bestand nach Perioden] </pre>
Domain	Digitalisation, Silviculture
Source of wood	Stemwood
Location	Tertiäres Hügelland, Bavaria, Germany
Implementers	Fachgebiet für Waldinventur und nachhaltige Nutzung, TU München
Actual status	Closed
Approach	The basic idea is the processing of natural and financial data for typical forest stands and selected forest treatment alternatives

	after previous simulation calculations. Thereby, the question initially was limited to the depiction of the alternatives “thinning” or “without thinning”.
Main results	The sorted single tree data then were condensed to coefficients via MS Access queries. The coefficients contain information about the arising amounts of wood of the simulated treatments or rather the timber stock of the remaining stands – sorted into sorts of wood and simulation period. After feeding the data to the consultation support system, a connection to current prices for timber and timber harvesting costs was established. Based on the data from the second National Forest Inventory, the stratification of the area of the Bavarian “Tertiäres Hügelland” and the compilation of simulation stocks was carried out. Using the forest growth simulator Silva 2.2, the simulation stocks were updated once without treatment and once updated according to a thinning scheme. In the next step, the results of the simulation runs (single tree data for the remaining and the outgoing stock) were sorted according to regional sorting criteria using the sorting program BDat 2.0.
Lessons learned	This prototype can be complemented with additional indicators; other areas and forest treatment strategies and therefore more data should be added and furthermore more risk integration has to be done
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Link to website	https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/doc/829183/document.pdf
Code	BP_DE_02

Best practice assessment

Region	Bavaria
Time scale	2009
Mobilization Potential	Area affected is small but information about advantages of thinnings regarding risks can contribute on a wider level (estimated more than 1 m ³ /ha)
Kind of wood concerned	Stemwood
Sustainability Potential	Medium
Impact on environment & biodiversity	Positive on biodiversity and forest resilience enhancement
Ease of implementation	Difficult as an expert tool
Economic impact	An active learning of different silvicultural approaches for forest owners can be achieved. But cost effects are hardly to describe.
Job effect	Better qualified staff through verification and discussion possibilities
Income effect	Positive / more efficient working processes / cost reduction possibility identification
Specific knowledge needed	the system is depending on complex program Silva 2.2 – forest experts of TUM have to be included
Costs of implementation	Silva 2.2 is not a commercial but a scientific system.
Technical readiness level	Applicable
Key information for adoption	Just In cooperation with TUM possible