STAGE 1 : + 1 YEAR

Ageing forest cover and seedlings that have sprouted naturally. Clearing work is done around the seedlings* to remove brambles and ferns that could stifle the young growth.

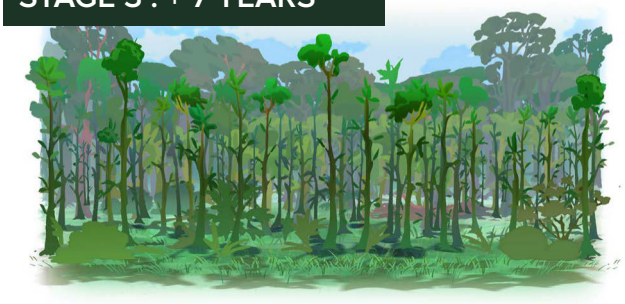
*Seedlings = tree shoots measuring less than 50 centimetres tall

STAGE 2 : 2 TO 7 YEARS

Ageing forest cover partially removed to provide light for the undergrowth*. Ageing trees are gradually removed through regeneration thinning. This lets light reach the soil, which is good for young plant growth. At the same time, work is done to slow the growth of certain plants that could otherwise overshadow the others.

*Undergrowth = high-density stems up to 3 m high

STAGE 3 : + 7 YEARS



Regeneration plot at the sapling* stage.
Most of the trees have been cleared. The stand is now mainly made up of young trees. Work is done to reduce the density of the young growth and let the plant stems become thicker as well as higher.

*Saplings = stems more than 3 metres high, diameter less than 7.5 cm

STAGE 4 : + 12 YEARS

Regeneration plot at the pole* stage.
Crop-tree thinning work is done to select the most promising stems and remove those that are likely to hinder their growth. The remaining stems are now sustainable and will be able to grow and form large trees.

*Poles = stems more than 3 metres high, diameter over 7.5 cm

STAGE 5 : + 15 YEARS

A young, sustainable, stable and more resistant stand.
The new, sustainably managed forest will render multiple ecosystem services over the long term.

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