



I E G U L D Ī J U M S T A V Ā N Ā K O T N Ē

**Atbalsts LVMI "Silava" starptautiskās sadarbības projektiem
pētniecībā un inovācijās**

AKTUALITĀTES

23.07.2018.

Dalība 17. starptautiskajā vēsturiskās ģeogrāfijas konferencē

Laika posmā no 16. līdz 18. jūlijam ar ERAF projekta "Atbalsts LVMI "Silava" starptautiskās sadarbības projektiem pētniecībā un inovācijās", identifikācijas Nr.1.1.1.5/18/l/010, LVMI Silava pētnieks Mārtiņš Lūkins ar stenda ziņojumu piedalījās 17. starptautiskajā vēsturiskās ģeogrāfijas konferencē, kas ir nozīmīgākais pasākums vēsturiskās ģeogrāfijas pētniecības jomā pasaulē. Konference notika Varšavas Universitātes kādreizējās bibliotēkas telpās, pulcējot ziņotājus no 39 valstīm. Konference notika 9 paralēlās sesijās, kopā nolasot vairāk nekā 370 ziņojumus. Vienlaikus ar mutiskiem ziņojumiem vērtēšanai tika piedāvāti vairāk nekā 100 stenda ziņojumi. Aplūkot pētījumu loks bija ārkārtīgi plašs un daudzslāņains. Arī ģeogrāfiski pētījumi aptvēra visus kontinentus, izņemot Antarktīdu.

Kā nozīmīgākie tika atzīmēti Eiropā realizētie vietu un reģionu pētījumi par seno mežu izplatības likumsakarībām, kultūrvēsturiskā mantojuma identificēšanu, izmantojot attālās izpētes metodes, kā arī militāra mantojuma turpmākās attīstības perspektīvas. Kā šokējošākais ziņojums uzskatāms *Karen M. Morin carcelal geography* disciplīnā ASV veiktais pētījums, kas aplūkoja līdzīgās telpiskā plānojuma, funkciju un piešķirto nozīmju izpausmes ieslodzījuma vietās un dzīvnieku lielfermās un zooloģiskajos dārzos. Nozīmīgs bija arī *H. Southall* ziņojums par vietu un telpu īpašībām un vienībām un to daudzpusīgo izmantošanu *web* vidē, uzsverot, ka zinātnisko pētījumu ietekmes faktors (*impact factor*) nozīme ir nevis pētījuma citējamu skaitā, turpat akadēmiskajā vidē, bet tieši ārpus tās – sabiedrībā notiekošajos ekonomiskos, sociālajos vai kultūras procesos.

Mapping and validating ancient forests in Vidzeme upland, Latvia

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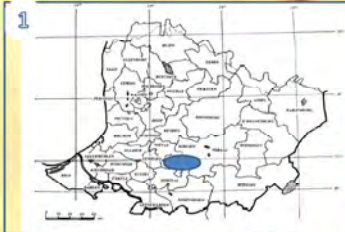
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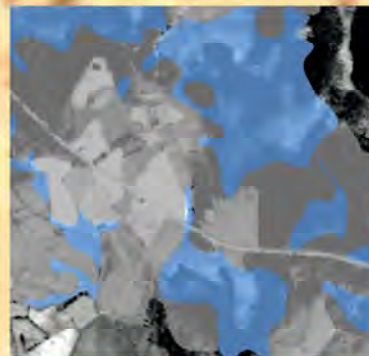
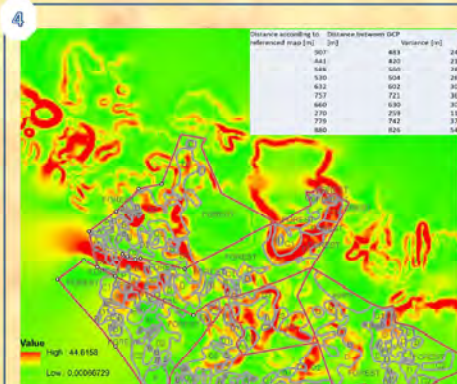
The study area occupies almost 500 ha located in central part of Latvia. The studying land parcels were rented to 5 farmer families. Interestingly, the historical change pattern manifested quite differently during next 300 years to all farms. 2 farms at large extent areas sustained up to now within its historical borders. The remaining 3 were subject to land consolidation due to formation of new private manor *Annashof* in mid 17th, and origin of new farms in late 17th as well as in 1920 ties. After slash and burn part of the land in 17th were turned into permanent forests *Hofes wald*. Above all part of study area were incorporated into *Kosa* manor which were owned by the state up to 1920 ties. And at last, area was covered by 2 parishes and 2 administrative units (*Kreis*).



Estate plans and landuse documents were available at limited extent due to lost of archives in 1905. For example, the oldest forestry maps found in archives was dated back to 1927.
Livlands zerstörte Schlösser. III. Teil (1906).



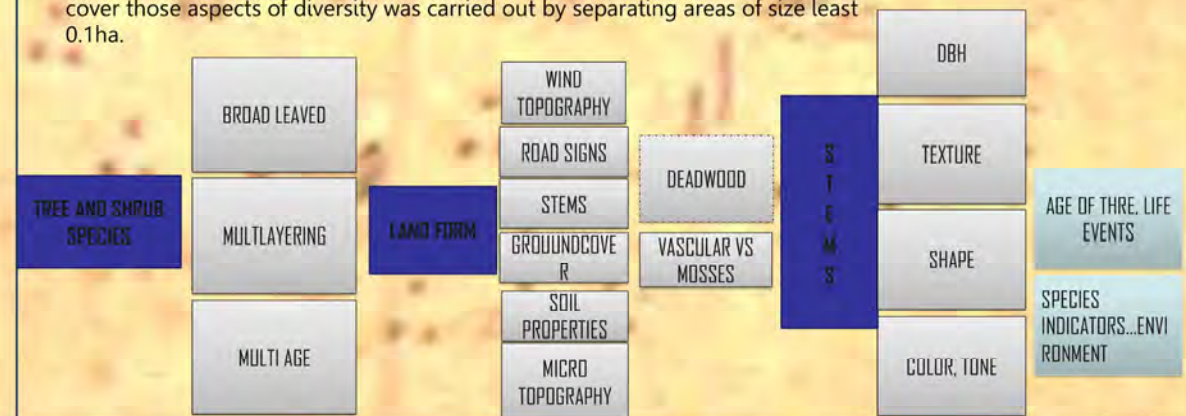
The plan for tenant farm *Lejas Zvannieki* was a part of property purchase contract. Several land use types repeatedly appeared through the areas rented by peasants. Wooded and cleared pastures covered the bulk of the area. Interestingly, the land use «forest» was quite absent in tenement parcels though tree covered areas persisted. A plan usually served for about 60 years until land reform in 1920ties. Usually at least 3 layers (black ink, red ink and pencil) of land-use mapping occurred on the same sheet. Additionally land parcelation, names of newly established farms, neighboring tenants were indicated.



Fieldwork to identify areas suitable /likely unsuitable for tilling i.e. «wet» (blue) vs dry (grey) was performed in accuracy of ca. 10m

Distribution of landuse types according to slope steepness in ca 1690. Slope gradient also had impact on late 17th landuse type distribution. Our study shown that there is statistically significant difference between woodlands and farmlands ($P = <0,001$). It is also argument with favor to maps accuracy and georeferencing technique. Property marks and boulders were found to be most reliable GCP

Diversity of contemporal forested area and discussion about ancient forest concept required also extensive field works to cover both ecological and cultural aspects of diversity. The field protocol had been developed to cover tree shrub species, land form and trees diversity. The parameters to be observed also expressed biodiversity in terms of composition, structure and functions (Noss, 1990). The fieldwork to cover those aspects of diversity was carried out by separating areas of size least 0.1ha.



Acknowledgment. This presentation is supported by ERDF project No. 1.1.1.5/18/I/010 "Support to the LSFRI SILAVA for international collaboration projects in research and innovation".