

Forestry in proximity to water

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You are now by Skidån that flows from Fageråssjön to Bodsjön, which in turn runs out into Revsundssjön. Along the river there is a path where you as a visitor can get more knowledge about forestry in proximity to water.

When you follow the path you will be shown various techniques, thoughts and target images – all with the objective to make forestry more efficient and more gentle towards our lakes and watercourses.

Through forest management with good environmental awareness we can contribute to a sustainable development.

Water, an obvious part of our landscape in Jämtland.

The watercourse is nature's own circulatory system where small bubbling brooks, streams and rivers together with lakes create a network of water environments in constant circulation. Here live the large trouts, otters and the dipper to name a few of all the species that live in and around water. Human beings have also always been living close to water and we are dependent of it every day in various ways just like many other species.

Humans that use water, the plants and animals that live in it have demands on the water. Clean and clear water offers functioning living environments.

A lake mirrors the land it waters.

Everything that happens within the watershed, the land use, will make an imprint on the water. Such an imprint can either be physical, in the shape of ruined habitats or chemically through pollution. When we use the land in a conscious way with caution and consideration to nature that imprint will diminish.

In the area around Revsundssjön forestry is the largest land user. That is why it is important that we minimize the impact on our watercourses and lakes through forestry. An aware forestry will contribute to clean, clear waters and waters full of life in the future.

Please take a stroll along the path and discover how!

Target images for environmental consideration

There are many examples of how to adjust practical forestry to show increased consideration through for example decreased damage from forest equipment. To clarify what needs to be protected in woodland and how best to do it, the forest sector has developed target images that are thought of as a guidance for the practical forest management. The target images offer information on how to plan forestry activities to, among other things, avoid damage to water and plant and animal life that are dependent on water.

- 1 Entrance Bodsjöstrupen
- 2 Shelter wood of pine and deciduous stands
- 3 Passages across water
- 4 Pre-commercial thinning in the riparian zone
- 5 Entrance Skidån
- 6 Thinning inside a riparian zone
- 7 Ancient trees
- 8 Cultural monuments
- 9 Crossing - wooden bridge
- 10 Clear felling with riparian zone

You are here!

When you follow the path along Skidån you will be able to pass several sites that show how different target images have been applied practically in forest management. You will see examples of how to cross a watercourse without causing damage, examples of continuous canopy management and the treatment of environments that need special consideration. Perhaps you who are as a forest owner will get some inspiration and ideas about how to manage your own woodland.



Triple Lakes a project for improved water

The path along Skidån has been created as a part of the Triple Lakes project - Tre Sjöar – a cooperation project working towards healthier water environments and cleaner water in and around the lakes. Several organizations have been cooperating within the project working towards a decreased environmental impact around the lakes. The aim of the project has been to preserve clean, clear and the biodiversity. The lakes are designated Natura 2000 areas and the project has been financed through EU-grants and the LIFE-programme.

Natura 2000 is a network of designated areas with high natural values within the EU. The network's goal is to protect the species and habitats that are typical for the region they are in, in Sweden and other countries.

The LIFE-programme is EU's financial tool for the environment and climate.

The programme finances environment improving projects among the member countries with the purpose of creating a resource efficient and climate durable society, to stop the decrease of biodiversity as well as give support the management of Natura 2000 areas.