

Name of the property: Penta			
<i>Penta Forest</i>			
Dimension			
Property No.:	376450		
Cadastral reference:	56202:002:0292, ER 4		
Owner	Ando Eelmaa		
Contact	Ando Eelmaa, ando@kloostrimetsa.eu		
Area	0,6 ha		
Altitude	N/A		
Description of the land unit			
Culture	woodland (6,000 m ²)		
The nature of the land	Commercial land 100%		
Current use	Forest		
Water mode	Occasionally dry, groundwater at a depth of more than 2 m		
Land ownership	Private property		
Forest management plan	Forest management plan		
Age: %		Under 10 years	
		10-25	
	Spruce, birch, ash, maple, oak, pine	25-50	81%
	Pine, Spruce	50+ years	21%

<i>Biota – stands and residents</i>			
Species community			
Type of site	<i>Hepatica site type</i>		
Former use	<i>Once pasture - wooded meadow, now a low-value sparse forest.</i>		
Potential natural community	<i>The current natural community will once again be transformed into a natural-looking park.</i>		
Species %	<i>Stand front</i>	<i>Spruce, birch, ash,</i>	
	<i>Shrub front</i>	<i>Rowan, common hazel, alder buckthorn, alpine currant, mezereum</i>	1%
	<i>Grass front</i>	<i>common hepatica, wood sorrel, strawberry, stone bramble, wood anemone, common</i>	

		<i>gypsyweed, yellow archangel</i>	
Flora and fauna			
Vertebrates	<i>European viper (Vipera berus), slow worm (Anguis fragilis), The grass snake (Natrix natrix), roe deer (Capreolus capreolus), European hare (Lepus europaeus), red fox (Vulpes vulpes), Moose (Alces Alces) and Eurasian lynx (Lynx lynx)</i>		
Insects	<i>Spruce bark beetle (Ips typographus), common brimstone (Gonepteryx rhamni), small tortoiseshell (Aglais urticae), bumblebees, alkali bee (Nomia melanderi)</i>		
Birds	<i>The great spotted woodpecker (Dendrocopos major)</i>		
Mushrooms			
Plants			

Forest as part of culture		
Culture		
What has influenced woodland so far, does it have anything to do with the surrounding cultural peculiarity that has played a role in landscape design?	<i>Wooded meadows have historically been subject to regular mowing for a very long time. The existence of a large species pool, i.e. the large number of species in the surrounding area and a moderate variety of human influence. To date, due to the decrease in mowing and grazing, a forest community has formed.</i>	
Society		
What is the relationship between the forest and the community now.	<i>A former wooded meadow owned by the family business, now woodland. The road used by others leads through the property.</i>	
In the future	<i>It will be transformed into a natural continuation of the park, which will be in the public use. We assume that: Visitor frequency increases Changes in the climate can lead to extreme changes (fire, storm surges, increased tree mortality)</i>	

Actions and intentions	
My Forest	Notes and questions

Background story	<i>The first mentions of Türiismäe place are from the end of the Middle Age, in 1562. Veski Möldrid in the mill of Padise monastery manor Möller Jaen von Türiemäe.</i>	
The history of the place and the forest	<i>The land has been part of farmland. In the past, part of the forest has been a field – with ploughing furrows.</i>	
Expectations	<i>The emergence of a park community, a beautiful and species-rich landscape. The possibility of transitional areas for native species.</i>	
What does my forest offer to others	<i>Recreation, berry harvesting. The transition area (ecoton) is significantly more diverse in terms of its environmental conditions and species richness than either of the original communities. (PPH, 2011).</i>	
Plan – in 10 years	<i>Species-rich park forest/wooded meadow.</i>	
Plan – in 50 years	<i>Species-rich park forest/wooded meadow.</i>	
Who we need to reach the goal	<i>owner</i>	

Suggestions and steps

That	Guide	Who
Plan to create a park	<i>Need to create a plan for a natural-looking park.</i>	<i>owner</i>
Creating cradles in winter in the forest	<i>It is reasonable to start the restoration work by expanding the still-preserved clearings. In the first order should remove the scrub and shrub fronts, then selectively the trees. Remove woody plants so low that the remaining warts and stumps do not interfere the mowing. Promote the growth of broadleaved tree species. To crowd out spruce.</i>	<i>owner</i>
Sow meadow plants	<i>Harvest and sow suitable plants.</i>	<i>owner</i>
Care of rock gardens	<i>Habitats</i>	<i>owner</i>
Activities that promote the life of birds and insects	<i>Nesting boxes, strengthening the bush front (hawthorn, juniper), more fertile bushes.</i>	<i>owner</i>

Monitoring development

Time		
2025	<i>The recently restored wooded meadow is indicated by the presence of indicator species in the wooded meadow (on the example of Laelatu, Aavik et al. 2008): wood anemone (<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>), sheathed sedge (<i>Carex vaginata</i>), lily of the valley (<i>Convallaria majalis</i>), wild strawberry (<i>Fragaria vesca</i>), mountain</i>	

	<i>melick (Melica nutans), stone bramble (Rubus saxatilis), common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)</i>	
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Inspiration		
Literature	<u>Management plan for wooded meadows and pastures</u>	
	<i>"Metsamajandus"(Laas)</i>	Growing and managing species
Other sources	<i>Nature Conservation Act</i>	
	<i>Forest Act</i>	
Meetings	Picking plants with the Enclaves of Life Estonia team	spring 2021
	Planting plants under solar panels, creating nesting sites for wild bees, harvesting litter as part of the Enclaves of Life training event	August 2021
	Installation of nesting boxes	April 2021
Discussion with the project team		