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LY

**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

LY/T 1690-2017

Replacing LY/T 1690-2007

Technical regulation of restoration of low function forest

低效林改造技术规程

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard replaces LY/T 1690-2007 "Technical Regulations for Low-efficiency Forest Reconstruction". Compared with LY/T 1690-2007, it mainly has the following Variety.

--- Referenced normative documents "Afforestation Technical Regulations" and "Forest Breeding Regulations" were changed to 2016 and 2015 revised editions respectively.

--- Increase the "principle of low-efficiency forest transformation" (see Chapter 4).

--- Increase the terminology and definition of "target forest" (see 3.6).

--- Type division, change "defective forest" and "inferior forest" (see 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 of 2007 edition) to "mildly degraded secondary forest" "Severely degraded secondary forests" (see 5.1.1, 5.1.2), named the combination of inefficient plantations.

--- Judging criteria, the unified general standards, ecological standards, economic standards (see 2007 edition of 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.2.4), the criteria for judging are presented one by one according to the type of inefficient forest (see Chapter 5).

---Technical requirements, change the high limit of the replacement area of a contiguous operation to 4hm² (see 5.2.6 of the 6.1.6 and 2007 editions).

Add "reconstruction goals" (see 6.2.3).

--- Adjust the "inefficient forest small class status and transformation design table" (see Appendix A).

--- Increase the "low-efficiency forest transformation work small class score sheet" (see Appendix B).

--- Add "References".

This standard was proposed by the State Forestry Administration.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Afforestation Standardization

Technical Committee (SAC/TC385).

This standard was drafted. Institute of Resource Information, Chinese Academy of Forestry, Department of Afforestation and Greening Management of the State Forestry Administration.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the principles, types of division, evaluation indicators, transformation methods and techniques, operation design, construction management, and monitoring of low-efficiency forest transformation.

And the content and requirements of file management.

This standard applies to the production technology activities and management of low-efficiency forest transformation in the country.

The inefficient forests referred to in this standard include secondary forests and plantations, including shelter forests, timber forests, economic forests and firewood forests.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only dated versions apply to this article.

Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB 6000 Main afforestation tree seedling quality grading GB 7908 forest tree seed quality classification GB/T 15163 Fengshan (sand) forestry technical regulations GB/T 15776 Afforestation Technical Regulations GB/T 15781-2015 Forest tending procedures GB/T 18337.3-2001 Technical regulations for the construction of ecological public welfare forests

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Inefficient forest lowfunctionforest Affected by human or natural factors, the structure and stability of the stand are imbalanced, the growth and development of the forest is delayed, and the system function is degraded or lost, leading to the forest.

The ecological function of forests, the yield or biomass of forest products are significantly lower than the average level of the same forest under the same site conditions, and the stand that does not meet the breeding target General name. Inefficient forests can be divided into inefficient secondary forests and inefficient plantations by origin.

Inefficient forest transformation restorationoflowfunctionforest in order to give full play to the

production potential of inefficient forest land, improve the quality, stability and benefit level of forest stand, the structure and adjustment of the forest stand adopted or a general term for forest management measures such as tree species.

Stand structure the distribution of forests of different diameters, tree heights and ages in the stand, and the mixed forests also include tree species composition and forest layers.

Strip (patch) restoration the way to rebuild the retaining belt (block) and the retrofit belt (block) in the retrofit belt (block) is drawn.