

The trees are skidded strictly along the skidding trail worked out with the natural slope of the stand in mind. We believe that this is one of the most effective methods encouraging Siberian nut pine stand regeneration.

The new method has yielded good results: over the past ten years the forestry enterprise has preserved the undergrowth and young trees of valuable coniferous species, including the Siberian nut pine, on an area of more than 50,000 hectares.

Of course, the large pine forests would remain in the taiga if the logging enterprises were to utilize the felled timber economically.

A survey of some plots belonging to the Elovka timber camp uncovered a pile of 500 cubic metres of Siberian nut pine timber. The directors of the camp had just been changed and it turned out that neither the new chief nor the works manager knew about this timber. It became clear later on that the logging enterprises had left up to 15,000 cubic metres of undercut behind at the felling sites and more than one thousand cubic metres of construction timber standing. They had also failed to clear up 150,000 hectares of plots.

During just one single review period the reserves of mature and overmature stands in the forestry enterprise dropped by just over 16 million cubic metres, or by more than one half.

A great deal of environmental damage was caused by resinous stumpwood harvesting operations. The stump grubbing method itself presents a distressing picture: the stump-grubber, moving from one stump to another, lifts up the undergrowth in its