

Enclaves of Life (Enklávy života), 2020-1-CZ01-KA205-077463

<b>Name of the place:</b>			
<b><i>Bog hiking trail example</i></b>			
<b>Basic information</b>			
Cadastral zone	29203:003:0014		
Land register reference	12894750		
Owner	RMK (State Forest management centre)		
Contact	Eliko Kõiv		
Latitude GPS	58.740492, 24.984239		
Area	1367ha		
Altitude			
<b>Description of wider relations</b>			
Growing culture	forestland (conifers, bog, raised bog)		
The nature of the land	tourism, hiking, bird listening, collecting mushrooms and berries		
Current use		Comm.:	
Water or water source	ground water, rainwater		
Territorial relations	Area belongs to RMK (State Forest management centre)		
Forest management plan (FMP)	Commercial land	Valid thru	
Age: in %		Up to 10 years	
		10-25	
		25-50	
		50 and more	

<b>Biota – forest cover and its inhabitants</b>		
<b>Vegetation as from resources</b>		state
Forest site-type	Oxalis-Myrtillus site type, Hepatica site type, Transitional bog type Oxycoccus site type, Oxycoccus site type, Aegopodium site type, Filipendula site type	
Original natural vegetation	Pine, spruce, common hazel	
Potential natural vegetation	black alder (alnus glutinosa), chickweed-wintergreen, Eurasian aspen (populus tremula), grey alder (alnus incana)	
Forest stand: in %	Tree layer:	
	Shrub layer:	
	Herb layer (description):	
<b>Fauna – remarkable, known-but-not-seen</b>		state
Vertebrates	Wagtail (Motacilla alba), red squirrel (Sciurus vulgaris), European badger (Meles meles), willow tit (Poecile montanus), moose (Alces alces), Brown bear (Ursus arctos), hazel grouse (Tetrastes bonasia), Goldeneye (bucephala clangula), Common crane (grus grus), common toad (Bufo bufo)	
Insects	tick, ants, mosquitos, bees, spiders	

<b>Forest as a cultural aspect of the landscape</b>		
<b>PAST</b>		
<b>Culture</b>		
What has influenced the forest so far, is it somehow connected with the culture of the surrounding environment, is it part of the cultural development of the landscape?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- infrastructure for tourists</li> <li>- cross-country skiing trails</li> <li>- information signs</li> <li>- camping houses</li> <li>- parking</li> </ul>	
<b>Civilization</b>		
What is the relationship between the forest and civilization now, how does the civilization reflect on its state and development?	<i>It gives workplaces for local people; people use it for recreation reasons</i>	
<b>Story</b>		
Origin of the relation		
<b>PRESENT</b>		
Ellamaa power plant, which uses turf.		Notes and questions
<b>Natural side of present development</b>		
<b>Threats and limits</b>		

<b>FUTURE</b>		
		Notes and questions
<b>Natural side of present development</b>		
	new pathways, pathways for disabled people, information signs in English, more toilets, garbage bins	
<b>Threats and limits</b>		
	interference for this environment, could destroy it, walking on roots can damage trees	
<b>Intention of the forest activist</b>		
Expectations	<i>better tourist infrastructure</i>	
What will my forest provide to people	<i>aesthetic, nature therapy, food, relaxation</i>	
Plan – in 10 years		
Plan – in 50 years	<i>protection of environment, trying to keep it unchanged, better trails and more information in English</i>	
Who do we need to reach the goal?		

<b>Proposals and steps</b>		
<b>What</b>	<b>Legend</b>	<b>Who</b>
Make more hiking trails	<i>project for new hiking trails get permission from environmental board</i>	RMK
Information signs in English	<i>translate from Estonian language make signs that lead to trails</i>	RMK
Make eco-friendly toilets	<i>make ecological toilets make a plan, what to do with compost</i>	RMK
Trails for disabled people	<i>Make wider trails put stabilizing hand-trails</i>	RMK

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More garbage bins	<i>Place garbage bins make contract with trash company</i>	

**Monitoring the development**

Time		

**Inspiration**

Literature		
Heard around	<i>Eliko Kõiv</i>	
Meetings		
Discussions within the project team		