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

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Technical regulations on tending of tropical secondary forests

热带次生林抚育技术规程

(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 was proposed by the Chinese Academy of Forestry.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Afforestation Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC385).

This standard was drafted. Institute of Tropical Forestry, Chinese Academy of Forestry, Hainan Provincial Forestry Department, Forest Research Institute of China Institute of Eco-Environment and Protection, Bawangling Forestry Bureau of Hainan Province, Hainan University, Diaoluoshan Forestry Bureau of Hainan Province.

Introduction

Forest rearing is an important measure for forest management. The purpose of forest tending is to adjust and optimize the tree species composition and community structure of the stand, and improve the ecological conditions of forest growth and development promote the positive succession of forest communities, improve the quality of forest stands, shorten the forest cultivation cycle, and enhance forest ecology.

service function.

According to the "Forestry Regulations for Forests" (GB/T 15781-2009), "Technical Regulations for Forest Resources Planning and Design Investigation" (GB/T 26424-

2010), "Technical Regulations for the Construction of Ecological Public Welfare Forests" (GB/T 18337.3-2001), "Design Regulations for Forest Tending Operations" (Lin Jianfa [2012] No. 191), "Main Technical Regulations for Forest Resources Planning and Design Survey" (Lin Zifa [2003] No. 61) and other relevant technical standards, the main According to the practical experience of forest tending and management in the tropical natural forest area of Hainan, reference is made to the technical model of foreign tropical forest tending, and this standard is formulated in combination with the characteristics of tropical natural

forests in South China.

Tropical secondary forest tending technical regulations

1 Scope

This standard specifies the breeding objects, tending methods and technical requirements of tropical secondary forests in China.

This standard applies to the tending and management of secondary forests in tropical regions of China.

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/T 15781 Forest Tending Regulations LY/T 1952 long-term positioning observation method of forest ecosystem

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Ecological key species ecologicalkeystonespecies Direct or indirect regulation of the distribution and abundance of other species, critical to maintaining ecosystem function and species diversity the species that act, usually the dominant species or the group of forest communities.

Succession mid-term middlesuccessionalspecies Long-lived positive plant species and long-lived shade-tolerant species predominant in the transitional stage of community succession.

Succession species latesuccessionalspecies Long-lived, superior built-up species in the late stage of community succession.

Selective demining selectiveremoval Eliminate the species that need to be removed, and retain the breeding method of the target plants and auxiliary plants. This method is suitable for more plants and individual dense plants.

Large forest stand.

Release cutting

Keep the plants that grow robust and dry, and cut down the trees that are in the vicinity of

the target plants and affect their growth.

A method of raising the growth space, which is suitable for forests with fewer plants of interest.

Integrated tending Combining deforestation, release cutting, and ecological key species in the middle and late stages of replanting succession, the secondary middle-aged forest is bred method.