



Zbornik posvečamo svojemu kolegu, sodelavcu in učitelju prof. dr. Dušanu MLINŠKU ob njegovi 60-letnici v zahvalo za njegov trud in njegovo delo.

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PROF. DR. DUŠAN MLINŠEK – ŠESTDESETLETNIK

Prof. dr. Dušan Mlinšek je začel svojo življenjsko pot 30. septembra 1925 v Velenju v učiteljski družini. Po končani osnovni šoli v Velenju je obiskoval realno gimnazijo v Celju. Med vojno je bil januarja 1944 mobiliziran v nemško vojsko, od koder je ob koncu istega leta pobegnil v partizane. Po osvoboditvi je končal gimnazijo (1945) in se vpisal na gozdarski oddelek Agronomsko-gozdarske fakultete v Zagrebu; tam je diplomiral marca 1950. Najprej je bil zaposlen na Ministrstvu za gozdarstvo LRS kot pripravnik za urejanje gozdov, leta 1951 je bil šef sekcije za urejanje gozdov v Murski Soboti, leta 1952 upravitelj gozdne uprave Poljane na Gozdnem gospodarstvu Novo mesto. V letih 1953–60 je bil šef sekcije za urejanje in gojenje gozdov na Gozdnem gospodarstvu Slovenj Gradec. Od leta 1960 je bil docent, od leta 1966 izredni profesor, od leta 1971 pa je redni profesor za gojenje gozdov na Biotehniški fakulteti v Ljubljani.

Razgiban slovenski gozdni prostor daje idealne možnosti za raznoliko gozdarsko raziskovalno delo. Te prednosti je Mlinšek že zgodaj spoznal. Ustvarjalni nemir ga je spodbudil, da se je kot operativec odločil za doktorski študij, in leta 1958 tudi doktoriral na Zvezni visoki tehniški šoli v Zürichu. Takrat se je tudi trajno zapisal raziskovalnemu delu. Stalnica njegove raziskovalne usmeritve je razvijanje teoretičnih in praktičnih osnov in metod za sonaravno gospodarjenje z gozdom in krajino in prenašanje temeljnih zakonitosti sonaravnega ravnanja z gozdom in gozdnato krajino na druge obnovljive naravne vire. Takšna usmeritev terja široko zastavljeno in poglobljeno raziskovalno delo. V ta sklop sodijo zlasti njegove raziskave pragozda, še posebno razvojnih faz in zgradbe pragozda kot izhodišča za boljše delo z gospodarskim gozdom. Preučuje tudi metode kvantificiranja učinkov nege in raziskuje učinke negovalnih ukrepov. Veliko pozornosti namenja pomladitveni ekologiji, zlasti raziskovanju vpliva pomlajevanja na populacijsko zgradbo sestoja in raziskovanju vpliva pomlajevanja na stojnost sestoja. O rezultatih tega dela najlepše priča nad 80 objavljenih znanstvenih in strokovnih del ter prav toliko referatov in predavanj na strokovnih in znanstvenih srečanjih.

Mlinšek se zmeraj zaveda, da še tako uspešno raziskovalno delo ostane na pol poti, če ni hitro in učinkovito preneseno k tistemu, ki ga lahko uporabi. Zato izsledke raziskovalnega dela ves čas sproti uvaja v vzgojno-izobraževalni proces na fakulteti, prenaša jih strokovnjakom v praksi pa tudi s številnimi oblikami dopolnilnega izobraževanja in z objavami v strokovnih glasilih. K raziskovalnemu delu je pritegnil tudi veliko strokovnjakov iz prakse; to je na eni strani olajšalo raziskovalno delo, na drugi pa pospešilo prenašanje izsledkov v prakso.

Vse to daje poseben pečat tudi Mlinškovega vzgojno-izobraževalnemu delu. Na fakulteto je prišel potem, ko je deset let delal v operativi, kot gozdarski strokovnjak z bogatimi praktičnimi izkušnjami pa tudi že kot izkušen raziskovalec. Mlinškov prihod na fakulteto je bil v mnogočem tudi začetek sodobnejšega vzgojno-izobraževalnega in raziskovalnega dela. Odhajal je rod fakultetnih učiteljev, ki so opravili pionirsko delo pri snovanju fakultete in njenih prvih korakih, tedaj pa je bilo treba odločneje napraviti tudi kakovostne premike. Mlinšek je v marsičem pripomogel prav k temu. Najprej je namenil vso pozornost svojemu pedagoškemu delu. Vsebinsko je preoblikoval študijski predmet gojenje gozdov, ga posodobil, postavil na raven, ki ustreza dosežkom sodobne gozdarske znanosti, hkrati pa ga tudi prilagodil potrebam naše gozdnogospodarske prakse. Težišče dela je prenesel od klasičnih kabinetnih predavanj na terenski pouk. K raziskovalnemu

delu je znal pritegniti tudi študente. Za sodobnejše oblike vzgojno-izobraževalnega dela je z zgledom in besedo navduševal svoje kolege in skupaj z njimi prispeval k današnji sodobni zasnovi gozdarskega visokošolskega študija. Takrat so se tudi začeli in nato širše razmahnili podiplomski seminarji na vseh področjih, začel se je magistrski študij, začeli so se redni gozdarski študijski dnevi in druge oblike dopolnilnega izobraževanja. Danes so te oblike splošno uveljavljene, ob njihovih začetkih pa je bilo potrebno veliko iskanja pa tudi truda za premagovanje ustaljenih navad.

Mlinšek se vedno zavzema tudi za povezovanje raziskovalnega dela v jugoslovanskem in mednarodnem merilu. V sodelovanju z drugimi jugoslovanskimi raziskovalnimi organizacijami in gozdarskimi fakultetami je preučeval nekatere skupne raziskovalne probleme, prenašal svoje izkušnje na seminarjih in posvetovanjih v drugih jugoslovanskih republikah, zlasti v Srbiji in Bosni in Hercegovini, nekaj časa pa je tudi vodil Skupnost jugoslovanskih gozdarskih fakultet in inštitutov. Z gozdarsko problematiko v drugih naših republikah je seznanjal tudi študente na absolventskih ekskurzijah.

Kot udeleženec, poročevalec ali organizator je sodeloval na številnih mednarodnih gozdarskih znanstvenih srečanjih in predaval na tujih gozdarskih fakultetah. Tako je ponesev v svet izsledke domačega raziskovalnega dela in izkušnje slovenskega gozdarstva. Več let je še posebno dejaven v mednarodni zvezi gozdarskih raziskovalnih organizacij (IUFRO); v tej je prevzel leta 1971 vodenje oddelka za gojenje gozdov, leta 1981 pa vodenje celotne organizacije. Kot predsednik IUFRO ima še posebno možnost in dolžnost, da povezuje raziskovalna prizadevanja v svetu in hkrati bogati svoje znanje. Od leta 1970 je tudi dopisni član Italijanske akademije gozdarskih znanosti v Firencah.

Ob obsežnem raziskovalnem in vzgojno-izobraževalnem delu je Mlinšek opravljal tudi poslovne in samoupravne naloge na fakulteti. Bil je predstojnik gozdarskega oddelka (1966–68), dekan (1973–75) in prodekan (1971–73 in 1975–77) Biotehniške fakultete ter član samoupravnih organov in delovnih teles na Vtozd za gozdarstvo, fakulteti in univerzi. Kot predsednik biotehniške sekcije pri Raziskovalni skupnosti Slovenije (1971–75) je pomagal utirati pot nove samoupravne organiziranosti naše raziskovalne dejavnosti. Več let je član uredniškega odbora Gozdarskega vestnika in uredniškega odbora Zbornika gozdarstva in lesarstva, zdaj pa tudi urednik za področje gozdarstva pri Enciklopediji Slovenije.

Dosedanja življenjska pot prof. Mlinška je bila razgibana in ustvarjalna. S svojim delom se je nedvomno uveljavil kot pedagoški in znanstveni delavec ne samo v ožji domovini in drugih jugoslovanskih republikah, temveč tudi v mednarodni strokovni javnosti. Za svoje uspešno raziskovalno, vzgojno-izobraževalno in drugo delo je dobil doslej tudi nekaj formalnih priznanj. Za znanstveno študijo Rdeči bor v vzhodni Sloveniji je leta 1966 prejel nagrado Sklada Borisa Kidriča, za delovne dosežke pa je bil leta 1980 odlikovan z redom dela z zlatim vencem. Fakulteta se mu je ob 30-letnici oddolžila s plaketo Biotehniške fakultete.

Ob koncu tega prikaza pa ne moremo in ne smemo mimo ugotovitve, da je ustvarjalna življenjska pot Dušana Mlinška tesno povezana s sodelovanjem in prizadevanji njegovih številnih sodelavcev na fakulteti, v gozdnogospodarskih organizacijah in v tujini. Saj, če je kaj, je raziskovalno delo vsekakor plod kolektivnega dela, sporazumevanja in tovariške delitve dela ter medsebojne pomoči, torej dela, ob katerem se hkrati s proizvodom razvija tudi proizvajalec. Raziskovalno delo je danes že tako zapleteno, da ga nihče več

ne more uspešno opravljati sam, izolirano ali zaprto. Zato so medsebojna vplivanja, pomoč in opozorila čedalje nujnejša, koristnejša in celo dragocena. Mlinšek se je vsega tega zmeraj dobro zavedal, in si ustvaril širok krog sodelavcev.

Dušanu Mlinšku želimo, da bi tudi v prihodnje odločno korakal po načrtani poti v tesni povezavi z družbeno in gospodarsko prakso ter z drugimi raziskovalnimi in izobraževalnimi organizacijami doma in v svetu.

LIT.: Mala splošna enciklopedija, II. knjiga, DZS Ljubljana 1975, s. 643; Biografije in bibliografije univerzitetnih učiteljev, znanstvenih delavcev in sodelavcev, II. knjiga, Ljubljana 1969, s. 571–572 in III. knjiga, 2. del, Ljubljana 1981, s. 969–971; Šumarska enciklopedija, II. del, Zagreb 1983, s. 422; Raziskovalno delo VTOZD za gozdarstvo BF 1960–81, Ljubljana 1984.

Iztok Winkler

PROFESSOR DOCTOR DUŠAN MLINŠEK'S SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Professor Doctor Dušan Mlinšek was born on September 30, 1925 in Velenje, into a teacher's family. After finishing primary school in Velenje, he attended realgymnasium in Celje. During the war, in January 1944, he was mobilized by the German army, yet by the end of the same year he escaped and joined the partisans. After the liberation, he graduated from gymnasium (1945) and entered the Forestry Department at the Agricultural-Forestry Faculty in Zagreb from where he graduated in 1950. In the beginning he worked at the Ministry of Forestry of People's Republic of Slovenia as an apprentice in forest planning. In 1951 he became chief of the section for forest planning in Murska Sobota. In 1952 he was manager of forest administration in Poljane at the Forest Enterprise Novo mesto. In the years between 1953 – 60 he was chief of the section for forest planning and silviculture at the Forest Enterprise of Slovenj Gradec. In 1960 he became assistant professor, in 1966 associate professor and since 1971 he has been professor of silviculture at the Biotechnical Faculty in Ljubljana.

The extremely varied Slovene forest area offers ideal possibilities for forestry research. Professor Mlinšek became aware of this advantage very early. His creative restlessness encouraged him to – as a man from the field – start and complete his doctoral thesis. In 1958 he completed his doctor's degree in Zürich, at the Federal Technical Highschool. It was then that he devoted himself to research for ever. The essence of his research that is always present is the development of theoretical and practical basis and methods for pro-natural forest and landscape management and the transfer of the basic laws of pro-natural treatment of forests and forest landscape to other renewable natural resources. Such aims demand a broad and profound research. Here particularly belongs his research on virgin forests, especially their development phases and structure as a starting point for better work in economic forests.

He also studies the methods of quantification of tending effects and the effects of tending. He is paying a lot of attention to regeneration ecology, especially to research of the effects of regeneration and population structure of stands, and to research of the effects of regeneration on stability of stands. The best example of the results of his work are over 80 scientific and professional publications and the same amount of papers and lectures at scientific and professional meetings.

Professor Mlinšek is very well aware of the fact that no matter how successful research is, it is only half done if it is not transferred to the one who can use it rapidly and efficiently. He therefore constantly transfers research results into education at the faculty, to scientists in the field and also via numerous forms of supplementary education, by publishing them in professional newsletters etc. He has attracted numerous scientists from the field into research which on the one hand made research easier and on the other hand accelerated the transfer of results into praxis.

It is all this that gives a special meaning to Professor Mlinšek's educational work. He joined the faculty after having worked in the field for ten years, thus as a formed forestry specialist with rich practical experience and also formed as a researcher. In many ways his researcher. In many ways his arrival at the faculty was also the beginning of a more modern education and research. At the time of his arrival, the generation of faculty teachers who did the pioneer work in creating and taking the first steps at the faculty, was leaving and it was time to undertake some quality changes. In many ways Mlinšek contributed to

this. At first he concentrated his full attention to his own pedagogical work. He changed the contents of his subject — silviculture — he modernized it and put it on the level that is up to the achievements of the contemporary forestry science. Yet at the same time he adjusted silviculture to the needs of our forest management praxis. He transferred the emphasis of his work from classical classroom teaching into the field. He began to involve students into research. For a more modern education he managed to fill with enthusiasm, through his words and by giving an example, his colleagues and together with them contributed to the present modern concept of forestry highschool studies. At that time post-graduate seminars were initiated and later on spread to all branches. That was also the beginning of master degree studies, the beginning of Forestry Study Days that have since been organized regularly and other forms of complementary education. Nowadays all the previously mentioned forms of education are generally acknowledged, but at their beginnings a lot of searching and many efforts to exceed the established practice were needed.

Professor Mlinšek has always been striving for a joined research within Yugoslavia as well as internationally. In cooperation with other Yugoslav as well as internationally. In cooperation with other Yugoslav research organizations and forestry faculties in other republics in Yugoslavia, he studied some joint research problems, transferred his experience via seminars and conferences in other Yugoslav republics, especially in Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and for a while he also chaired the Society of Yugoslav Forestry Faculties and Institutes. During graduation excursions, he also made the students acquainted with the problems in other republics.

As a participants, speaker or organizer he also collaborated at numerous international forestry scientific meetings and lectured at faculties abroad. In this way he carried into the world the results of our research and the experiences of Slovene forestry. For many years he has been especially active in the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO) where in 1971 he became coordinator of Division 1 Forest Environment — Silviculture, and in 1981 the president. As the IUFRO president he especially has the possibility and duty to coordinate research endeavours in the world and at the same time gain more experience and knowledge. Since 1970 he has also been corresponding member of the Italian Academy of Forestry Science in Florence.

Apart from his numerous research and educational tasks, Professor Mlinšek has also carried out managerial and self-managing duties. He was head of Forestry Department (1966–68), dean (1973–75) and deputy dean (1971–73, 1975–77) of the Biotechnical Faculty and a member of self-managing agencies and other bodies at the Forestry Department, the Biotechnical Faculty and the University of Ljubljana. As the president of the biotechnical section at the Research Community of Slovenia (1971–75) he helped pave the way to new self-managing organization of our research activities. For many years he has been member of the editorial board of the Forestry Courier and the editorial board of the Code of Forestry and Woold Industry. At the present he is the editor of the forestry section at the Enciclopedia of Slovenia.

Until now Professor Mlinšek's has been creative and full. Through his work he has undoubtedly asserted himself as a pedagogical and scientific worker, not only in his hime-land and other Yugoslav republics, but also internationally. For his successful research and education work as well as for his other work, he has been awarded a number of formal recognitions. For the scientific study Red Pine in Eastern Slovenia, he was awarded the prize of the Boris Kidrič Fund in 1966, for his work results, he was awarded the

Order of Work With a Golden Crown in 1980. For 30 years of his work the Faculty awarded him the Certificate of the Biotechnical Faculty.

Before ending, we cannot and should not forget to mention, that Professor Mlinšek's life has always been closely linked to cooperation and efforts of his numerous fellow-workers at the faculty, in forest enterprises and abroad.

If anything, then research surely is a fruit of collective work, understanding, friendly distribution of work and mutual help, namely it is the kind of work at which simultaneously to the product the producer develops, too. Nowadays research has become complicated enough, so that it cannot be carried out successfully by one person alone. Therefore reciprocal influence, help, and warnings are becoming more and more necessary, useful, even precious. Professor Mlinšek has been aware of this from the very beginning and has created a wide circle of collaborators.

We wish Professor Mlinšek to keep on marching straight along the outlined path in the future, too, closely linked to the social and economic practice and other research and education organizations at home and abroad.

Iztok Winkler