Summary

Report of project “Forestry impacts on forest ecosystems and related services”.

**Activity 1. Assessment of landscape-level impact of forest management on the quality of regulating and provisioning forest ecosystem services.** The impact of following forest management operations is being assessed in a model catchment: forest logging, forest road construcion, drainage system maintenance and renovation. During first year of the project selection and equippment of study sites has been carried out, and sampling and measurements were started. Preliminary mapping of ecosystems (land use types) and ecosystem services (ES groups) has been performed for the model territory in production forests and a reference territory in protected forests. Questionnaire about the importance of forest ecosystem service sub-groups (according to CICES, 2016) was developed and circulated.

**Activity 2. Assessment of sustainably intensified forest management short- and long-term impact on the quality of provisioning, regulating and supporting forest ecosystem services.** The activity is focused on stump extraction (short- and long-term effects) and large-scale logging. During the first year the identification of study sites was performed and assessment of several parameters started (soil solution sampling, vegetation survey).

**Activity 3. Interaction between forest management and provisioning forest ecosystem services – accessibility and quality of non-wood forest products (NWFPs).** Three methodologies were developed in this activity for the assessment of: 1) amount, value and importance of most important NWFPs; 2) amount and quality of NWFPs; 3) impact of forest management on changes of amount and value of NWFPs.

**Activity 4. Interaction between forest management and aesthetic and recreational (cultural) forest ecosystem services.** Report on the aesthetic and recreational services from forests that are most important to national economy and inhabitants of Latvia has been prepared and methodology for assessing inhabitants’ recreational preferences in different seasons was developed.