



Original article

## Change of Conservation and Planning Approach in Türkiye Forests: Bilezikçi Farm Forest (1926-2020)

Serhun Saęlam \*

Department of Forest Management and Planning, Faculty of Forestry, İstanbul University – Cerrahpařa, İstanbul, Türkiye

### Abstract

The first precaution for the protection of forest areas in Anatolia-Türkiye began during the Ottoman Empire. With the first forest management plan made in Hendek, a new phase has started in terms of planning in our forestry. Other important processes in the protection and utilization of forests are respectively; The nationalization of the country's forests during the Republic of Türkiye, shift to sector based planning in 1963, and the transition from the wood-producing axis to the "Ecosystem-Based Functional Planning" (ETFOP) approach, in which other benefits and functions are taken into account. Bilezikçi Farm Forest is one of the oldest planned forest units, where these processes are fully experienced and which reveals the change in the understanding of the protection and utilization of the Türkiye's forests. It has a feature that sheds light on our forestry from past to present with its changing forest laws, transition from private property to public and changing utilization understanding since 1926 when it was first planned. In the study, seven management plans made for Bilezikçi Farm Forest between 1926 and 2020 were examined, and the change in the understanding of country forestry in terms of planning was revealed.

**Keywords:** Forest Management Plan, Forest Laws and Regulations, Multi-Purpose Utilization.

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### \* Corresponding author:

Saęlam Serhun is an assistant professor in the Department of Forest Planning and Management, Faculty of Forestry at İstanbul University Cerrahpařa in İstanbul, Türkiye. His research interests include the inventory and planning of forests, urban forestry and individuals trees. He has lived, worked, and studied in İstanbul, Türkiye.  
Email: [nuhres@iuc.edu.tr](mailto:nuhres@iuc.edu.tr)

## **INTRODUCTION**

Forests have been used freely and haphazardly for a long time by civilizations living in Anatolian lands as well as all over the world. Looking at recent history, it is seen that excessive and irregular use of forests continued for a long time during the Ottoman Empire period (Özdönmez et al., 1989). The first examples of the protection of forests date from 1402. It is also mentioned in the pages of history that some forests were protected by the state for the needs of the navy shipyard established by the Ottoman Empire in 1402, while others were allowed to be used according to the wishes of the people (Tolunay and Korkmaz, 2005). With the Law No. 504 on the “Scientific Method of Administration and Operation of All Forests Existing in Türkiye”, it has been observed that the state has taken a regulating attitude for the first time to benefit from forests other than its own use. Over time, forests belonging to the state or individuals and organizations have been tried to be controlled with different laws. With the Forest Law No. 3116 in 1937, forests were accepted as one of the important resources of the national economy, and some private forests were also expropriated and decided to be operated by the state for the benefit of the society (Gümüş, 2018). Over the years, many laws have been enacted for the optimum use, protection and sustainability of the Türkiye's forests, and all of the forests have been guaranteed by laws, and today's modern structure of planned utilization has been achieved.

Since 1917, the date of the first management plan, there has been more than 100 years of development and experience in the field of forest protection, planning and forestry education. There are two important processes in this development. The first is the transition from irregular use to a regular and sustainable structure. The second important process is the change of view on forests in terms of utilization. Forests, which were seen as the source of economic functions (wood raw materials for fuel and construction) at first, have turned into a form of use in which ecological and socio-cultural functions are included, with the understanding of other benefits and functions over time. These two important processes have guided the transformation and change in forests.

The study area is a special example that fully includes these two fundamental changes in the understanding of forestry management in Türkiye. It is a unique example with its planning in accordance with different regulations since 1926, its being in private ownership for a period and its nationalization over time, and the compatibility of usage purposes with the change in forestry understanding. The study area was handled with these aspects, and both its interaction with the legal process and the change in the form of benefiting were examined.

### **Transition to planned forestry and planning models**

The transition to planned forestry in Türkiye started in 1857 with the invitation of France's forestry experts Louis TASSY and Alexander STHEME by the Ottoman Empire. Developments such as examining the forests, making planning and establishing the necessary organization for this, opening the

first Forest School are all developments after this date. Prior to this, there was no continuity-based management in Türkiye (Eraslan, 1985). The real development in planning was with Herman VEITH, who came from Austria in 1914, and he was accepted as the founder of Turkish Forest Management. The studies that started in 1914 resulted in the first Forest Management Law in 1917, the first Management Plan in Türkiye, and the first Forest Management Regulation in 1919. The most important touchstone in this process was the preparation of the first management plan by 12 Forest Engineers, 7 of whom were Turks and 5 of whom were Austrians (Eraslan, 1978).

The main task of Forest Management is to determine the current status of the forest unit to be planned, to determine the operational objectives, to reveal the optimal structure and to prepare the plans showing where, when and how the necessary revenue collection works will be done in order to reach the optimal structure (Asan, 2017). In the planning process, which started with the first management plan made in 1917, the creation of management plans was based on two basic methods. These are age classes and diameter classes methods. Other applications of the planned period are the planning of “Model Enterprises”, which started in 1963. This study entered the planning history with the regulation prepared by the Technical Committee established with the participation of Istanbul University, Faculty of Forestry, and continued its existence until 1973, when the “Model Enterprises” were closed (Asan, 2017; Şahin 2002; DPT 2001). Other planning models developed with the entry of the planned period into forestry in Türkiye can be counted as the Mediterranean Forest Products Use Project (Gazipaşa Model Plan), which was developed in 1978, the Western Black Sea Region Leafy Forest Management (Turkish - German Forestry Project) and Functional Planning Systems, which were put into practice in 1987. With the diversification of ecosystem services expected from forest areas and the introduction of developing technology into planning, the model Ecosystem-Based Functional Planning (ETFOP), which is one of the leading Functional Planning Systems and is still in great use in country, and Ecosystem-Based Multi-Purpose Planning, another contemporary model known as ETÇAP, is the plan which has found use in some forest areas especially in the Eastern Black Sea region of country. "Urban Forestry", which responds to the demands of the communities living in and around the city with the increase in urbanization, has brought a completely different innovation to the planning technique. "Management-Silviculture Plans", the first and only model prepared for urban forests in Türkiye, were prepared for Istanbul groves and two plan periods were implemented.

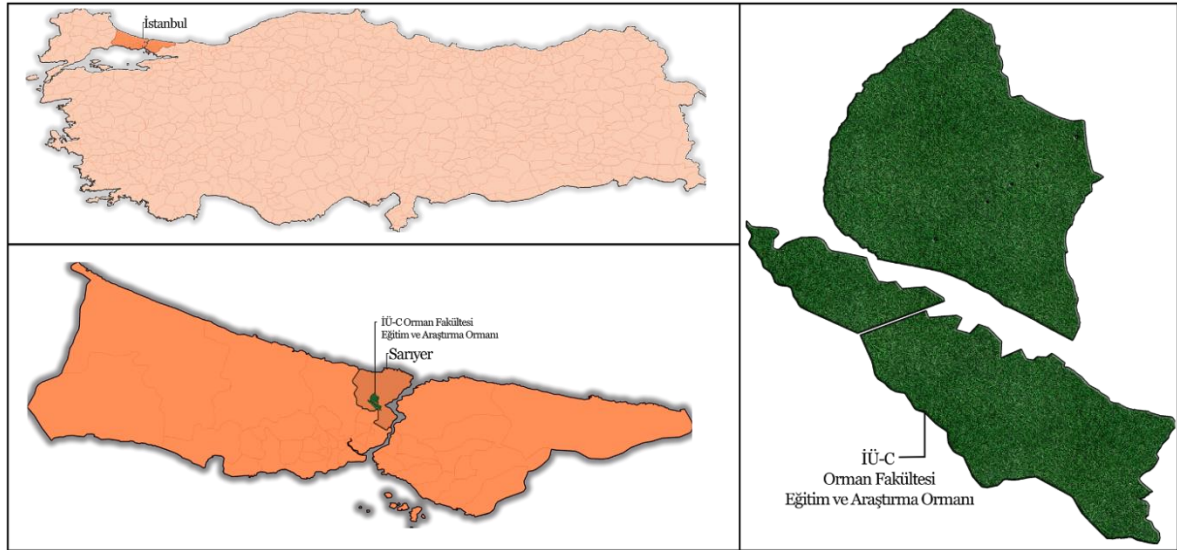
## **MATERIALS and METHODS**

### **Study Area**

Istanbul University-Cerrahpasa Faculty of Forestry, Education and Research Forest (EAO) plan unit, Istanbul province, Sarıyer District, Çayırbaşı locality; It consists of two parts located on the left and right of the Bahçeköy – Çayırbaşı road. These parts consist of different parcels within themselves

(Plot 97 on a total area of 354.0797 ha, parcel no. 529, parcel no. 529, parcel no. 529, parcel no. 529 and parcel 1, block 1160 and plot 538- 59 parcels on an area of 393.751 ha) (Fig. one).

With the enactment of the Law No. 4785, which envisages the nationalization of all private forests, the said immovables passed into the ownership of the State and were registered as "State Forest" in the land registry. The nationalization decision was annulled with the decision of the 6th Chamber of the Council of State, dated 22 June 1949, with the basis of 1946/13327 and the decision numbered 1949/115, upon the objection of the owners of the immovable, and it turned into a private forest. As a result of ongoing lawsuits, the property has passed to the public again. With the decision of the Istanbul University Administrative Board, dated 22.12.1977 and numbered 58, the ownership of the said real estate passed to Istanbul University. While all of them were registered in the name of Istanbul University, due to the division of Istanbul University, an allotment transfer process was carried out on behalf of Istanbul University-Cerrahpaşa on 23/11/2018. The area called Bilezikçi Farm Forest has been named "Istanbul University Faculty of Forestry Education and Research Forest" since 1977, and the phrase Cerrahpaşa has been added to the name of the forest since 2018.



**Figure 1.** Geographical Location of IU.C. Faculty of Forestry Education and Research Forest

While the sparse forest area of the Research Forest, which is mostly forested area, is 8.1 ha, the non-forest area is only 3 ha (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Distribution of Forest and Non-Forest Areas According to 2020-2039 Forest Management Plan Data of I.U.C Faculty of Forestry Education and Research Forest (Anonymous, 2020)

Forested Area (Ha)	Forest Area (Ha) without tree	Sparse Forest Area (Ha)	Total (Ha)	Non-Forest Areas (Ha)	Grand Total (Ha)
689.9	47.2	8.1	745.2	3.0	748.2

## **Historical Process**

According to the information in the Management Plan covering the 1964-1983 period, the ownership of the forest, also known as the Bilezikçi Çiftliği Forest, was under II. From the reign of Abdülhamit until 1915, it was passed to Naciye Hanım, and then to Mahmut Pasha's wife, Nimetullah Hanım. While the uses in the forest were only for daily needs (Abraham Pasha and Naciye Hanım periods), it is understood that an order was established in accordance with the provisions of the law no. 504 during the time of Nimetullah Hanım (Anonymous, 2007).

The forests of Bilezikçi Farm were operated from 1926 to 1943 according to the management plans made in accordance with the "Management Regulations for Cleavers dated 1924". In 1943, the first Final Management Plan was prepared. The plan period was arranged as 20 years and the plan covering the years 1944-1963 was put into practice. Later, it was renewed with the revision plan prepared for the 1964-1983 period and the utilization of the forest was made according to these plans. In both management plans, the "Real Annual Area Method" was used as the method of arranging the utilization. 809 ha of coppice area, the management period of which was decided to be 20 years, was divided into 20 years and operated by obtaining annual rakes of 40 ha each. The operation of the forest belonging to the farm continued in this way for 40 years (Anonymous, 2007).

With the publication of Law No. 4785 on Nationalization of forests belonging to someone other than the state, it was desired to take ownership of the forest. However, in order to prevent this, excessive cuttings were applied on oak and hornbeam forest tree species and interventions were made to increase the rate of ungrafted chestnuts above 50%, and the stand structure and organizations of the forest were deteriorated. At the end of this period, the entire area was cut as clear cutting. A plan could not be made for a while due to the fact that there is no product left in the area that will be subject to inventory and planning, because of ongoing lawsuits. After its ownership passed to Istanbul University, half of the forest could be planned in 1984, and the other part could not be planned for a while due to ongoing lawsuits. Due to the conflicts that arose during the transfer of ownership to the Rectorate of Istanbul University, there is no numerical information about the products obtained in the past. The plans covering the years 1997-2006, 2007-2016 and 2020-2039 have been the subject of planning as a forest that covers the entire forest and belongs to the Faculty of Forestry (Anonymous, 2007).

## **Habitat, flora and fauna structure**

Geological formations belonging to the Devon, Upper Pliocene, Upper Silurian and Miocene geological periods exist in the plan unit. More than half of the Education and Research Forest is Upper Devon. The formations belonging to the Upper Pliocene period are seen in the south of the Bahçeköy-Çayırbaşı road. The topography on this land is in the form of a hill plain. Within the plan unit, the lands

belonging to the Miocene period are seen in a small piece to the south of Sivritepe. topographic structure; It is in the form of a steep slope with an average slope of 40% and higher.

Plan unit forests are located in the Marmara Region. Plan unit is used as climate zone. It has the characteristics of the Marmara Region. The summers are hot and dry, and the winters are mild and rainy. According to sea level, the lowest point of the plan unit is 10 m and the highest point is 237 m. The direction of the prevailing winds in the region is generally northeast. It also blows from these directions during the vegetation period.

Chestnut, oak and hornbeam are the main tree species of the forest. There are linden and alder species in streams and forks. Although coniferous species take up very little space, there are mainly Black Pine, Maritime Pine and Stone Pine. Aspen is seen in different parts of both parts. In terms of shrubs, the most common species are arbutus and heather. In addition to these, wild apple, plum, mountain ash, medlar and black berry in streams are common species.

According to the research titled “Flora of Istanbul University-Cerrahpaşa Forestry Faculty Research Forest and Stand Organizations” (Kavgacı, 2002), stand groups formed by tree species are as follows:

Pure Oak; Oak + Hornbeam; Oak + Hornbeam + Chestnut + Linden;

Pure Hornbeam; Oak + Chestnut, Oak + Hornbeam + Chestnut + Bay;

Pure Chestnut; Hornbeam+Chestnut, Larch+Chestnut+Wild Cherry.

Pure Black Acacia (1 Piece Only);

It is possible to count the wild animals listed as Hedgehog, Mole, Jackal, Fox, Pig, Roe Deer, Rat, Yediuşur in the study on wild mammals conducted by the Department of Forest Entomology and Conservation in the Education and Research Forest: The area on the bird migration routes is very rich in terms of bird species. According to a study conducted by Arslangündođdu (2005), 146 bird species were observed in the Belgrad Forest throughout the year.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In this study, seven management plans of Bilezikçi Farm Forest, which were made since 1926, were evaluated. temporal variation of the field; legal obligations, applied management methods and changes in terms of utilization are examined. When the plans made are examined, first of all, the emergence of laws related to conservation and the steps taken regarding planning. Ownership change (nationalization) and the introduction of functional planning into our lives are the most fundamental differences.

### **Laws and Legislations Adhered to in Plan Periods**

The first 3 plans of the research area (plans made in 1926, 1944 and 1963) were made entirely for wood production purposes. With the Annual Field Method applied, the area, which was cut and used as a coppice forest, has turned into a planning unit where different functions come to the fore and wood production is gradually coming to the fore after the change of ownership.

The first plan made in the study area is the plan made with the legislation of "Operating Instruction for Cleavers dated 1924", which was published together with the law no. 504 enacted in 1924. The privately owned forest area has been operated by its owners for wood production for many years. This understanding continued until 1983 and was planned as a coppice business in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations (Table 2).

**Table 2.** Legal regulations and ownership status during the planning periods

<i>Plan Year</i>	<i>Plan name</i>	<i>Owners hip</i>	<i>Law</i>	<i>Legislation</i>
<b>1926</b>	Bilezikçi Çiftliği Özel Baltalık Ormanı	Private	Forest Law No. 504 and dated 1924	Operating Instructions for Coppice, dated 1924
<b>1944</b>	Bilezikçi Çiftliği Özel Baltalık Ormanı	Private	Forest Law No. 3116 and dated 1937	I. Period Forest Management Plans Instruction, dated 1944
<b>1964</b>	Bilezikçi Çiftliği Özel Baltalık Ormanı	Private	Forest Law No. 3116	Instruction on the Arrangement and Implementation of Forest Management Plans dated 1952
<b>1984</b>	İstanbul Üniversitesi Orman Fakültesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Ormanı	Public	Forest Law No. 6831	Article 46, Regulation on the Arrangement, Implementation and Renewal of Forest Management Plans dated 1973 and Explanatory Note to Field Studies
<b>1997</b>	İstanbul Üniversitesi Orman Fakültesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Ormanı	Public	Forest Law No. 6831	Regulation on Arrangement, Implementation, Supervision and Renewal of Forest Management Plans dated 1991. Explanatory Note to Field Studies
<b>2007</b>	İstanbul Üniversitesi Orman Fakültesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Ormanı	Public	Forest Law No. 6831	Regulation on Arrangement, Implementation, Supervision and Renewal of Forest Management Plans dated 1991. Explanatory Note to Field Studies
<b>2020</b>	İstanbul Üniversitesi Cerrahpaşa Orman Fakültesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Ormanı	Public	Forest Law No. 6831	Procedures and Principles for Arranging Ecosystem-Based Functional Forest Management Plans dated 2017, Communiqué no:299

After the first plan, which was made subject to the law numbered 504 in 1924, the forest laws numbered 3116 and 6831, respectively, and their legislation reflecting the understanding of forestry in the world and in our country periodically and constantly updated, continued.

### **Characteristics of the management plans applied from the first plan period (1926) to the present**

#### ***1926-1943 Planning period***

The oldest plan information belongs to this period. It has been operated in an unplanned manner for firewood and construction wood since 1915. It has been operated for a long time in accordance with the 1924 Operating Regulations for Coppices, when the laws on forest use were enacted. It has been operated as a Private Coppice Forest. The forest area was 814 ha at that time. Although it was temporarily nationalized, it was decided that chestnut was an area mainly and it was given back to the forest owners. The main tree species are Chestnut, Oak and Hornbeam. In addition, linden and alder trees are located in the creek. There is black pine in 2 hectares, and aspen in some places. There are arbutus heather, wild apple, plum, mountain ash, black nut, wild hazelnut and symlaxes and many meadow grasses (Anonymous, 1926).

**Table 3.** Summary of the main features of the plan made between 1926-1943

<b>Plan Name</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Area (Ha)</b>	<b>Type of Operation</b>	<b>Plan Period</b>	<b>Administration Period</b>
<b>Bilezikçi Çiftliği Özel Baltalık Ormanı</b>	Private	809	Coppice	20 years	20 years

#### **1944-1963 Planning period**

The first serious (final) plan of the area as a special forest management plan is the 20-year plan covering the years 1944-1963. The official name of the area planned as a coppice was recorded as "Bilezikçi Farm Special Coppice Forest Management Plan". In the plan, the administration period of which was determined as 20 years, the forest area is approximately 809 ha. The forest area is divided into 20 years and divided into 20 acres with an average of 40 ha each (Table 4). It was decided to rejuvenate the areas with the clear cutting method in the area where the annual area method was applied (Anonymous, 1944).



**Table 4.** Summary of the main features of the plan made between 1944-1963

<b>Plan Name</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Area (Ha)</b>	<b>Type of Operation</b>	<b>Plan Period</b>	<b>Administration Period</b>
<b>Bilezikçi Çiftliği Özel Baltalık Ormanı</b>	Private	809	Coppice	20 years	20 years

#### **1964-1983 Planning period**

During this plan period, Bilezikçi Farm Forest was managed with a similar plan to the plan in 1944. It was operated as a coppice and with a 20-year management period. Areas are rejuvenated by clear cutting using the annual area method (Table 5). Despite the age of some areas in the plan carried out between 1944-1963, it was understood that clear cutting was not done. For this reason, the forest could not reach the desired optimal structure in terms of age classes. For this reason, the issue that was especially emphasized in the new plan was the cutting of the mak, whose time has come, without delay (Anonymous, 1964).

**Table 5.** Summary of the main features of the plan made between 1926-1943

<b>Plan Name</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Area (Ha)</b>	<b>Type of Operation</b>	<b>Plan Period</b>	<b>Administration Period</b>
<b>Bilezikçi Çiftliği Özel Baltalık Ormanı</b>	Private	809	Coppice	20 years	20 years

#### **1984-1989 Planning period**

In this period, the forest was expropriated and allocated to the Faculty of Forestry of Istanbul University, albeit partially. The name of the plan is now "Istanbul University Faculty of Forestry Education and Research Forest Plan", and the planned area is 354.50 ha of the forest. The first difference made in the planning was the subject of the forest from coppice high forest. While it was a private forest to prevent nationalization, the forest was tried to be turned into a dense chestnut-only area with extreme cuts. This has damaged the structure of the forest a lot. The main aim was to correct the building and transform it into a high forest, and the planning was made for this purpose. The administration period was specified as 20 years, but the plan was made for 5 years (Table 6). The main purpose here is to monitor the first results of the protection bond studies to be made and to switch to longer-term plans in the following periods (Anonymous, 1984).

**Table 6.** Summary of the main features of the plan made between 1984-1989

<b>Plan Name</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Area (Ha)</b>	<b>Type of Operation</b>	<b>Plan Period</b>	<b>Administration Period</b>
<b>İstanbul Üniversitesi Orman Fakültesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Ormanı</b>	Public	354.50	Convert to woodland	5 years	20 years

It is the plan period in which 1/5000 scale maps, stand types map and age class maps were produced for the first time. Road network and forest growth map are also among the studies carried out in this period. An afforestation plan is also being prepared for the area for which a 1984 special silviculture report was prepared. The cost of the plan is also calculated and added to the plan. Inventory is carried out by taking exactly 153 trial areas with 150x150 distance intervals. 14 stand types and 32 divisions are determined. The main purpose of the 20-year plan is to start the works to transform the forest from coppice into high forest (Anonymous, 1984).

#### **1997-2006 Planning Period**

An 8-year period from 1989, which was the end date of the previous plan, to 1997, passed unplanned. The main reason for this is the ongoing lawsuits regarding the ownership of the planned area. With the conclusion of the lawsuit process and the other part of the forest given to IU Faculty of Forestry, the planned area has been 739.13 ha since 2007.

1/5000 scale topographic maps were used in inventory studies. 200\*200 m. Sample areas were taken with distance-spacing and 21 stand types were separated. 125 sample areas were measured and sample area sizes were taken as 200 and 400 m<sup>2</sup>. Age class is not separated. However, the actual age class of each stand type has been determined in terms of natural development ages, taking into account that the plan data can also be used in the National Forest Inventory. The business boundaries are functionally separated. A main purpose has been determined and the business class name has been determined according to this function. The Business Classes allocated in the plan are divided into Soil Conservation, Education Research, Water Conservation, Aesthetics and Recreation. Since wood production is not given, no research has been done on the site. A habitat map was also made for the newly added part of the forest, which is in two parts. Volume and increment tables were made. With the Functional Business Class approach, the principle of multi-directional utilization has been adopted and the main purpose has been determined as scientific research. Therefore, the optimal structure has not been determined (Anonymous, 1997).

The administration period of 100 years and the period lengths of 20 years have been determined. Clear cutting and direct planting method is recommended for the conservation bond. It has been determined that the oldest stand is 40 years old and it is recommended to wait another 30 years. For silvicultural interventions, it was decided to transform the stands in the a age class range from coppice

and to make thinning the ones in the ab age class. The return period is set at 5 years (Table 7). The plan is determined as 10 years and the administration period is 100 years (Anonymous, 1997).

**Table 7.** Summary of the main features of the plan made between 1997-2006

<b>Plan Name</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Area (Ha)</b>	<b>Type of Operation</b>	<b>Plan Period</b>	<b>Administration Period</b>
<b>İstanbul Üniversitesi Orman Fakültesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Ormanı</b>	Public	739.13	Convert to woodland	10 years	100 years

### **2007-2016 Planning Period**

In the previous plan period, 25-30% of coppice areas were excavated. Sample areas were taken at intervals of 100m\*200m and 191 sample areas were taken in the form of 200m<sup>2</sup> – 400m<sup>2</sup> and 600m<sup>2</sup> circles. 7 forest functions were determined; These are Hydrological, Soil Conservation, Education and Scientific Research, Landscape Conservation, Recreation and Wood Production. In this plan period, the last 2 plans were compared. Administration period is not given to the plan. A 10-year plan and a 5-year turnaround period are given. It has been determined that the oldest stand is 55 years old (Anonymous, 2007)

**Table 8.** Summary of the main features of the plan made between 2007-2016

<b>Plan Name</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Area (Ha)</b>	<b>Type of Operation</b>	<b>Plan Period</b>	<b>Administration Period</b>
<b>İstanbul Üniversitesi Orman Fakültesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Ormanı</b>	Public	748.12	Convert to woodland	10 years	-

### **2020-2039 Planning Period**

Istanbul University-Cerrahpaşa Education and Research Forest is named as Ecosystem Based Functional Forest Management Plan. The plan unit is an area used for scientific research. The Business Class for Education and Research Purposes has been determined as the Business Class. In the inventory, 200 m x 200 m was used as the spacing and a total of 172 sample areas were measured (Anonymous, 2020). The period of administration determined in the plan is 100 years (Table 9).

**Table 9.** Summary of the main features of the plan made between 2020-202039

<b>Plan Name</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Area (Ha)</b>	<b>Type of Operation</b>	<b>Plan Period</b>	<b>Administration Period</b>
<b>İstanbul Üniversitesi – Cerrahpaşa Orman Fakültesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Ormanı</b>	Public	748.20	Convert to woodland	20 years	100 years

The mode of operation continued as a hedge bond. Since the area is still largely of exile origin, the possibility of pathological danger has been seen from the stands due to old age. For this reason, it was decided to monitor the youth's ability to come to the field by making severe spacing in 1-2 sections as a trial. While the period length was determined as 20 years and the return period as 10 years, the age class method was chosen as the management method (Anonymous, 2020).

The comparison of the management methods applied, the purpose of the operation, the class of the enterprise and the duration of the administration in the 7 plans examined are presented in Table 10. It is clearly seen that the most important changes started with the transfer of ownership to the public, and the basic concepts of planning were examined.

**Table 10.** Comparison of Plan Periods in Terms of Utilization Arrangement

<b>Plan Period</b>	<b>Plan Name</b>	<b>Management method</b>	<b>Operating purpose</b>	<b>Operating class</b>	<b>Administration period (years)</b>
<b>1926-1943</b>	Bilezikçi Çiftliği Özel Baltalık Ormanı	Annual Field Method	Coppice	Wood production	20
<b>1944-1963</b>	Bilezikçi Çiftliği Özel Baltalık Ormanı	Annual Field Method	Coppice	Wood production	20
<b>1964-1983</b>	Bilezikçi Çiftliği Özel Baltalık Ormanı	Annual Field Method	Coppice	Wood production	20
<b>1984-1989</b>	İ.Ü. Orman Fakültesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Ormanı	Annual Field Method – Silvicultural Method	Convert to high forest	Multipurpose Utilization	20
<b>1997-2006</b>	İ.Ü. Orman Fakültesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Ormanı	Even-aged classes method	Convert to high forest	Multipurpose Utilization	100
<b>2007-2016</b>	İ.Ü. Orman Fakültesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Ormanı	Even-aged classes method	Convert to high forest	Multipurpose Utilization	100
<b>2020-2039</b>	İ. Ü. - Cerrahpaşa Eğitim ve Araştırma Ormanı Ekosistem Tabanlı Fonksiyonel Orman Amenajman Planı	Even-aged classes method	Convert to high forest	Multipurpose Utilization	100

## **Conclusion and Recommendations**

The forests, which have been operated for many years without relying on any rules, have been highly damaged in our country as well as in the whole world. The forests, known as Cibali mubaha in the Ottoman Empire and legally regarded as everyone's property, were used unplanned and suffered significant damage (Gencay and Mercimek, 2019; Birben, 2009). The increase in destruction and the need for wood raw materials forced the rulers to take precautions. The forests, which started to be partially protected during the Ottoman period, are also the periods when conservation, forestry education and the first management plan were made towards the end of this period. The most important steps of

the Republican period were the nationalization of forests as a national wealth and the planning of all forests that started in 1963. By 1973, there was no forest area left without a plan in our country. Forests have been planned for many years based on wood production. In international meetings, especially in the Rio conference, it was emphasized that forests are an important and indispensable resource not only for the countries where they are located, but also for the whole world. Especially climate change, wetlands, biodiversity etc. Forests, the importance of which has been understood in many issues, have now turned from wood production-oriented planning into areas where multi-purpose planning is made (Yolasiğmaz et al. 2006). In our country, an understanding in parallel with the developments in the world has settled and a transition has been made to multi-purpose planning of forests. With the introduction of functional planning into our lives since the 1990s, an experience of about 30 years has been reached in this field.

The forest planning unit, formerly known as Bilezikçi Farm Forest, and today as Istanbul University-Cerrahpaşa Faculty of Forestry Education and Research Forest, is one of the oldest planning units in our country. The area where a total of 7 plans have been made since 1926, when the first plan was made, is a special example in terms of showing the point reached in the change and development of the Türkiye's forestry.

Evaluation in terms of forest laws and regulations: Forest laws and regulations are historical documents showing how forests have been protected from past to present and with what techniques they have been planned. The transition of our country to planned forestry is a kind of reflection of the changes in the forest perspective and scientific developments. It is possible to see most of these developments and changes in the plans of Bilezikçi Farm Forests during the 7 plan periods. In the first plan period, the legislation of 1924 dated and 504 numbered law for coppices was implemented. It is the first 20-year plan period in which continuity is ensured in a planned manner. The plan unit was planned once in accordance with two different legislations of the Law No. 3116 dated 1937 (instructions dated 1944 and 1952). In all of these plan periods, it has been planned and operated in accordance with the law for wood production in private ownership and as coppice forest. In all subsequent plan periods, plans were made and implemented in accordance with the forest law No. 6831 and the relevant legislation of that period (dated 1973, 1991 and 2017). The operation method and planning methods of the forest have undergone major changes after the first 3 plan periods.

Evaluation in terms of utilization: With the understanding that forests are of vital value for the whole world, the decisions taken in many international meetings have caused a change in the axis of world forestry. The transition of international understanding from wood-producing axis to ecological and socio-cultural functions, including other benefits and functions, has become important issues of forest plans. As in the rest of the world, there has been a transition process to multi-purpose planning that determines the main direction of planning in our country. The Bilezikçi Farm Forest reveals the

change in this axis quite clearly. In the first plan periods, there was only one purpose in the planning of the forest, which was owned by individuals. The research area was operated as a coppice for wood production in exactly 3 plan periods, from 1926 to 1983. The form of benefiting has undergone a great change with the addition of one part of the area, which consists of two large parts, and then the other large part, and the whole of it being nationalized and given to the Faculty of Forestry. First of all, the coppice business was abandoned and the conservation bond works started. In all plans made up to now, conservation bond works continue. The concept of multi-utilization started with the change of hands of the plan unit. Although the main purpose is education and research, many forest functions are also included in the plans as a secondary purpose.

Techniques used in the regulation of utilization: While the method used in our country was the annual field method since wood production-oriented enterprises were mostly operated as coppice in the past, the common method used in areas that turned into groves instead of abandoned coppice farms and continues to be transformed is even-age classes. Bilezikçi Farm Forest was ax during the first 3 plan periods.

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