

Anita, forest farmers and going for a walk

To the West of the House of Bavarian Agriculture Herrsching, between Herrsching and Breitbrunn, lies Ried Forest. Like the majority of forest areas in Bavaria, most of it is privately owned. The large number of old, tall trees, referred to as "monuments of nature", are typical for Ried Forest. One of them is called Anita, this thick old beech tree was given this name because of "her" size and age.

Like many other Bavarian forests, the area around Lake Ammer also applies an "integrated forestry" approach. This means that the forests are used by leisure seekers, walkers, cyclists, hunters and forest farmers at the same time. Conflicts are unavoidable.

Timber harvesting is essential, however, because only the removal of old, mature trees provides the necessary space for young trees. Young trees can only grow if they have enough light and air and are not damaged by game.

Forest management ensures survival

Due to climate change, our forests' survival depends on forest rejuvenation and restructuring. The forests of the future are mixed forests, with various tree types that cope differently with heat, drought, storms and pests. Deep-rooted oaks have a clear advantage over the shallow roots of spruce: their deep roots can reach down to the groundwater and they weather many a storm.

Sustainable forest management is climate protection put into practice

Forestry and timber production sequester almost half of Bavaria's CO₂ emissions in forests and wood products. This means that sustainable management of semi-natural forests and the use of timber are climate protection in practice. Wood is a unique resource with the ability to regrow and store CO₂ continuously.

Every second, one cubic metre of wood regrows in Bavaria, sequestering one tonne of the CO₂ menacing our climate.