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

LY/T 3178-2020

**Technical regulation of secondary forest management in the
mountain areas of Northwest and North China**

西北华北山地次生林经营技术规程

(English Translation)

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Table of Contents

Foreword	
1 Scope	
2 Normative references	
3 Definitions and terms	
3.1 Natural forest management model	
3.2 Forest Stand Management	
3.3 The degree of forest stand crowding	
3.4 Openness of young trees	
3.5 Single tree management	
3.6 Coniferous and broad-leaved mixed forest dominated by conifers	
3.7 Coniferous and broad-leaved mixed forest dominated by broad-leaved trees	
3.8 Coniferous and broad-leaved mixed forest with balanced needle width.	
3.9 Extra large trees	
3.10 Big Tree	
3.11 Small tree	
3.12 Trail tree stands	
3.13 Large diameter tree stands	
3.14 Extra-large diameter tree stands	
4 Operating indicators	
4.1 Operating Intensity	
4.2 Adjustment of Forest Crowding	
4.3 Adjustment of tree uniformity	
4.4 Tiered adjustment of forest division	
4.5 Adjustment of Sapling Openness	
5 Management Model of Secondary Forests in the Mountainous Regions of Northwest China	
5.1 Natural Coniferous Forest Management Model	
5.2 Natural Broadleaf Forest Management Model	
5.3 Management model of natural mixed coniferous and broad-leaved forest	
References	

Foreword

This standard is compiled in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard was proposed by the State Forestry and Grassland Administration.

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

This standard was drafted. China Forestry Research Institute of Forestry, Forestry Science of Xiaolongshan Forestry Experimental Bureau of Gansu Province Research Institute, Investigation and Planning Institute of Xiaolongshan Forestry Experiment Bureau, Gansu Province.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the management model of secondary forests in the mountainous regions of North my country in Northwest China, including forest stand management types and their main tending management techniques.

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This standard applies to the sustainable management of secondary forests in the mountains of Northwest China in Northwest China.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated reference documents, only the dated version applies to this article Pieces. For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 15781 Forest Tending Regulations GB/T 26424 Technical Regulations for Forest Resources Planning, Design and Investigation LY/T 2810 Technical Regulations for Structured Forest Management LY/T 2811 Technical Regulations for Investigation of Structured Forest Management Data

3 Definitions and terms

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

3.1 Natural forest management model

A series of orderly management measures for specific natural forest types to achieve established forest management goals.

3.2 Forest stand management

Regarding the management events of the forest stand or some groups in the forest stand, the purpose is to quickly adjust the tree species composition or stratification of the forest stand, including forest stand holding Squeeze degree, uniformity of big trees, artificial promotion of natural renewal, of young tree tending, adjustment of sapling openness, etc.

3.3 Degree of forest congestion

Stand crowding degree (K) is used to express the degree of clustering of forest trees, using the ratio of the average distance between trees (L) and the average crown width (CW) Value means.

3.4 The open degree of saplings Describe the indicators of the light environment of young trees. Reflects the degree of influence of adjacent trees above or around on the regeneration of young trees, expressed by the formula.

3.5 Tree-oriented management

Aiming at the management strategy of the target individual (target tree) in the forest stand, gradually improve the forest stand quality in a moderate way, and adjust the forest stand the goal tree competes with neighbors to achieve it. The management of individual trees strictly follows the technical standards of structured forest management [LY/T 2810; LY/T 2811].

3.6 Coniferous and broad-leaved mixed forest with coniferous- dominated

Coniferous and broad-leaved mixed forest in which the number of coniferous trees accounts for more than 60% of the forest.

3.7 Coniferous and broad-leaved mixed forest with broad-leaved dominated

Coniferous and broad-leaved mixed forest where the number of broad-leaved trees accounts for more than 60% of the forest stand.

3.8 Coniferous and broad-leaved mixed forest with on balance

Coniferous and broad-leaved mixed forests where the number of coniferous and broad-leaved trees in the forest stand is not more than 60%.

3.9 Very big trees

Extra-large trees in a forest stand refer to trees with a diameter greater than or equal to 45cm ($D \geq 45\text{cm}$). Extra-large trees are also called extra-large diameter trees.

3.10 Big trees

The big trees in the forest stand refer to the trees with the diameter at breast height greater than or equal to 26cm ($D \geq 26\text{cm}$) (see GB/T 26424). The big trees are also called big trees.

Trail wood.

3.11 Small trees

Small trees in a forest stand refer to trees with a diameter at breast height of less than 26cm ($D < 26\text{cm}$), and small trees are also called trail trees.

3.12 Forestry with small trees-dominated

The proportion of trees with a diameter at breast height $D < 26\text{cm}$ exceeds 85%.

3.13 Forestry with big trees-dominated

The proportion of trees with a DBH $D \geq 26\text{cm}$ is $\geq 15\%$, and trees with a DBH between 26 to 45cm account for more than 2/3 of the stands.

3.14 Forestry with very big trees-dominated

The proportion of trees with DBH $D \geq 26\text{cm}$ is $\geq 15\%$, and trees with DBH $\geq 45\text{cm}$ account for more than 1/3 of the large trees.

4.1 Operating intensity

The one-time operation intensity (accumulation or cross-sectional area) cannot exceed 20% (see GB/T 15781).

4.2 Adjustment of forest stand congestion

The reasonable range of stand crowding degree K value is [0.9-1.1]. When K is greater than 1, it indicates that there are gaps between the trees, and the trees are not crowded, and there is no need Thinning should be carried out; when K is less than 0.9, it indicates that there is crowding between trees, and thinning treatment is required.

4.3 Adjustment of tree uniformity

The uniformity adjustment of big trees refers to the regular distribution of big trees in the forest. It can be divided into clusters or close distances around the big trees.

It can be realized by the big trees of the cloth and the trees that have no future for cultivation.