

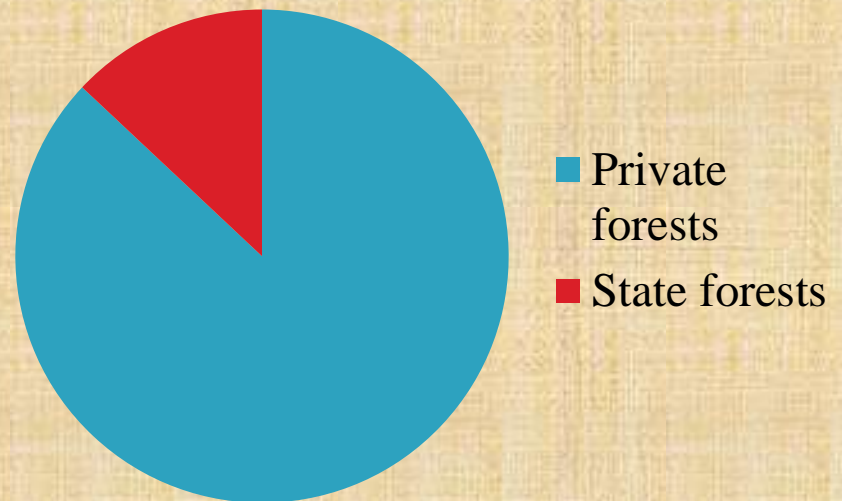
# **French Forestry**

## **-import of the informations to Poland**

# Structure of French forests.

French forests' economy differs from the one that is used in Poland. French forests are mainly private, state forests are only a small part of French surface. Deciduous stands are the most common, less common are coniferous and mixed stands.

The most important species are oak, poplar, beech, ash, hornbeam, pine and spruce.



# Private forests.

$\frac{3}{4}$  of french forests belong to private owners. On the first place there is gaining wood.

Hunting is equally important as harvesting, also it gives high profits. Private forest owners have to make plan based on 20-year management of forest surface, which has to be approved by ONF.



# Private forests

There are two  
auctions per year:

- Autumn sale
- Spring sale



The consument is choosing parcel based on photos in album and goes to the one, which he chose to make a purchase. The possibility of viewing product like this would be useful in polish forestry, so the consument would have a bigger knowledge about the qaulity of merchandise.

# Private forests

Forest surface regenerate themselves by suckers, which decreases the costs. We had an opportunity to visit a region in which the dominant specie was oak.



In the forests there is no active protection from pests and other biological threats. But on the other hand there is a active protection of watery areas, places in which occure animals under specie protection (like osprey). Also they are taking care of rest places for nature lovers.

# State forests



# State forests

A complete surface of state forests is 10 milion ha. 4 milion ha is settled in France, the other 6 is located in french colonies.

**Office National des Forets** is equivalent of polish National Forests, with its headquarters in Paris. However in every of 12 regions there are a smaller headquarters responsible for its area.

The main objectives of ONF are:

- forest protection
- keeping biodiversity of forests
- protection of watery areas that belong to ONF.
- keeping the forest comfortable for tourist.

# State forests

Inventory is a document responsible for functioning of forests in France. The plan consists the following 20 years. It includes terms of cutting down in certain stand.

In case of oak the highest quality class is used to produce planks.

Obtained material is divided into one of three classes

- - blue – the best quality (ca. 300 euro/m<sup>3</sup>)
- - green – medium quality (ca. 100 euro/m<sup>3</sup>)
- - orange – the worst quality (ca. 10-45 euro/m<sup>3</sup>)



# State forests

70% of ONF's budget come from giving out the permissions for hunting in forest (one hunting costs about 20 000 euro) and 30% comes from harvesting wood. State forests are facing with overwhelming number of wild animals which destroys cultivation.

Hunters help  
in regulation of  
animal population.



# Forest machines

In french forest most of work is made with the help of forest machines, which are making work in forest easier.



During our stay we had the opportunity to drive these machines.



# SILP- Informatic System of National Forests

Informatic System of National Forests (**SILP**) is a computer system which helps in management of National Forests in Poland. SILP is being introduced from 1995 and it includes 5 categories of management:

- forest
- merchandise economy
- payment - human resources,
- finance and accountancy,
- infrastructure.

# What is SILP

Informatic System of National Forests is one of the biggest polish informatic ideas, being in progres at the moment. It has to work in complicate law-economy organ – National Forest Farm – National Forests, which in the name of Fisc is running the forests cover 28% of all the country surface. There is no second organisation like this in the whole country, that has to plan their actions for following 100 years. This informatic system is making forestry easier and has to eliminate mistakes in management of forest. Otherwise as the foresters say the mistakes will reveal themselves in about 80-100 years and then they won't be able to repair.

# Informatic system of forests in France

In France's state forests there is an informatic system, which is not that developed as in Poland. The base of the system is GPS on which they are marking mother trees, the ones that aren't chosen for cut down and places where species under protection are occurring. The system is still being developed. Private forests don't have any informatic system.

# Forest numeric maps

Forest numeric map is a digital version of map, which replaced the old one.



# Forest numeric maps in Poland.

One of examples of its use is forest material management by National Forests. GIS is used for this and thanks to this system the old maps can be turned into a digital version. They are also used for planning the future cutdowns, regenerations, forestations and they can be also used for establishing pastures, feeders and economical stands.

# Forest numeric maps in France

In France there is no forest numeric maps. They use Global Positioning System (GPS) for marking the useful trees for the stands, for example biocenotic species. They are not going to be cut down. All actions made in forest have to be subordinated to these plants.

**Now a little bit about french culture,  
monuments and behaviour.**



# Behaviour and kitchen

In french kitchen there is always place for a baguette. Macaronics and croissants have french roots too. Breakfasts are light and sweet, but lunch and dinner are much bigger. They all eat in the same hours: 12-14 and they go to take a rest.

For centuries their wine is known for being high quality. Even the young people can drink it with meal, which helps the digestion.

Typical greeting is three kisses in the cheeks.



# Monuments

During our stay we visited a XVI century castle in Chambord, built in renaissance style.



We also had the opportunity to see the french classical architecture, which was represented by Wersal. The more breathtaking were gardens than the castle itself. Especially the countless number of fountains.

# Monuments

The next visited by us city was Orlean, which history is connected to Joanna d'Arc. During our visit in Paris we had seen cathedre Notre Dame, Eiffel Tower, Triumphal Arch, Gardens Elysees and the Hill of Artists.



We had a chance to swim in a barge across the longest river in France – Loara. While we cruised we learned about the river's history. At the end we visited Marinic Museum.

# Polish-French integration

The biggest problem in communication was language. The cause of this problem were a french-english conflicts. However both sides do their best to learn the other side language just a little bit. The bowling trip was a big success.



During practicals the gave us few precious hints and they helped us with every problem.

Permanent point of plan was a polish-french soccer games.



# Thanks for attention!



- Erasmus Crew 2016