GIS technology in forest management planning (lecture)

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Content

- 1. <u>The use of GIS-technologies in the Russian</u> <u>forestry complex</u>
- 2. The main directions of use GIS in the forest complex
- The main groups of GIS-users
- 4. GIS-software
- 5. GIS technology in forest management planning
- 6. <u>Modern trends in the development of GIS in the forest complex</u>

1. The use of GIS-technologies in the Russian forestry complex Generalized stages of GIS-technologies

implementation in the Russian forest complex:

- 1. Introduction of automated systems (before GIS). 1980-1990s.
- 2. Introduction of GIS-technologies in forest management production. Late 1990s-2006.
- 3. Extension of the range of GIS tasks, taking into account changes in forest legislation. From 2007 to the present.

Introduction of automated systems

- Development and implementation of automated systems for the automation of scientific research (modeling of growth of stands, processing and storage of sample plot data for scientists); automation of planning (processing and presentation of forest management information for forest managers); automation of forest management (material and financial evaluation of cutting areas, production management and technological processes for forestry engineers and foresters).
- The main consumers of automated system in forestry were research and project institutes, ministries of forestry, forest management enterprices, forestry committees in the republics, universities and technical schools.

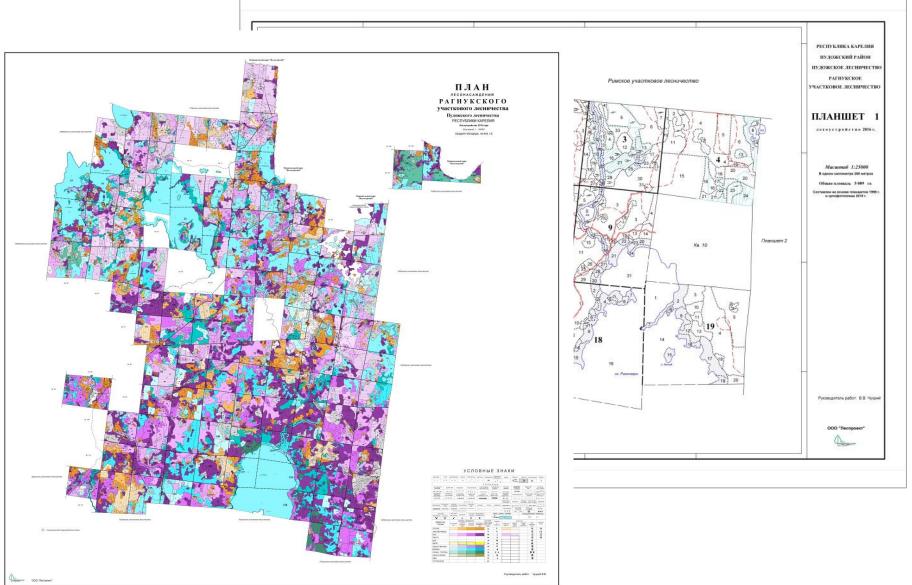
Introduction of GIS-technologies in forest management production

- Improvement and automation of the stages of forest inventory production (creation of forest maps, formation of geoinformation databases of forest inventory, forest management planning)
- Development and implementation of the system of continuous forest management in the practice of forestry (based on periodic updating of the geoinformation database). Continuous forest management was carried out in forest districts with intensive economic activities and the need for continuous updating of forest management information. GIS-technologies allowed to update cartographic and thematic data after felling, reforestation, fires, changes in borders and other changes without significant costs.
- Use of GIS-technologies for forest management (forest districts, committees, departments of forestry). The main tasks to be solved are the search for information in forest inventory databases, processing of log materials, the formation of documents and reports.

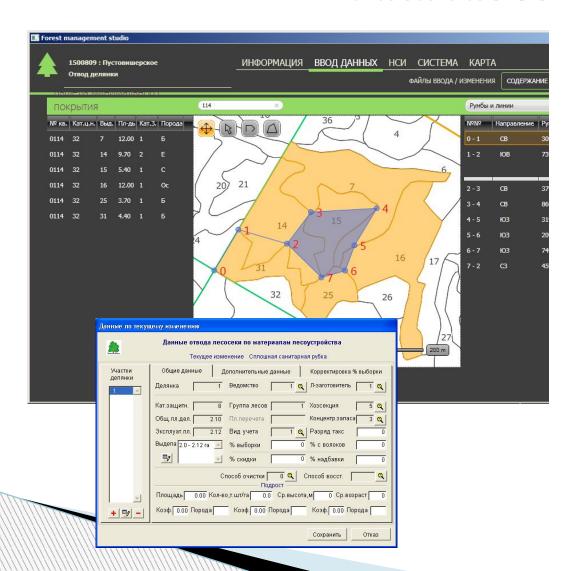
Extension of the range of GIS tasks, taking into account changes in forest legislation

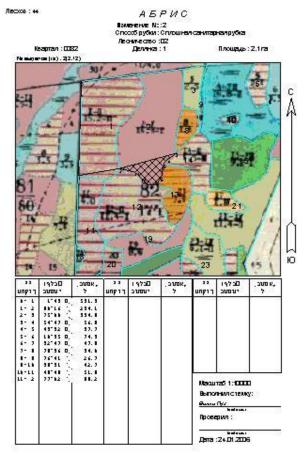
- The use of GIS-technologies for tasks identified in the new forestry legislation (after 2006) - state inventory of forests, cadastre, forest inventory.
- Gradual integration of forestry GIS with other modern information technologies, software and hardware (processing of remote sensing materials of the Earth, modeling of relief, Internet technologies, geo-positioning, use of mobile devices)

Production of forest maps

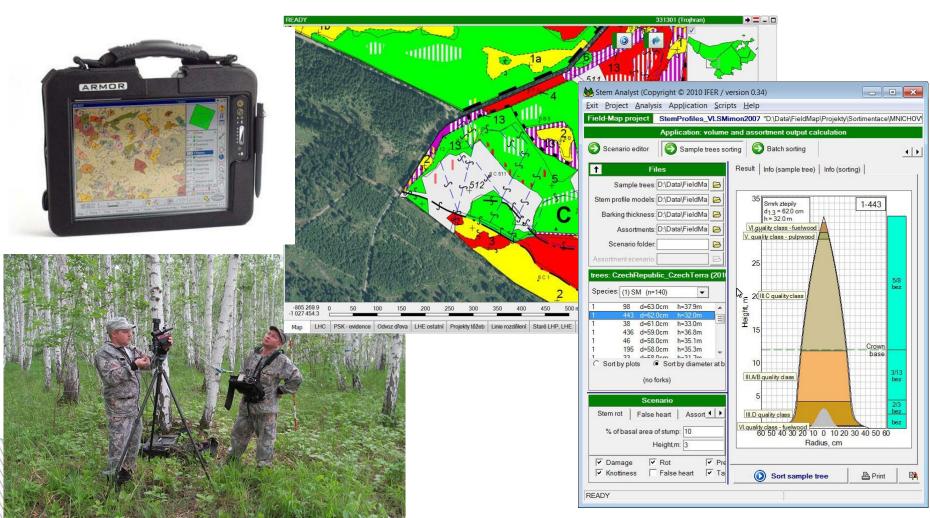


Updating of the geoinformation databases

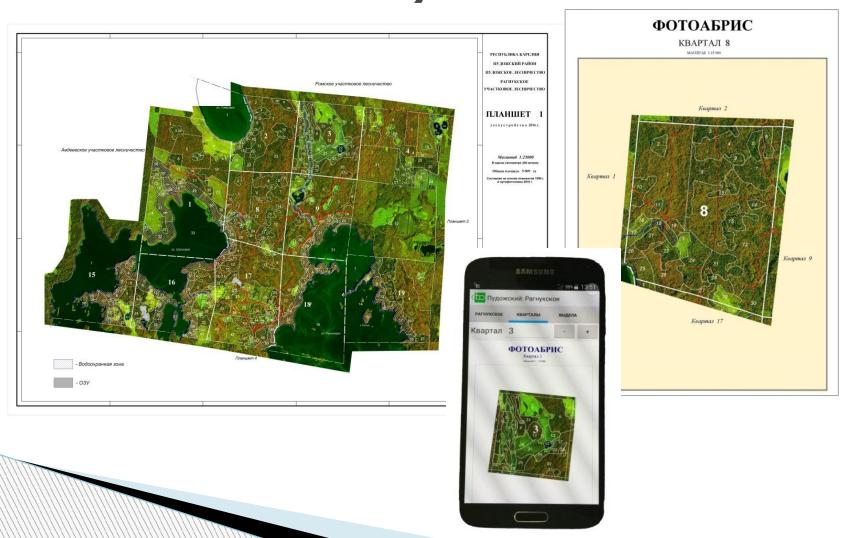




GIS-software for National (State) forest inventory http://www.field-map.com/



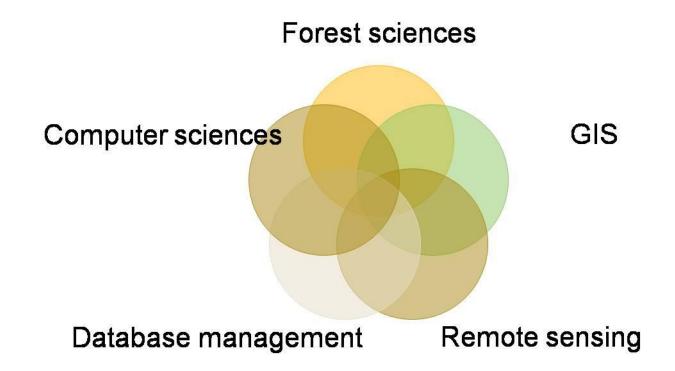
Use photogrammetry, mobile devices for making and visualization forest inventory databases



The evident benefits to use GIStechnologies for forest inventory

- The reduction of share of the manual labor for office forest inventory works (making maps and databases, data processing)
- Improvement of the processes of data conservation and processing
- Increasing of quality and precision of forest maps
- Improvement a visualization of results of inventory and forest planning
- Improvement processes of comparing of data, getting of spatial characteristics, estimation of forestry, analysis of connected databases for decision of the tasks of the forest management and planning

Interactions GIS with other scientific and practical areas



Statistics, Ecology, Environmental management, Forest policy, Forest inventory and planning...

The particularities of forest resources as object of the use IT and GIS

- Forest ecosystems are complex systems containing interconnected elements (trees, ecological groups, layers, landscapes units...)
- Forest ecosystems are spatial objects that important for them inventory and planning
- Execution a modern demands to forest management and planning means a greatly growth a volumes of information about forests (for sustainable forestry, state forest inventory, monitoring of forest ecosystems, certification...),

2. The main directions of use GIS in the forest complex

| Directions of use GIS in the forest complex | GIS - functions |
|---|---|
| 1. State (national) forest inventory. Executor – state forest inventory enterprises: | |
| 1.1. Determination of quantitative and qualitative characteristics of forests. | field measurements; processing and collection data for forest districts and regions; stratification of forests. |
| 1.2. Assessment of the effectiveness of measures for the conservation, protection, reproduction of forests and use of forests by terrestrial methods. | search for forest areas for examination, using DBMS capabilities |
| 1.3. Remote forest monitoring. | Processing data of remote sensing, combination and analysis forest inventory databases and remote data |
| 1.4. Formation of federal information resources - forest register. | DBMS capabilities |
| 2. Forest management planning (state and private forest inventory companies) | |
| 2.1. Inventory of forest stands | Making forest inventory GIS-databases |
| 2.2. Planning of forest protection and renewal activities | DBMS capabilities |
| 3. Development of documents of forest planning – forest plans, forest management regulations, Forest Development Plans | GIS and DBMS capabilities |
| 4. Land survey and cadastral works | GIS capabilities |
| 5. Forest management (forestry, regional forest management bodies) | Use and update databases after cuttings and other activities, checking of forestry |
| 6. Forest management (forest users, leaseholders) | Use and update databases, planning of logging, road construction |

3. The main groups of GIS-users

- State and private forest inventory companies,
- Forest districts («lesnichestva»), forest administrations, forest management enterprises
- Companies leaseholders
- Administrations of nature reserves and national parks

4. GIS-software

- Since the late 1990s in forest inventory enterprises, located in different part of country, have been used several GIS-complexes.
- GIS-technologies are used for making GIS-databases and forest management planning.

The features of Russian forest management GIS

- The main developers and consumers of GIS software are state forest management enterprises (36 branches, about 3500 employers).
- In different regions of country are used different GIS-complexes and different technologies for creating databases. Regions differ significantly (according to natural, economic conditions, volumes and types of forest use, availability of forests, intensity of forestry, percentage of forests leased). Therefore, the objectives of forest management, solved using GIS, in different regions differ too.
- Developers of GIS for forest management generally create additional modules for forestry, planning of logging sites and processing of logging site materials

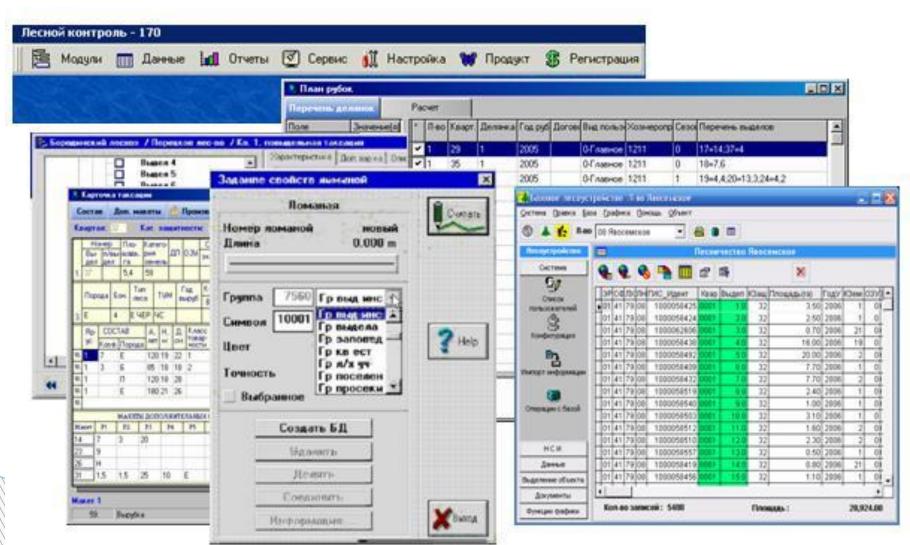
Branch network of FSBI Roslesinforg - the largest user of GIS forest inventory



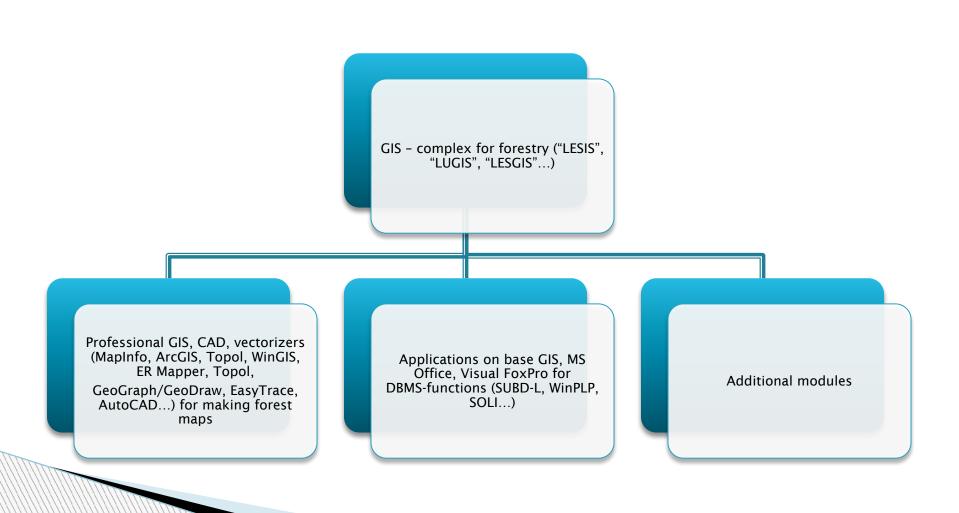
The features of Russian forest management GIS

- As a rule GIS-complex consists from professional GIS (MapInfo, ArcGIS, Topol, WinGIS) for making and visualization of forest maps and special application for processing attributive data.
- Most of the analytical functions of GIS remain unclaimed.
- Software for forestry, as a rule, is a cheaper and simplified version of programs for forest management
- A single universal software product for solving problems of forest management and forestry does not exist

Software-applications for forest inventory

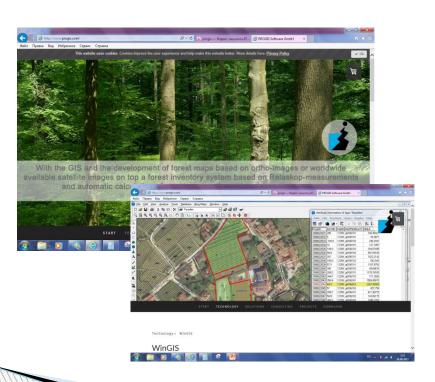


The typical structure of GIS-complexes for forest management planning

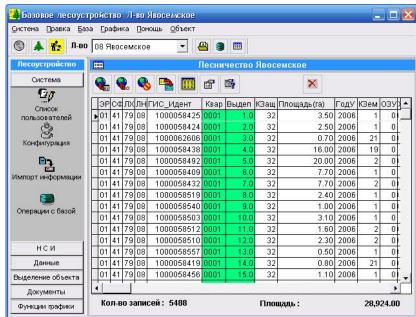


GIS-complexe LUGIS

GIS WinGIS (Progis Software GmbH, Austria) http://www.progis.com/



 System of processing of forest inventory information WinPLP (Sevzaplesproekt, RF)



GIS-programms used in the educational process at the Department of forest inventory, management and GIS

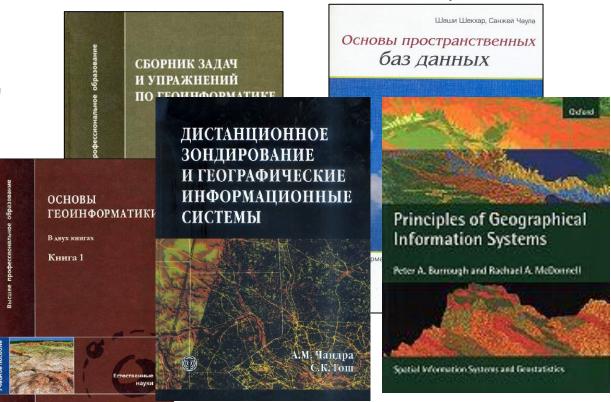
AcrView GIS 3.2 with extensions,

MapInfo Professional 12.5 for Windows,

WinGIS 2003,

Quantum GIS,

PLP-2015



5. GIS technology in forest management planning

Article 68. Contents of Forest Management Planning (Forest Code of the RF, 2006)

- 1. Forest management planning shall include:
- 1) planning of forest districts and forest parks;
- 2) planning of production forests, protection forests, reserve forests and special protection parcels of forests;

. . .

- 5) inventory of stands (identification, recording, and assessment of forest resource qualitative and quantitative characteristics);
- 6) planning of forest protection and renewal activities.

The chain of stages for realization of forest use (GIS can be use at each stage)

- Forest inventory for management.
- Classification of forests (division of forests into categories with different regimes, limits and targets of uses)
- Accounting for the powers of Public authorities of the RF, Subjects of the RF in the Area of Forest Relations (setting up reforestation rules, rates of payment, wood harvesting rules...)
- Forest Management Planning (development of Forest plans, Forest management regulation, forest development plan)
- Use of forest resources on practice

Delimitation a borders of protection categories of forests

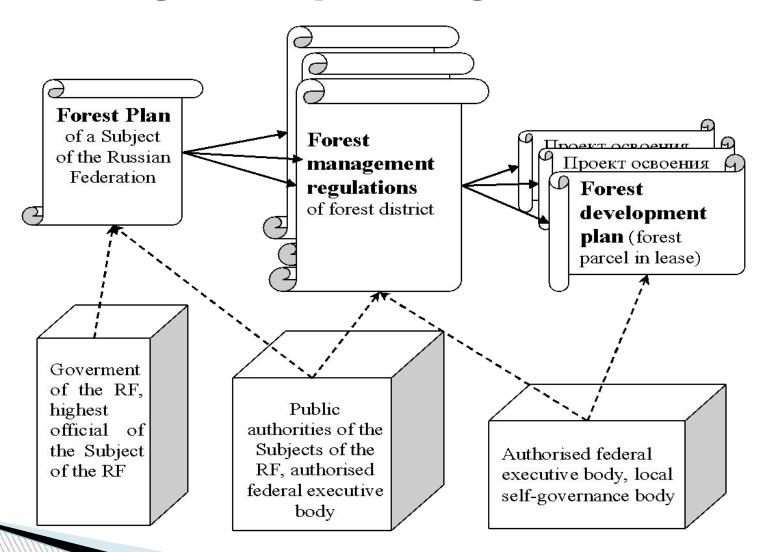


- Width of Forbidded belts along roads should be 250 м
- Width of water protection forests along rivers 50 м

КАТЕГОРИИ ЗАЩИТНЫХ ЛЕСОВ

- ЛЕСА, РАСПОЛОЖЕННЫЕ В ВОДООХРАННЫХ ЗОНАХ
- ЗАЩИТНЫЕ ПОЛОСЫ ЛЕСОВ, РАСПОЛОЖЕННЫЕ ВДОЛЬ ДОРОГ
- ЗАПРЕТНЫЕ ПОЛОСЫ ПО БЕРЕГАМ ВОДНЫХ ОБЪЕКТОВ
- НЕРЕСТООХРАННЫЕ ПОЛОСЫ ЛЕСОВ
- ПРОТИВОЭРОЗИОННЫЕ ЛЕСА
- ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИОННЫЕ ЛЕСА

The basic documents for forest management planning in Russia



Kinds of allowable forest uses in RF

Article 25. Forest Uses

- 1. The following forest uses shall be permitted:
- 1) wood harvesting;
- 2) resin harvesting;
- 3) harvesting and collection of non-timber forest resources;
- 4) harvesting of food forest resources and collection of medicinal plants;
- 5) game management and hunting;
- 6) agriculture:
- 7) research activities, education/training activities;
- 8) recreational activities;
- 9) establishment and use of forest plantations;
- mineral resource

deposits;

- 12) construction and operation of water reservoir கூடிய முற்ற நாகு முற்ற நாக as water engineering facilities and special-purpos ваготовки древесины; в постоянных лесосеменных участках, лесосеменных заготовки древесины; в постоянных лесосеменных участках, лесосеменных ваготовки древесины; в постоянных лесосеменных участках, лесосеменных заготовки древесины; в постоянных лесосеменных участках, лесосеменных участках, лесосеменных заготовки древесины; в постоянных лесосеменных участках, лесосеменных участках участ
- 13) construction, reconstruction, and operation of now perfect range mentions of the construction of the c lines,

roads, pipelines and other linear utilities;

- 14) processing of wood and other forest resource в разрешенным объемом заготовки.
- 15) religious activities;

Режим всех разрешенных видов пользования лесом на особо охраняемых природных территориях определяется их Положением.

10) cultivation of forest fruit, berry, ornamental ріантя девесины. В защитных лесах не допускается заготовка древесины в ріантя девесины в средневозрастных, приспевающих, спелых и перестойных лесах при рубках 11) works related to geological exploration of mineral resources соа в по объектов), а так же при санитарных рубках и прочих рубках.

Заготовка живицы. Заготовка живицы не допускается в очагах вредных организмов до их ликвидации; насаждениях, поврежденных и ослабленных вследствие воздействия лесных пожаров, вредных организмов и других

соответствии с разрешенным объемом заготовки. Могут быть ограничения в лесах зеленых зон, если заготовка недревесных лесных ресурсов связана с рубкой лесных насаждений.

Заготовка пищевых лесных ресурсов и сбор лекарственных растений.

Ведение охотничьего хозяйства. Запрещено в лесах зеленых зон.

Ведение сельского хозяйства. Запрещено в противоэрозионных лесах, зеленых 16) other uses as defined in part 2 of Article 6 of have used as defined in part 2 of Article 6 of have или историческое значение и в противоэрозионных лесах - разрешено только пчеловодство; в зеленых зонах - только сенокошение и пчеловодство

Calculation an allowable cuts for cutting in mature and over stands

| Вид целегого назначения песов, изтегория | | окызования песок при и песиых насаждений | Дополиненамае ограничения | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1414 PTPGER Becom | Сплоизвые рубки | Выборочные рубия | непоназования весов | | | |
| I. Запретилле леса Леса, расположения в водоомраниях гаках | Списовные рубии запремения (ст. 104 ЛК) | Выборочкая рубин рагрешены (ст. 104 ЛК) | Запрецается использование тожникам изопических изопических перапам и защити песов, в том числе в заучных цежих. Запрещается создание песоверерабатия ающей инфраструктуры, создание песими пеактих пеактаций | | | |
| Защитивие полосы песов, расположенные идопа желегиодорожных путей общего пола зохании, федераль или: ав тонкобильных дорог общего пола зохании. | Сплокими рубки запрешены (ст. 104 ЛК) | Выборочные рубин разрежены (ст. 104 ЛК) | И втенсия носта рубок ухода должна быть слабой, полнота не должна сникаться ниже 0,7. Запрещается сощания несродения активай инфраструатуры, создания песных плантаций | | | |
| II. Эк силуатжоновные леса | Спиолимае рубки разрешены (ст. 12, 108 ЛК; пункт 4 Правил заготовии превесима) | Выборочные рубин рагрешены (ст. 12, 108 ЛК; п. п. 4, 31 Правит заготов ин древ есины) | Запрецается заготовка превесика с нарушением вограстов рубом, а такие с нарушением пунктов 6-12 П рав из заготов их дрежестица | | | |

| | Be | ero | | | В том чиске по пожнотым | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------------|-----|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|------|--------------------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------------------|------|---|
| Howar arrester | Pà. | TMC. | ra | 1,0 TMC.M | 74 | 0,9 TMC.M | | ,8 TMC.M ² | | ,7 TMC.m² | | j6 TMC.M ^k | 0,3- | |
| Цепел се налиачен Карегория защит Холяйственная се | олх же | сов: Лес | ano | | оюк | 30H | | | | | | | | |
| Всего вилючено в расчет Средний процент выборен от общего запаса | 289,6 | 62,90 17 | - | | *) | 3 | 23,5 | 6,08 | 127,7 | 29,55 | 138,4 | 27,26 | | * |
| Запас, вырубаемый за оцин преем | | 10,69 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Средний период полторлености Емегодная расчетная песосека | 15 19,2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| хорнет ой хоогия | | 0,8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| деповал: | | 0,4 | 1 3 | 1 | | 1 3 | 8 | | | 0 8 | - 0 | | 100 | Т |

- The limits for planning a forests uses on protection categories (age of cut, type of felling, allowable percent of selection...)
- The account allowable cuts on types of felling, protection categories, species of trees, sections

Calculation an allowable cuts for intermediate felling

| Таблица 2.7 – Нормативы режима ј | убок лесных восождений при уходе за лесам |
|----------------------------------|---|
|----------------------------------|---|

| | | Xxosts | цые нас | 935,365 | anek . | | S | Mar source | TO CHEC | HE HA | casquy | \$200 | CLOS / |
|-----|---------|--|---------|-------------------------------------|--------|----------------------|--|------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| Ho- | 100 Z c | SECE, C SOCIESO COLL MA CHOSEIX | nop | CHARLE UL 108. OUL B CABBO | пор | д XB од в таве | чистые (до 2 ед другия пород) | шинныя шинныя | HPTG TIBM CRAD- | TES | OUTBIC- MENO - MENO - | HER | один- один один |
| | C | E | c | E | c | E | B, Oru | B, One | Orc, One | В | Oc | Б | Oc |
| | | BONDACE PRES DESC | | 00-000 | оп час | ти Рос | CORPORATE STATES | ьсдереци | at . | | | | |
| 1.0 | 25 | 35 | 50 | 40 | 70 | 60 | 1 - | 40 | - | - | - | 60 | 60 |
| 0,9 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 35 | 60 | 60 | - | 30 | - | - | - | 55 | 55 |
| 0,8 | - | 20 | 40 | 30 | 60 | 55 | | 20 | - | 77 | 7 | 50 | 50 |
| 0,7 | - | - | 30 | 30 | 50 | 50 | -5 | - | 50 | _ | - | 45 | 45 |
| 0,6 | - | - | - | - | 40 | 50 | - 3 | - | - | - | - | 40 | 40 |
| | | | | Th: | рачист | 105 - 9 | ospace 11- | 20 ner | | | | 100 | |
| 1,0 | 25 | 25 | 50 | 40 | 50 | 50 | | 40 | 40 | 30 | 40 | 60 | 60 |
| 0,9 | 20 | 20 | 50 | 35 | 50 | 50 | - | 30 | 35 | 25 | 35 | 55 | 55 |
| 0,8 | - | 15 | 40 | 30 | 40 | 45 | - | 20 | 30 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 50 |
| 0,7 | - | - | 30 | 30 | 40 | 40 | - 83 | | - | - | - | 45 | 45 |
| 0,6 | 2 | | | - | 30 | 40 | -3 | 12 | - | - | - | 40 | 40 |

The limits for planning an intermediate cutting

Расчетная лессоожа для заготовки древесаны при рубвах средневозрастных, певающих, спельд, перестойных лесных насажлениях пои уходе за лесами

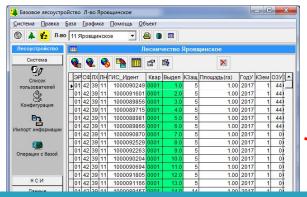
| | | Вида | и укода за лео | MGE. | |
|---|-------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------|
| Наименование показателя | Eg | прореживан их | проводные рубан | рубоз единичных деревьев | Итого |
| 1. Възвиженный фонд по | TT. | 12360,7 | | | |
| песоводств. требованиям | T. 16 | 1522,7 | 1998,3 | | 3527 |
| Срок повториемости Ежегодный размер. | лет | 15 | 15 | 10 | |
| Плоцыдь | 1.8 | 824,0 | 732,5 | 20,1 | 1576,6 |
| выбираевый запас | | - 3000 | 8 200 | 1 1000 | |
| корневой | T.M | 29,0 | 34,3 | 1,0 | 64,3 |
| Языциковх | | 24,1 | 29,2 | 0,6 | 53,5 |
| деловой | | 13,7 | 18,7 | 0,3 | 32,7 |
| 4. Запас янквидный в т. ч. по коляйстваяс | | 24,1 | 29,2 | 0,6 | 53,5 |
| жвойное, в сего | 25. | 17,0 | 6,3 | 0,5 | 24,3 |
| D'TOM "BECKE COCKS | 200 | 0,6 | 3,3 | | 3,9 |
| 6,00b | | 16,4 | 3,5 | | 20,4 |
| Магколиственное, всего | | 7,1 | 22,4 | | 29,0 |
| в том числе: береза | 100 | 3,5 | 22,4 | 0,05 | 25,95 |
| 00000 | | 3,2 | | 0,05 | 3,25 |
| 0.785.081 (c) | | 0,3 | 8 9 | | 0.3 |

allowable cuts for intermediate cutting

Calculation an allowable for use volumes of non wood resources of forests (algorithm)

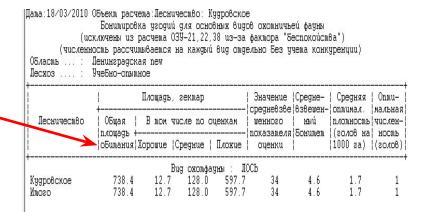
- Getting results of forest inventory (GIS-database)
- Assessment a quantitative characteristics of nonwood forest resources on base of forest inventory, coefficients of correlations, equations, scientific researches, nature observation, statistic data, sample plots...etc.
- Definition an allowable volumes of use for planning period (taking to account protection category, regime of use and other limits)

Calculation an allowable for use volumes of non wood resources of forests (elk, berries, grazing)



Data base management system (DBMS) for keeping and treatment of forest inventory data

Дата: 18/03/2010 Объект расчета: Лесниче 60: Кудровское Приложение 19 1 Ведомость недревесного сырья (ягоды) Лескоз: Учебно-опытное Лесничество : Кудровское Площадь, Tunы Урожай по видам ягод, кг /eca Mmozo, |Брусника | Черника | Клюква | Морошка | Голубика | долзомощники 11.2 448 сфазновые 1.0 85 черничники 3296 Болота 11.5 Итого по лесничеству 1104 2640 4795

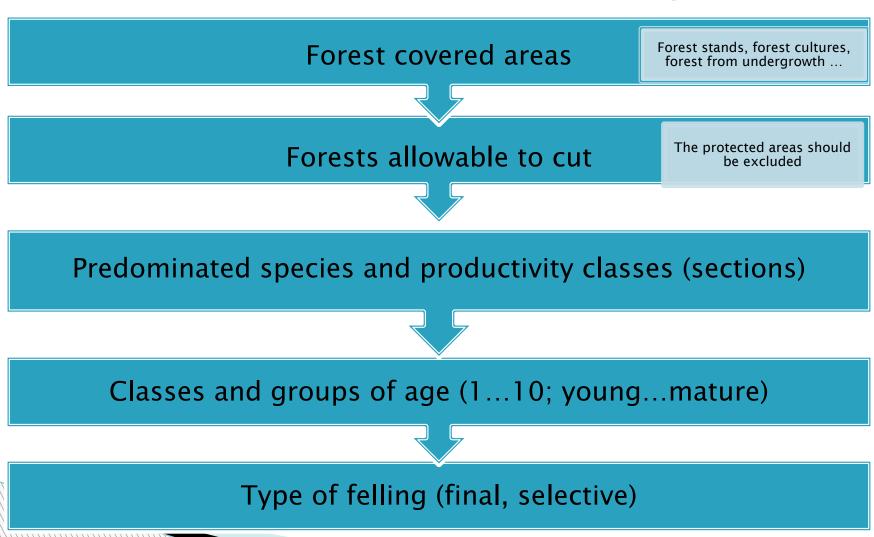


Песхоз : Учебно-опымное Площадь выд. |gonycmuмое для выпаса| Площадь выд., |sge paspewaemcs | число голов крупного |sge sanpewaemcs Лесничество |пасмьба скома, за | розамого скома, шт. !пастьба скота.га Керновское 667 624 188 Кудровское Перинское 6526 1674 934 8605 2097 Писинское 911 8392 2023 1031 Касменское ВСЕГО по лескозу 24814

Ведомость участков, проектируемых для выпаса скота

Приложение 31

Dividing forest covered area to subsections for planning cut



Equations for calculations

$$\begin{split} L_{\text{uniform}} &= \frac{F}{U} \\ L_{age}^1 &= \frac{F_{\textit{maturing}} + F_{\textit{matureando ver}}}{2*K} \\ L_{age}^2 &= \frac{F_{\text{medium_age}} + F_{\textit{maturing}} + F_{\textit{matureando ver}}}{3*K} \\ L_{\text{int egral}} &= (0.2F_{\text{young}} + 0.6F_{\text{medium_age}}^1 + F_{\text{medium_age}}^2 + 1.4F_{\textit{maturing}} + 1.8F_{\textit{matureando ver}})*0.01 \end{split}$$

Where:

L - estimated cutting area

F - forest covered area,

 F_{young} , $F_{maturing}$, $F_{medium\ age}$, $F_{mature\ and\ over}$ - areas of young, maturing...stands, K - duration of age classes (10 years for deciduous, 20 year for coniferous), U - age of cutting

Intermediate fellings

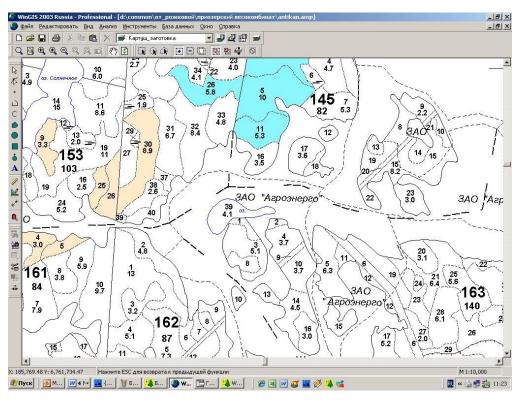
 calculation an allowable cut for intermediate fellings is executed dividing of all areas, assigned to different kinds of fellings by the period of repetition (срок повторяемости)

| Type of intermediate felling | Age of execution (for coniferous) | period of repetition |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| admitting light | <10 | 5 |
| cleaning | 11-20 | 5 |
| thinning | 41-60 | 10 |

Note

- After calculation the set of allowable cut area (for final felling) is chosen the optimal variant from them (taking to account economical, ecological, social limitations)
- The allowable volumes are determined by multiplying the cutting area by the average volumes of stands.
- The final cutting must be performed only within the allowable cut (not in all mature stands).
- Intermediate cutting must be carried out in full.

Fragment of the forest map of the location of forest compartments in which is allowed logging



ЛЕСНАЯ КАРТА

РАЗМЕЩЕНИЯ ЛЕСОТАКСАЦИОННЫХ ВЫДЕЛОВ, В КОТОРЫХ ДОПУСКАЕТСЯ ЗАГОТОВКА ДРЕВЕСИНЫ

части АНТИКАЙНЕНСКОГО участкового лесничества Приозерского лесничества

ЛЕНИНГРАДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

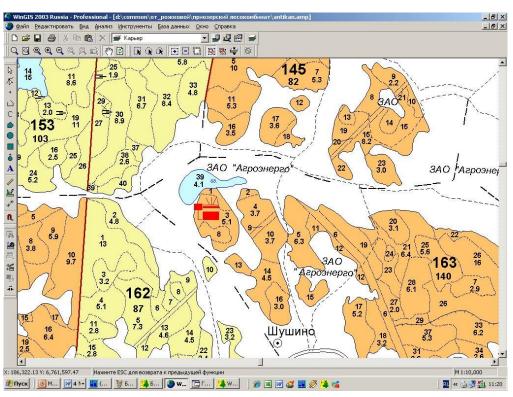
Арендатор лесного участка:

ЗАО "Приозерский лесокомбинат"

МАСШТАБ 1:25000 ОБЩАЯ ПЛОЩАДЬ 10 059 ГА

| АГОТОВКА ДРЕВЕ 1 ПЕРЕСТОЙНЫХ Н | | ЗАГОТОВКА ДРЕВЕСИНЫ ПРИ РУБКАХ УХОДА ЗА ЛЕСОМ | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| СПЛОШНЫЕ | ВЫБОРОЧНЫЕ | ПРОРЕЖИВАНИЯ И РУБКИ РЕКОНСТР. | ПРОХОДНЫЕ | РУБКА ОБНОВЛЕНИЯ | РУБКА ПЕРЕФОРМИРОВАНИЯ | | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | |

Fragment of forest map of location of forest infrastructure objects



| 100000 | РОГИ | СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВО МОСТОВ | ПРОТИВОПОЖ. РАЗРЫВ | минерализов. полосы | МЕСТА ОТДЫХА | витрины |
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ЛЕСНАЯ КАРТА

РАЗМЕЩЕНИЯ СУЩЕСТВУЮЩИХ И ПРОЕКТИРУЕМЫХ ОБЪЕКТОВ ЛЕСНОЙ ИНФРАСТРУКТУРЫ И МЕРОПРИЯТИЙ ПО ПРОТИВОПОЖАРНОМУ ОБУСТРОЙСТВУ ЛЕСОВ

части

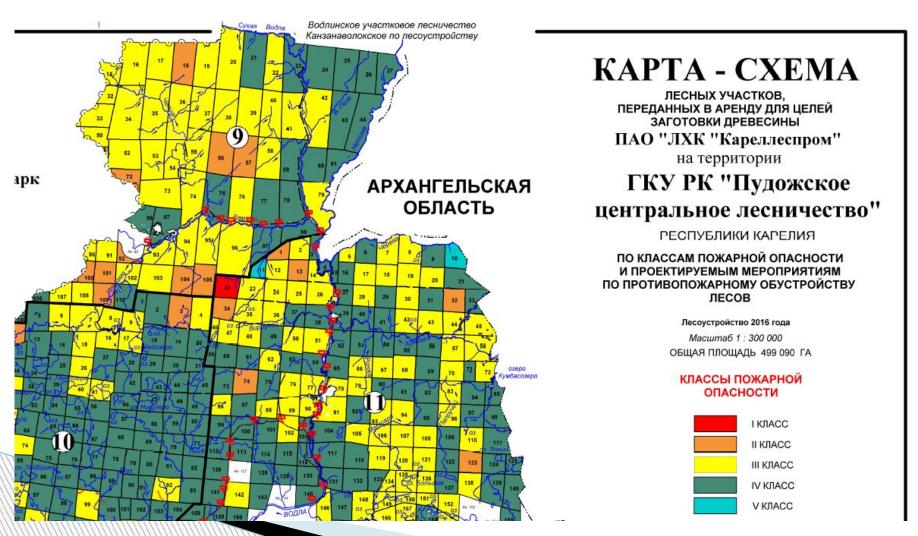
АНТИКАЙНЕНСКОГО участкового лесничества Приозерского лесничества

ЛЕНИНГРАДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

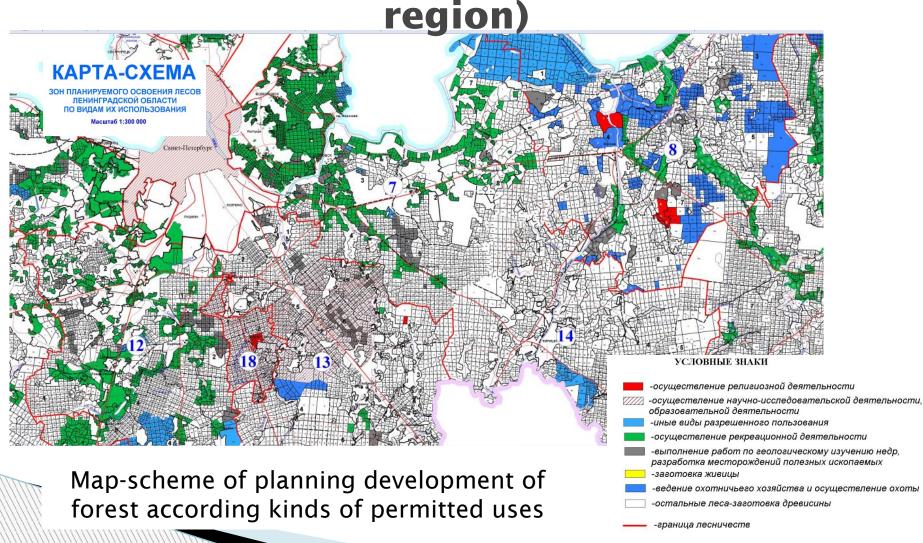
Арендатор лесного участка:

ЗАО "Приозерский лесокомбинат"

Fragment of the map-scheme of fire hazard classes and designed fire-fighting measures (for forest development plan)



Data about allowable kinds of forest use inside documents of forest management planning (Forest plan of Leningrad



The typical tasks of using GIS technology in forest management planning

- Creation of forest inventory GIS-databases
- Processing of attributive data (use queries, selections, applications for getting results of forest inventory and calculation an allowable for use volumes of forest resources)
- Creation and visualization of forest maps (schemes, plans, tablets and parts thereof), covering the distribution of types and volumes of forest resources

7. Modern trends in the development of GIS in the forest complex

There are a lot innovative proposals in field of use GIS for forestry, FMP, forest loggings. Developers – state and private companies, universities and scientific institutes. The basic for innovative proposals – scientific researches, significant achievements in field of IT and remote sensing methods.

Accessible sources of information on modern RS data, software for their processing and the possibilities of practical application

Materials of annual conferences:

- Geodesy. Mine survey. Aerial survey http://con-fig.com/,
- Integration of geospace the future of information technology http://www.gisforum.ru/,
- From image to map: digital photogrammetric technologies http://conf.racurs.ru/conf2017/eng/conference/history.php,
- Interexpo GEO-Siberia, http://sgugit.ru/interexpo-geo-siberia/.

Online journals:

Geodesy and cartography http://journal.cgkipd.ru/

Geomatics http://geomatica.ru/

GeoProfi http://www.geoprofi.ru/,

Earth from Space http://www.zikj.ru/

Websites of GIS development companies:

ESRI http://www.esri.com/industries/forestry/forest-management

Forums of specialists in GIS and remote sensing:

GIS-lab http://gis-lab.info/index-eng.html

The potential tasks of using GIS technology in forest management

- Improving technologies of field and office works (forest inventory, forest management, monitoring, resource assessment)
- Improving interactions between GIS-customers
- Integration of forest inventory GIS-data with the data of other organizations (municipal GIS, land cadaster, native reserves) for solving various tasks at different levels of management
- Involving to process of FMP modern tools, spatial data and algorithms of data processing. Integration of GIS with technologies for processing remote sensing materials of the Earth (automatic interpretation, modeling of relief, photogrammetry)
- Expansion possibilities of keeping, exchanging and processing of forest inventory and FMP data (use Internet-facilities, cloud computing, mobile devices)
- Development of modern innovative approaches to forest modeling, processing data, visualization
- Solving problems for specific groups of users (forest certification, forest inventory, forest management, forest lease, researches, officials, non-governmental organizations)

The main barriers to improving GIS for FMP and manage of

- Complexity and variability of modern forest legislation in RF.
- Uncertainty of a number of strategic issues in the field of forest management and national forest inventory.
- A long way from scientific research to production implementation.
- The lack of a real need to make significant changes in the technology for the formation of GIS databases of forest inventory and the process of FMP.

For real needs of forest management and forest inventory, those GIS capabilities that already exist are sufficient. Part of the proposals in the field of GIS, remote sensing, forest management and forest inventory is promising for scientific research.

Thank you for your

kind attention!