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

LY/T 1836-2009

**National code for the ecological and environmental
management of industrial plantation in China**

工业人工林生态环境管理规程
(English Translation)

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Foreword

Appendix A, Appendix B and Appendix C of this standard are informative annexes.

This standard is proposed and managed by the Afforestation and Greening Management Department of the State Forestry Administration (Afforestation Quality Inspection Office).

This standard is interpreted by the State Forestry Administration.

This standard was drafted. Institute of Forestry Science and Technology Information, Chinese Academy of Forestry, Department of Afforestation and Management of the State Forestry Administration (Afforestation) Quality Inspection Office), Yunnan Academy of Forestry.

Introduction

The development of industrial plantations is an important way to effectively alleviate the contradiction between timber supply and demand in China, and it is also to effectively protect natural forests by substituting materials.

Strategic measures for the ecological environment of afforestation areas. Since the start of natural forest resources protection, returning farmland to forests, Beijing-Tianjin sand source control, Sanbei and Chang Construction of key shelter forest systems such as river basins, protection of wild animals and plants and construction of nature reserves, construction of fast-growing and high-yield timber forest bases in key areas Since the six major forestry projects, the commercial forestry, which is dominated by industrial plantations, has developed rapidly, improving the self-sufficiency of raw materials and promoting me.

The development of the national forestry industry. However, due to the construction of industrial plantations in large areas in some places, the neglect of ecological environment management has made our industry the healthy development of plantations is also faced

with many ecological and environmental problems such as soil degradation, soil erosion, frequent pests and diseases, and reduced biodiversity.

challenge. To this end, the "Industrial Plantation Eco-environment Management Regulations" was specially formulated to effectively promote the rapid development of industrial plantations while avoiding opposites.

Damage to the state environment, improve the sustainable management level of industrial plantations in China.

In recent years, many international organizations have paid great attention to sustainable forest management and proposed a series of standards and indicators. China the government has also developed some relevant standards. This standard fully absorbs the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

Code of Practice and Use, Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) FSC Forest Certification Principles and Criteria, International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) "ITTO Tropical Plantation Sustainable Management Standards and Indicators", FAO Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) "FAO Plantation Sustainable Sutra Based on the voluntary guidelines of the battalion and China's "China's Forest Sustainable Management Standards and Indicators" and other principles related to ecological environment management, the current national forest management technical standards, fully consider the characteristics and management level of industrial plantation cultivation, and develop industrial plantations at the national level.

Ecological environment management procedures, including ecological environment management planning and design, vegetation management, soil and water conservation, soil maintenance, biodiversity conservation, and Study content and biological agent application, forest fire prevention, pest control, monitoring and evaluation.

Industrial plantation ecological environment management regulations

1 Scope

This standard specifies the ecological environment management planning and design, vegetation management, soil and water conservation, and land in the process of afforestation and management of industrial plantations.

Force maintenance, biodiversity conservation, chemical and biological agent application, forest fire prevention, pest control, monitoring and evaluation.

This standard is applicable to the ecological environment management in the process of afforestation and management of industrial plantations.

2 Normative references

The terms in the following documents become the terms of this standard by reference to this standard. All dated references, followed by all Modifications (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to study is it possible to use the latest version of these files? For undated references, the latest edition applies to this standard.

GB/T 14175-1993 Introduction of forest trees GB/T 15776-2006 Afforestation Technical Regulations LY/T 1681-2006 Forest pest occurrence and disaster criteria

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

With the main goal of cultivating wood industrial raw materials, we will adopt artificial forests with targeted cultivation, scale intensive management and standardized production.

Cultivation and production of industrial plantations using technical measures consistent with sustainable management concepts and ecosystem principles and methods activity.

4 Ecological environment management planning and design

4.1

Industrial plantation afforestation areas should be selected within the area of commercial forests, and their ecological environment management planning and design should be related to national planning and design.

The calculations are consistent.

4.2

The planning and design of ecological environment management should be included in the planning and design of industrial plantation afforestation, including.

- Vegetation management;
- Soil and water conservation;
- Ground maintenance;
- Biodiversity conservation;
- chemical and biological agents;
- forest fire prevention;
- pest control;

- Monitoring and evaluation.

4.3

When planning and designing new forest land, all human historical and cultural relics and natural scenery of great value in the planning and design area shall be retained.

Views, protected areas, rare and endangered plants and their habitats.