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Seminar on
AFFORESTATION IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

in conjunction with the 24th session of the Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on
Forest Technology, Management and Training

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Growth of Six Coniferous Species in Different Bioclimates in Croatia

Basic paper by Mrs. Sanja Peric

Summary

The Forest Research Institute in Jastrebarsko began research work in 1960 with the aim of determining a good selection of coniferous species for forest establishment. Trial planting comprised three indigenous and three foreign species. The indigenous species were Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.), black pine (*Pinus nigra* Arn.) and spruce (*Picea abies* Karst.), and the foreign species were European larch (*Larix decidua* Mill.), Weymouth pine (*Pinus strobes* L.) and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia* var. *viridis* Asch. et Gr.). Three parallel trials have been established: one in the eastern region on what used to be forest soil (Durgutovica); one on the agricultural soil in the north-west region (Slatki potok); and one in the south-west region on fern and heath soil (Lokve). The first results of the growth of indigenous and foreign species in comparative trials on the territory of the Republic of Croatia were published in 1979. This paper comprises the research on bio-ecological characteristics of the aforementioned species in different bioclimates. The following parameters for all six species have been analysed: total height, height increment, diameter breast height, diameter breast height increment, and survival.
