



It has great importance to perform rehabilitation activities on degraded forest areas and improve the forest areas for the aim of minimizing the effects of global warming, climate change and desertification, protecting the biological diversity, reestablish the damaged environment and creating a liveable environment.



### With the rehabilitation works

Any endemic type within the natural vegetation on the working area and along with the wild fruits like lime tree, chestnut, juniper, etc. those species having medical or aromatic features are protected and biological diversity is preserved. The degraded forest areas are rehabilitated in the most economic way and turned into productive forests.



Forest for people, forest for future



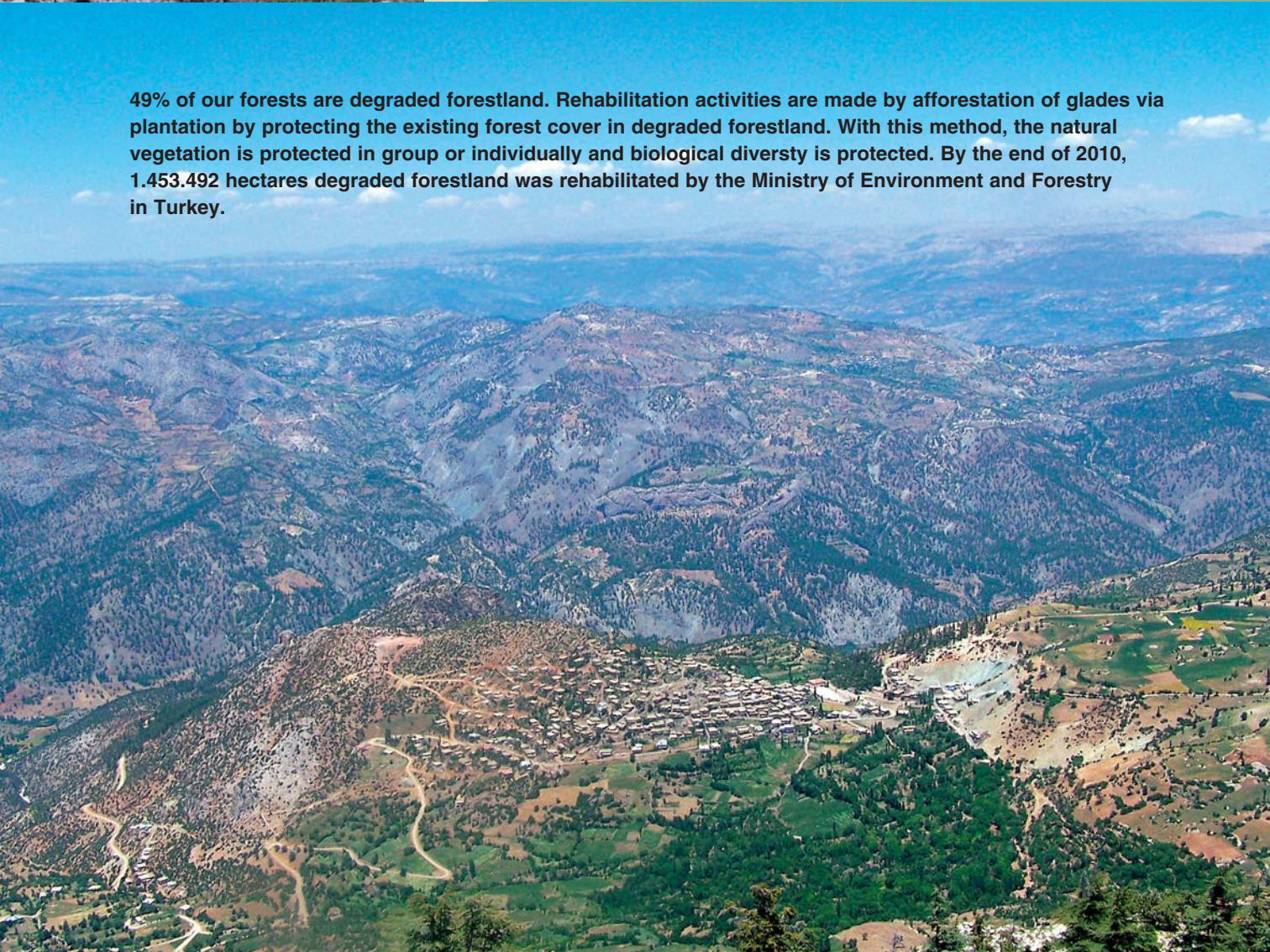
REPUBLIC OF TURKEY  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY  
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF AFFORESTATION AND EROSION CONTROL



### State of Forests in Turkey

Turkey has rich biological diversity value for plant types other than forest trees, non-wood forest products and fauna resources. The forest area in Turkey has been increased by 1,3 million hectares with the activities performed in the last 37 years.

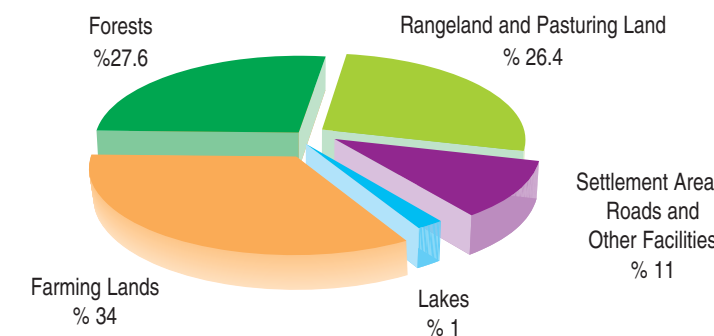
49% of our forests are degraded forestland. Rehabilitation activities are made by afforestation of glades via plantation by protecting the existing forest cover in degraded forestland. With this method, the natural vegetation is protected in group or individually and biological diversity is protected. By the end of 2010, 1.453.492 hectares degraded forestland was rehabilitated by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Turkey.



## REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES IN TURKEY

Forests cover an area of 21.5 million ha. in Turkey (27.6 % of country's land surface). 99.9 % of country's forests are owned by the state. Thereabout half of the forests consists of coniferous species and the other half consists of broad-leaved species. Besides possessing circa 9000 plant species, including 3000 endemic species, and rich fauna resources; Turkey is among the temperate zone countries which are rich in terms of biological diversity. In Turkey; the distribution of forest ecosystems is as follows; rainforests and temperate zone in the north, Mediterranean forest ecosystems in the west and south regions, arid-semiarid forest ecosystems having mainly oak species in the East-Southeast regions, and transition zone forest ecosystems in the coastal and inner regions. Turkey's forests have rich biological diversity values in terms of plant species other than forest trees, non-wood forest products and fauna resources.

Lands Distribution in Turkey





## Rehabilitation Activities in Broad-Leaved Degraded Forests

In broadleaved forests, rehabilitation activities are made by reviving cutting and forcing to stool by benefiting the stool property of individuals such as fagus, oak, chestnut etc. which lost growth energy and became bush.



## Rehabilitation Activities in Coniferous Degraded Forests



## Rehabilitation Activities in Degraded Cedar Forests



Land preparation for germination is made beforehand in cedar forests.



In order to provide income to the local society, species such as walnut, almond, wild pear, hackberry, carob, chestnut, wild olive, blueberry... etc. are grafted. For the selection of grafting types, growing location features, economical benefit and requests of local people are considered.



A part of the cedar forests in Turkey has been damaged as a result of grazing and misuse. In the degraded cedar forests, those seeds collected from existing species on site are used.

After separating the cones collected in cedar forests into carpel, they are planted by spreading manually before or during snowing on areas where the land is prepared or not possible to process. Moreover, young trees are also obtained from the existing species on the areas. Glades which may not be succeeded with seed planting are prepared by labor or machinery and then replanted.



In coniferous degraded forest areas, existing species are preserved and the glades are processed with machinery or labor. In glades within the area, the soil is processed through machinery or labor and suitable growing type and origin young trees are planted and coarse grained seeds are planted in lines.

