Pro Silva **Jahrestagung 2018**

Exkursion - Im Webicht
21.6.2018

Schlosspark Belvedere

Naturschutzleistungen des Waldes am Beispiel des Thüringer Forstamtes Bad Berka

Weißtannen-Etablierung am Beispiel des sächsischen Forstbezirks Eibenstock

Goethe-Schiller-Denkmal auf dem Platz vor dem Deutschen Nationaltheater in Weimar

Wald-Wild-Problematik am Beispiel BioWild-Projekt Beichlingen

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Naturgemäße Waldwirtschaft

THÜRINGENFORST
Wir machen den Wald. Für Sie!

Mit freundlicher Unterstützung der **Klassik-Stiftung Weimar**

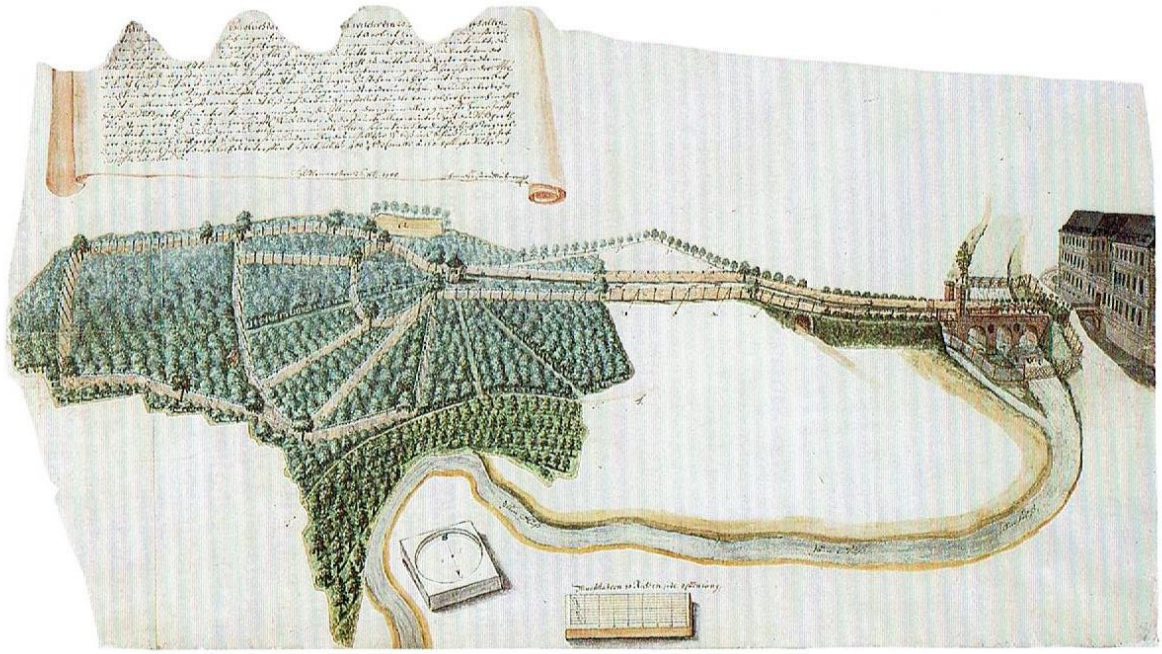
Excursion guide for „Webicht“ near Weimar

1. Excursion site
Welcoming notes and profile of the "Webicht" near Weimar:

- 124 ha broadleaf forest
- 570 mm annual precipitation, average temperature 8,3° C (46.9° F)
- deep loess-albic luvisol
- Oak, lime, hornbeam, sycamore, wild cherry, ash tree

2. Excursion site
From forest hunting grounds to public forest –History of the “Webicht” forest

- Coppice management since the Middle Ages. Quote of forester Friedrich Wilhelm Eberlein in September 1618: "The [...] Webicht is 8 years old, must still grow 8 years before it can be hewn again."
- from 1651 onward transformation of the Webicht into baroque forest hunting grounds with a star-shaped system of avenues
- 1763 first modern forest management
- Starting in 1900, opening of the forest to the citizens of Weimar for recreational purposes
- Development of growing stock:
  1945 - approx. 90 m³/ha
  1978 - 141 m³/ha
  2014 - 273 m³/ha



EINGESTELLTES HIRSCHJAGEN IM WEBICHT
bei Weimar am 2. Dezember 1708
Aquarellierte Federzeichnung von Johann Christian Meitzner
Beim Schloßbrand 1774 beschädigt
Kunstsammlungen zu Weimar

Figure 1: Ceased hunting grounds around 1708

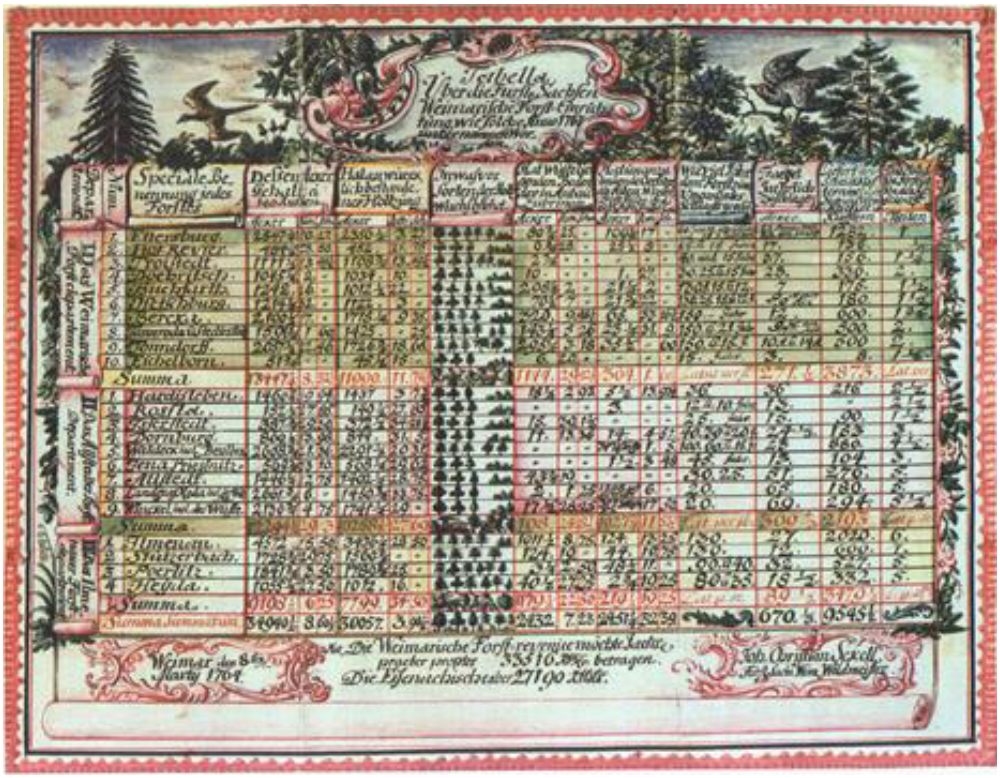


Figure 2: Forest management table of 1763

3. Excursion site

Towards a structurally rich continuous cover forest

The close-to-nature, continuous cover forest is a site-adapted, species-rich, structured and uneven-aged forest, minimizing risks from abiotic and biotic influences due to its stability and elasticity, regenerating itself and enabling sustainable, multifunctional use. Continuous cover forests are shaped by regular management (silvicultural model of Thuringian forestry).

Management principles in the forest district of Reisberg:

- Continuous cover of the forest soil as well as the young stand. The production of stem wood over 7 cm in diameter is not interrupted.
- Continuous tending/thinning through periodically recurring interventions - usually every 5 years.
- Forming of wind-resistant individual trees, also possible in groups of trees, with a healthy crown and a valuable lower trunk section; aim is a layered, site-adapted mixed forest with as many tree species as possible.

4. Excursion site
Business economics in a continuous cover forest

Figure 3: Harvesting in the Webicht 2017/2018

Total management area	**13** ha
Total felling volume (marketable)	**779** m³
Distance between skid trails	**40** m
Working method	Combined Operation: motor-manual / Forwarder / Horse

Assortment	**Buyer**	**Amount**	**Net revenue**
Stem wood	Sawmill Heidrich	167 m³	23.612 €
Parquetry	Wood processing plant Behringen	55 m³	4.650 €
Industrial wood	Kronospan, chainsaw artistry Lindner	495 m³	17.330 €
Residual wood	Fuelwood collectors	39 m³	1.440 €
Tender wood	Sawmill Heidrich, Kirchgasser Veneer, Forest Spotka	23 m³	8.052 €

Harvesting costs	23 € / m³
Revenue from timber sale	71 € / m³
Profit	**48 € / m³**

- non-native, but well-established and value-enhancing tree species in the Webicht: red oak, black walnut, larch, black locust

5. Excursion site

Ecosystem services - What is society prepared to pay?

A large part of the forest's services are not yet being paid for by society, e.g. provision of drinking water, carbon storage, recreational use, noise protection, biodiversity...

Alternative sources of income:

- State subsidy programmes
  Example in Thuringia:
  Subsidy programme forest environmental measures (Habitat trees / genetic resources of forests)
- Promotion of ecosystem services i.e. selling individual trees to forest visitors

Figure 4: Habitat tree

Tree species	Oak (habitat tree) Quercus petraea
Height	26 m
dbh	83 cm
Single tree volume	5,6 m^3
Grading / assortment	
Stem wood D (8 m)	3,2 m^3
Industrial wood (4 m)	1,5 m^3
Residual timber (fuelwood)	0,9 m^3
Possible profit	**194,60** €/tree
Alternatively: promotion as habitat tree (Guideline on the Promotion of Forest Management Measures, Part E: Forest Environmental Measures)	**264,48** €/tree

Für Ihre Notizen

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