

Even though few of the species have been determined so far, there appeared to be ca 20 species of fungi occurring in the log. This contrasts strongly with only three species found fruiting on the log. There is therefore support for the idea that many species have a wider distribution in the forest than would be suggested from a fruit body investigation. If this also indicates that there are more species in the forest will be further discussed.

Woody Detritus Dynamics and Management: A Global Perspective

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In the last decade woody detritus, particularly the coarse fraction, has become an important part of many scientific and management questions. Although the role of this material in providing habitat and carbon cycling is generally understood, perspectives on its role in nutrient cycling are still evolving. Based on what is known to date, forest managers are moving away from a "blanket" removal of all the woody detritus possible to leaving and even enhancing the amounts in forests. This leaves the question of how much woody detritus is required. Initially this has been solved by the application of static standards based on a set of general objectives, but in the future a more dynamic and specific objective-oriented approach should be developed. The increasing number of studies on tree mortality and decomposition give a global view of how these processes vary with forest type and climate. These data also provide the basis for the dynamic rather than static management of woody detritus. However, to be successful this must be coupled with a detailed understanding of how certain species and ecosystem processes vary with the amount of woody detritus.

Changes in epiphytic vegetation following retention-felling

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The effects of different forest treatments on stand-level biological diversity have been studied in Finland in the project "Forest Regeneration options in the light of biodiversity and economics" since 1995. In this project one of the studied treatments was retention-felling, where the size of the retained tree groups was 0.01-0.02 hectares. It soon became evident that the tree groups were too small to maintain the composition of the

understorey vegetation. The size of a retained tree group will be done by studying the vegetation in various sites to biotope variation in plant height. The other aim is to affect the regeneration of

To study the variation in homogenous sites for mature mesic spruce forest and peatland composition and abundance was studied. Vegetation metric multidimensional biotopes that differed significantly according to selected as study site 15.6 m³/ha on paludified biotopes. Twelve paludified other form retained fellings.

Before the treatment sized sample plots were different distances from be monitored on the percentage cover of vegetation study included in subplots and visually used. Finally the last three 200 cm² sized on 112 logs of *Neopubescens* Roth) at stages with diameter

Species composition according to tree species diversity in middle and late *Pleurozium schreberi*