



Instructions for Creating a Marteloscope with the ForDiL App

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Dear users of the ForDiL mobile App,

This document provides basic instructions for using the app, which has been designed for simple and intuitive use on a mobile device. The ForDiL team would like to thank you for your interest and hope you enjoy using the app and expanding your knowledge of continuous cover forestry (CCF).

1. Download the ForDiL App

- Find the ForDiL app on the Google Play Store and install it on your smartphone or tablet. You can also download it directly from the [ForDiL](#) website
- System requirements: Android version 13 or later; iOS is not supported

Marteloscope

2. Setting Up a Marteloscope in the Field

1. Choose a Reference Forest

Choose a reference forest based on your own judgement and your educational objectives.

2. Install a Marteloscope

Select a reference forest that:

- Matches your educational objectives.
- Is easily accessible to the public.
- Has sufficient tree diversity.
- Has sufficient tree density.
- Covers an area of at least 1 ha.

Then:

- Delimit an area of any size or shape (typically a 1 ha square measuring 100 x 100 m) and mark the boundary trees.
- Number all the trees in the area and mark the point at which the diameter at breast height (DBH) will be measured.
- Measure the exact position of all marked trees using the WGS84 coordinate system and suitable surveying instruments.
- Measure and record the following information for each tree:
 - species,
 - diameter at breast height (DBH),
 - height,
 - three-digit code according to the Pro Silva methodology (see the 'Ecovalue' sheet in the Excel database below),
 - tree condition (dead, habitat) and
 - any other ecological features present such as hollows, dead branches and fungi, (see the 'Tree' sheet in the Excel database).

3. Filling in the Excel Database, version 1: 'Marteloscope_average timber prices'

If you wish to work with average prices for individual quality grades (A, B, C, D and FW) by tree species only, follow the instructions below.

- Download the Excel database from the ForDiL website.
 - **'Site':** Enter the basic information about the site.

IMPORTANT:

If you wish to create a new marteloscope, you must enter a site name in the 'Site' sheet.
The application will create a new site in the menu.

Renaming the Excel file has no effect.

- **'Introduction':** Here you can edit the instructions for selecting trees (available in three languages: English (en), French (fr) and Czech (cs)).

Introduction		
Text	Text cs	Text fr
Welcome to the marteloscope exercise! 	Vítejte na Marteloskopu! 	Bienvenue dans l'exercice du marteloscope !
General instructions: 	Obecné pokyny: 	Instructions générales:
In this exercise, the objective is to select the trees you want to cut in the marteloscope area. 	Cílem tohoto cvičení je vybrat stromy, které mají být na výukové ploše pokáceny, a přiřadit ke každému z nich jeden nebo více důvodů těžby. 	Dans cet exercice, l'objectif est de sélectionner des arbres que vous voulez couper dans la zone du marteloscope.
You will have access to a map of the exercise area with the geolocated tree numbers. 	K dispozici máte v aplikaci mapu stromů jejichž čísla odpovídají číslům na stromech v lese (modrá barva). 	Vous aurez à votre disposition la carte de la zone d'exercice avec les numéros des arbres géolocalisés.
In the field, all trees are numbered. 	Sur le terrain, tous les arbres sont numérotés. 	

Educational content:
You may edit the text.
(Do not the code)

- **'TREE':** Fill in the data for each tree. The data should be measured directly in the field or calculated in the office using formulae described in **Section 4.1.**

Tree

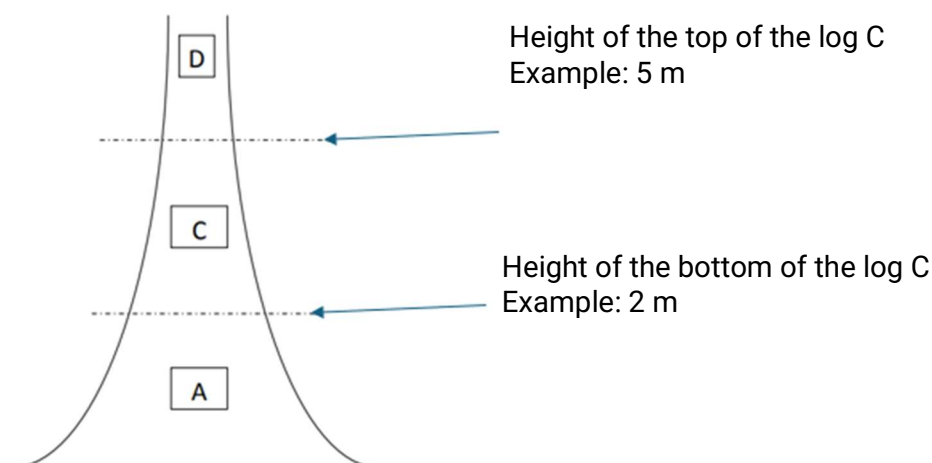
NGS Lon E	Grid	DBH	DBH10	Vol A	Vol B	Vol C	Vol D	Vol FW	yGain A	yGain B	yGain C	yGain D	yGain FW	Ecovalue	Dead	Bio	Cavities	Dead wood in the crown	Epiphytic, epixylic, parasitic	Mushrooms	Other ecolog
16,69312837	3	46	51	0	1,688	0,347	0	0,264	0	100,3	40	0	24,7	393					1		
16,69306565	3	30	35	0	0	0	0	0,855	0	0	0	0	45,7	351							
16,69306374	3	39	44	0	0	1,44	0	0,393	0	0	84,2	0	30,4								
16,69307739	3	29	34	0	0	0	0	0,936	0	0	0	0	48								
16,69309726	3	21	25	0	0	0	0	0,4	0	0	0	0	30,7	382							
16,69312695	3	28	33	0	0	0	0	0,88	0	0	0	0	46,5	351;352							
16,69320049	3	49	54	0	2,314	0,451	0	0,553	0	118,5	45,8	0	36,4	345							
16,69322612	3	26	31	0	0	0	0	0,446	0	0	0	0	32,5	382							
16,69324851	3	31	36	0	0	0,676	0	0,353	0	0	56,6	0	28,8								
16,69326713	3	44	49	0	2,221	0	0	0,522	0	115,9	0	0	35,3								
16,6931909	3	48	53	1,934	0,491	0	0	0,618	140,6	52,4	0	0	38,6								
16,69319492	3	29	34	0	0	0	0	0,671	0	0	0	0	40,3	382							
16,69338927	3	48	53	0	0	2,472	0	0,512	0	0	112	0	34,9								
16,69346619	3	49	54	0	0	2,461	0	0,485	0	0	111,7	0	34								
16,6933915	3	36	41	0	1,024	0,264	0	0,313	0	77,2	34,6	0	27	393					1		
16,6933876	3	29	34	0	0	0	0	0,964	0	0	0	0	48,7	343							
16,69348871	3	9	12	0	0	0	0	0,014	0	0	0	0	3,2	371;382							
16,69352851	3	43	48	0	0	2,022	0	0,46	0	0	100,7	0	33								
16,69350122	3	27	32	0	0	0	0	0,713	0	0	0	0	41,6	343							
16,69357399	4	33	38	0	0	0,862	0	0,277	0	0	64,3	0	25,3	352;393					1		
16,69357987	4	22	26	0	0	0	0	0,242	0	0	0	0	23,6	393					1		
16,6935162	4	30	35	0	0	0	0	0,956	0	0	0	0	48,5	393					1		
16,69350232	4	37	42	0	0,829	0,308	0	0,309	0	69	37,5	0	26,8								
16,69345121	3	36	40	0,406	0	0,537	0	0,15	78,7	0	59,9	0	7,5	314;347				1			
16,69349744	4	40	45	0,829	0,435	0,601	0	0,248	90	49,2	53,2	0	23,9	347;393					1		
16,69340476	3	47	51	0,901	0,705	0,532	0	0,119	153,7	115,4	76,2	0	8,6	332		1	1				
16,69344124	4	54	57	0	1,821	1,209	0	0,376	0	150,8	92,7	0	12,3								
16,69341398	4	41	46	0	0,817	0,854	0	0,482	0	68,5	64	0	33,8	393					1		
>	Site	Introduction	Tree	Species	Ecovalue	Expert Cut	Hotspot	Discovery	Discovery Quiz		+										

Use the formulae in Section 4.1 to calculate the DBH10 and yGain values

To be completed with field data

- **Vol A, B, C, D, FW:** Measure the height of the trees and use your local volume tables or equations to calculate the volume by species and size class. The qualities are established by log. To see formulae go to section 4.1.

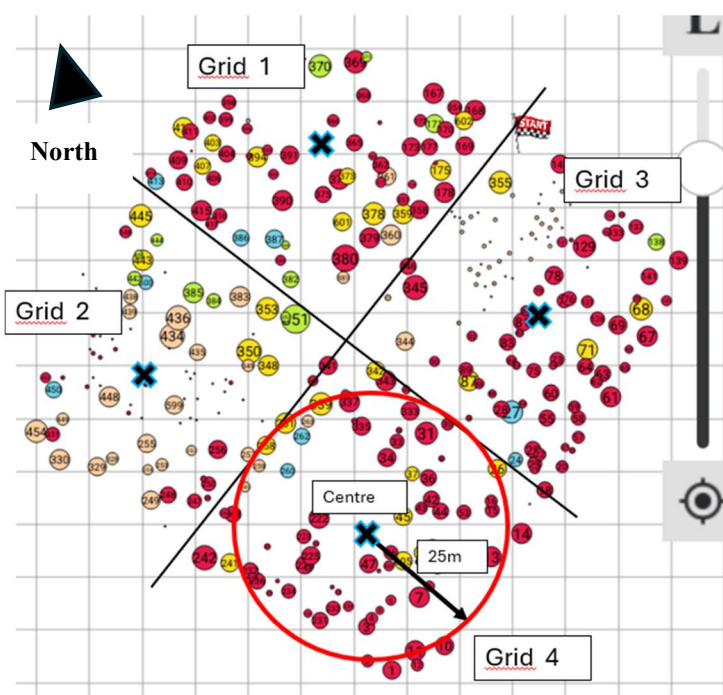
Example: log



- **'GRID':** Complete the 'GRID' column, which is used to display the expert results (classification) at the end of an exercise.

You must first geolocate all the trees and complete the 'TreeID', 'Species' and 'DBH' columns.

You can then import the Excel file directly into the application using these three pieces of information (see Section 1.5). The application will display the tree map showing the identified trees. This will make it easier to follow the methods described below to complete the 'GRID' column.



Method: In the Office and in the Field

- Mark the centre of each plot with a geolocated point (in the office).
- Stand in the centre of the plot, use a tape measure, and mark out a radius of 25 m.
- Visually identify the boundary of the radius in the field.
- Record the trees located within each GRID.

Note: This method will not take into account certain trees from the marteloscope.

The order of the GRID numbers is fixed relative to north.

- **'Species':** Enter the average prices in your local currency for individual trees and assortments (A, B, C, D and FW).
- **'Ecovalue':** Do not enter any data. This field is used to calculate the ecological value automatically based on the three-digit code shown in the 'Tree' sheet.
- **'Expert Cut':** Enter the identifiers of the trees to be felled as a reference for the user. This is the reference marking.
- **'Hotspots':** Identify 10 points of interest within the area that the user should not miss during the exercise, and enter the educational justification for the felling. Some diagrams are already included in the application (see the Appendix). You can edit them in the educational content.
(Example: 'Replace the image HSP_1.png with the image HSP_2.png')

Hotspots

Hotspot	TreeID	Cut option A	Cut option B	Cut option C	Reason	Pedagogical contents	Pedagogical contents cs	Pedagogical contents fr
1						Context: Tree No. 436 is a silver fir (Abies alba) with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 60 cm. Given the species and its timber quality, it is considered to have reached its target DBH.	Kontext: Strom č. 436 je jedle bělokorá (Abies alba) s výčetní tloušťkou (DBH) 60 cm. Strom dosáhl cílové tloušťky.	Contexte: Le n°436 est un Abies alba de 60 cm de diamètre. Au regard de l'essence et de sa qualité, il est considéré comme ayant atteint sa dimension d'exploitabilité.
2						Context:	Kontext:	Contexte:
3						Context:	Kontext:	Contexte:

Tree number

0 = uncut
1 = cut

reason	Maturity
	Competition
	Habitat tree
	Siblings
	Sanitary
	Promote regeneration
	Dead tree
	Biodiversity

Educational content:
You may edit the text.
(Do not edit the code.)

- **'Discovery':** Educational content. This is the first item in the ForDiL app's main menu. Here you can edit the checkpoints for individual trees and the educational text.

Discovery

State	Stop	TreeID	Text	Text cs	Text fr
1			Welcome to the discovery part! This phase is designed for beginners or participants with limited tree-marking experience. Several stops are proposed within the stand to	Vítejte v seznamovací části! Tato fáze je určena pro začátečníky nebo účastníky s omezenými zkušenostmi s vyznačováním stromů. V rámci porostu je navrženo několik zastávek,	Bienvenue dans la partie découverte ! Cette phase s'adresse à des personnes débutantes ou qui n'ont que très peu de notions dans la pratique du martelage. Plusieurs arrêts sont proposés au sein du peuplement
2			General information General site characteristics: - Altitude: 480 m above sea level - Redrock: sedimentary deposits	Obecné informace Obecné charakteristiky lokality: - Nadmořská výška: 480 m n. m. - Podloží: sedimentární usazeniny	Informations générales Informations générales: Altitude : 480 m
3	1		Species: Silver fir (Abies alba) Dimension:	Druh: Jedle bělokorá (Abies alba) Tloušťková třída: střední dimenze	Essence : Abies alba Dimension : bois moyen

Number of the tree

Pedagogical content : free to modify, except "code" language

- **'Discovery Quiz':** Educational content. Here you can enter up to three of your own quiz questions in the 'Discovery' section.

Discovery Quiz

Question	Answer	Type	Image	Text	Text cs	Text fr
1		Question		What target basal area (stand density) should be achieved during the conversion process	Jaké cílové výčetní kruhové základny by mělo být dosaženo během převodu na Dauerwald?	Quelle surface terrière / densité de peuplement objectif concernant la gestion des
1	1	Option		High-density stand with a basal area over 40 m ² /ha	Porost s vysokou hustotou - G přes 40 m ² /ha	peuplement forestier dense avec une superficie basale supérieure à 40 m ² /ha
1	2	Option		Medium-density stand with a basal area of approximately 30 m ² /ha	Porost střední hustoty - G přibližně 28 m ² /ha	peuplement forestier de densité moyenne avec une superficie basale d'environ 30 m ² /ha
1	3	Option		Low-density stand with a basal area below 20 m ² /ha	Porost s nízkou hustotou - G pod 20 m ² /ha	peuplement forestier à faible densité avec une superficie basale inférieure à 20 m ² /ha
1	2	Answer		A medium-density stand with a basal area of approximately 30 m ² /ha should be achieved.	Měla by být dosažena střední hustota porostu s výčetní základnou přibližně 28 m ² /ha.	Un peuplement forestier de densité moyenne avec une surface terrière d'environ 30 m ² /ha
2		Question		At what target diameter (DBH) of European beech can maturity felling be applied on this	Při jaké cílové tloušťce buku lze na daném stanovišti provést zralostní výběr?	À quel diamètre objectif (DBH) de la sélection de maturité des hêtres européens peut-on être
2	1	Option		DBH between 50–60 cm	DBH mezi 50–60 cm	au DBH entre 50 et 60 cm
2	2	Option		DBH between 30–40 cm	DBH mezi 30–40 cm	au DBH entre 30 et 40 cm
2	3	Option		DBH below 20 cm	DBH pod 20 cm	au DBH en dessous de 20 cm
2	1	Answer		Beech may be selected for maturity felling at a DBH of 50–60 cm, corresponding to the	Buk lze vybrat pro těžbu v době zralosti při DBH 50–60 cm, což odpovídá kulminací hodnoty a	Le hêtre peut être récolté au DBH entre 50 et 60 cm grâce à la croissance de la valeur et à

Option -> incorrect answer
Answer -> correct answer

You may edit the text

➔ Save the completed Excel database to your mobile device.

Point to Note:

The app is flexible. If you leave certain sheets or columns blank, it should still work normally, but the corresponding results will not be displayed. The more data you add, the more results and discussion topics will be available.

To use ForDiL at a basic level, the tree map must be displayed correctly in the application. To achieve this, you must complete the 'Site' and 'Tree' sheets (at a minimum, the 'TreeID', 'Species', 'WGS Lat N', 'WGS Lon E' and 'DBH' columns).

4. Filling in the Excel Database 'Marteloscope_detailed wood prices'

If you wish to work with detailed prices for individual timber assortments (A, B, C, D and FW) based on tree species and diameter at breast height (DBH) class, follow the instructions below.

The main differences between these two Excel files are:

- 'Tree': The 'Vol A', 'Vol B', 'Vol C', 'Vol D', 'Vol FW' and 'yGain' entries have been moved to the new 'Log Vol' sheet
- 'Species': The average prices for individual assortments by tree species are no longer included, as they form part of the 'CV' calculation on the 'Log Vol' sheet
- 'Log Vol': A new worksheet with a different data structure for recording the volume of tree species assortments and the specific variables 'CV' and 'yGain_i', which must be calculated using algorithms described in Section 4.1.

4.1 Algorithms for Data Calculated in the 'Tree' and 'LogVol' Sheets

→ **'Log Vol'**: The initial volumes are calculated separately for each log, based on the average diameter taper (cm/m), DBH (diameter) and the length of the log.

TreeID	Species	Qual	Vol	CV	yGain_i
1	Quercus sp	C	2,465	641	7,6
1	Quercus sp	D	1,211	212	2,5
1	Quercus sp	FW	1,838	13	0,1
2	Carpinus betulus	FW	4,57	87	0,3
3	Acer pseudoplatanus	C	0,815	73	1,1
3	Acer pseudoplatanus	D	1,661	81	1,2
3	Acer pseudoplatanus	FW	1,238	9	0,1
4	Betula sp	FW	0,217	4	0,2
5	Carpinus betulus	FW	0,075	1	0,1
6	Carpinus betulus	FW	0,472	9	0,2
7	Carpinus betulus	FW	2,773	53	0,2
8	Quercus sp	FW	0,978	19	0,4
9	Betula sp	FW	0,102	2	0,1
10	Carpinus betulus	FW	0,12	2	0,1
11	Betula sp	FW	1,458	28	0,7
12	Carpinus betulus	FW	0,607	12	0,1

< > ... Tree Species **Log Vol** Ecovalue

Formulae

For the 'Vol' Column

- Scrolling: $[dD] \text{ (cm/m)} = 0.025 \times [DBH] + 0.2396$

Where:

DBH = diameter at 1.30 m

- Median height for each log: $[Hm] = ([Htop] - [Hbott])/2 + [Hbott]$

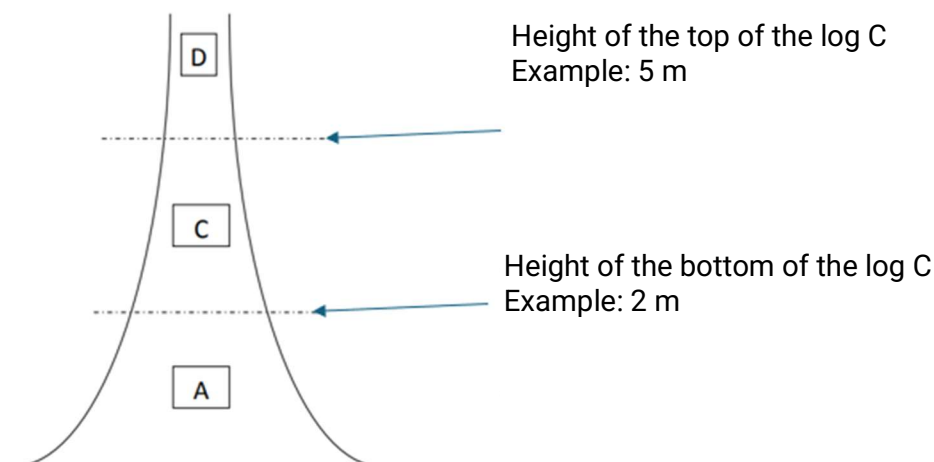
Where:

Hm = length of the log (m)

Htop = height of the top of the log (m)

Hbott = height of the bottom of the log (m)

Example:



(Illustrative diagram showing how to measure the heights of logs for each quality class)

- Median DBH $[D_m] = [DBH] - ([H_m] - 1.3) \times [dD]$

Where:

$[D_m]$ = median diameter of each log

dD = taper (cm/m)

- Log volume: $[Vlog] = \text{Round}(3.1416 \times ([D_m]/100 \times [D_m]/100) / 4 \times ([H_{top}] - [H_{bott}]); 3)$

Where:

D_m = median diameter

H_{top} = height of the top of the log

H_{bott} = bottom height of the log

- For each tree and each quality class: $[VOL] = \text{sum } [Vlog]$

For the DBH10 Column (Applicable to both Excel Files) in the 'TREE' Sheet

Estimated DBH after 10 years of growth, based on the tree species and DBH5 (DBH classification in increments of five units).

Use the Excel file 'LIST_growth R.xlsx' available on the ForDiL.net website to obtain the growth rate (GR) for each tree species.

Formula: $DBH10 = [DBH] + 10 \times [GR]$

If the tree is dead, retain the initial $[DBH]$ value recorded during the inventory.

Where: $[GR]$ (cm/year) = $f(\text{species}, DBH5)$

Note: The list of species is limited to those found at the initial sites.

For any species not included in the list, the user must add the GR values.

For the CV Column

- Consumption value = volume by grade × price per m³ for each grade
Use the price table for the relevant country

$$CV = [Vol] \times [price \text{ per grade and per diameter class}]$$

For the yGain_i Column

- (yGain)_i

This is the annual gain for log i, calculated as the average annual increase in the value of log i (€) over a 10-year period

$$[yGain]_i = ([CV]_{n+10} - [CV])/10$$

Where:

CV = consumption value calculated for the log in year n

CV10 = estimated consumption value in year n+10

CV10 = LogVol10 × [price by quality and diameter]

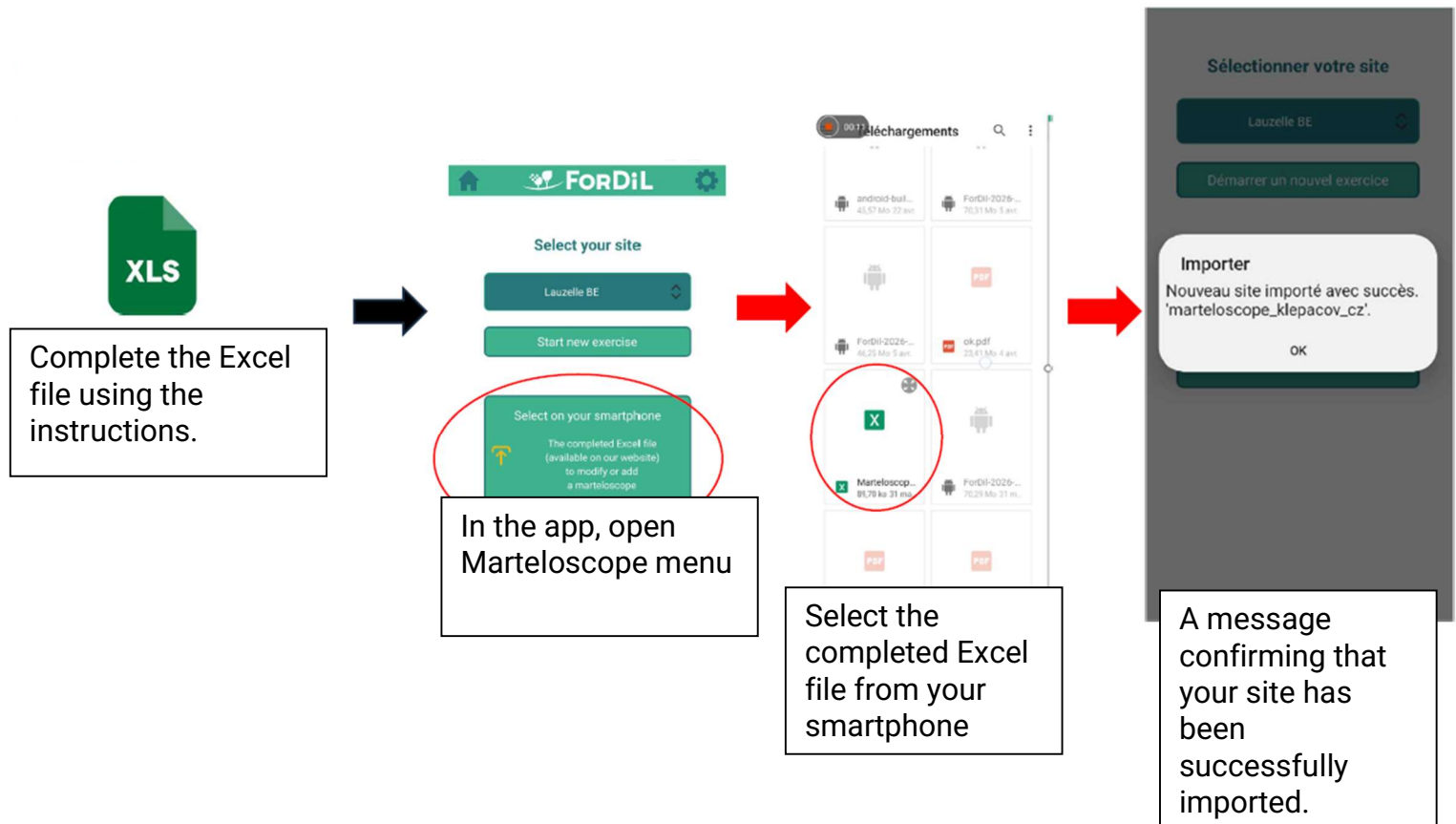
- Use the formula provided for the 'Vol' column, replacing DBH with DBH10, to calculate Vol for year n+10 for each log. Then calculate CV10 to apply the [yGain]_i formula.

Note: This formula is valid in Excel when using average prices to calculate yGain A, yGain B, yGain C and yGain D.

For compatibility with the application, the formulae are not yet implemented directly in the Excel file. It is therefore recommended that you create a separate file to calculate these values and then copy them into the Excel file provided.

5. Import the Excel Database into the App.

- Launch the ForDiL app on your mobile device and tap 'Marteloscope' in the main menu. Tap the import field and select the relevant Excel database file from your mobile device's storage. A confirmation message will appear once the import is complete. Tap 'OK'.
- In the worksheet containing the marteloscopes, you will see your marteloscope. Tap it to start practising.





Travailloscope

1. Fieldwork

- You must identify an area of sufficient size within a forest (approximately 3 to 5 ha) to observe dynamic and diverse regeneration at all stages of growth.
- The aim is to identify clear examples of regeneration in several small areas (a radius of 5 m is sufficient).
- Ten areas are generally sufficient.
- For each plot in the field:
 - Record the GPS coordinates
 - Place a visible stake (with a coloured top) labelled with the plot number.
 - Answer the four questions using the Excel file provided on the ForDiL website.

1. Spot" sheet: changes in the desired language



Settings

Language: English

Tree scale:

GPS enabled: ☒

Show GPS coordinates: ☐

Condition 2:

In the application settings, select the required language to display the content correctly.

Otherwise, the application will display the content in English, regardless of the changes made in the Excel file.

1. Spotlight sheet Question 1

Spot	WGS_Lat_N	WGS_Lon_E	Diameter [m]	Correct	Question	Answer	Answers cs	Answer fr
					1	Quercus (objectif) et Acer, Fagus (accompagnement)		Quercus (objectif) et Acer, Fagus (accompagnement)
					1	Fagus (objectif) et Acer (accompagnement)		Fagus (objectif) et Acer (accompagnement)
					1	Acer (objectif) et Quercus, Fagus (accompagnement)		Acer (objectif) et Quercus, Fagus (accompagnement)
					2	1		
					3	2		
					4	2		
2	50,67695486	4,593303288	2	Correct	1	Acer (objectif) et Carpinus, Prunus serotina (accompagnement)		Acer (objectif) et Carpinus, Prunus serotina (accompagnement)
					1	Carpinus (objectif) et Prunus serotina (accompagnement)		Carpinus (objectif) et Prunus serotina (accompagnement)
					1	Prunus serotina (objectif) et Quercus (accompagnement)		Prunus serotina (objectif) et Quercus (accompagnement)
					2	4		

The first line is the answer that the application recognises as correct.

The other two lines are suggested incorrect answers.

Question 1 is the only question that requires you to enter free text.

Only letters are accepted.

Do not enter numbers in the cells.

Keep the text simple and concise, using scientific (Latin) names.

1. Spotlight sheet Question 1

Spot	WGS_Lat_N	WGS_Lon_E	Diameter [m]	Correct	Question	Answer	Answer cs	Answer fr	Pedagogical content	Pedagogical content cs	Pedagogical content fr
1	50,67686376	4,593367178	2	Correct	1	Quercus (objectif) et Acer, Fagus (accompagnement)		Quercus (objectif) et Acer, Fagus (accompagnement)	Dans d'un rayon de 5m, le chêne est l'essence objectif à favoriser. Les essences d'accompagnement dans ce contexte sont les autres essences visibles comme le hêtre et l'érable.		Dans d'un rayon de 5m, le chêne est l'essence objectif à favoriser. Les essences d'accompagnement dans ce contexte sont les autres essences visibles comme le hêtre et l'érable.
					1	Fagus (objectif) et Acer (accompagnement)		Fagus (objectif) et Acer (accompagnement)			
					1	Acer (objectif) et Quercus, Fagus (accompagnement)		Acer (objectif) et Quercus, Fagus (accompagnement)			
					2	1					
					3	2					
					4	2					

Question 1 is also the only question for which the "Pedagogical Content" columns need to be updated, depending on the correct answer that has been entered.

There is no need to complete the "Pedagogical Content" fields for incorrect answers.

1. Spot sheet Question 2, 3 and 4

Spot	WGS_Lat_N	WGS_Lon_E	Diameter [m]	Correct	Question	Answer	Answer cs	Answer fr
1	50,67686376	4,593367178	2	Correct	1	Quercus (objectif) et Acer, Fagus (accompagnement)		Quercus (objectif) et Acer, Fagus (accompagnement)
					1	Fagus (objectif) et Acer (accompagnement)		Fagus (objectif) et Acer (accompagnement)
					1	Acer (objectif) et Quercus, Fagus (accompagnement)		Acer (objectif) et Quercus, Fagus (accompagnement)
					2	1		
					3	2		
					4	2		
2	50,67695486	4,593303288	2	Correct	1	Acer (objectif) et Carpinus, Prunus serotina (accompagnement)		Acer (objectif) et Carpinus, Prunus serotina (accompagnement)
					1	Carpinus (objectif) et Prunus serotina (accompagnement)		Carpinus (objectif) et Prunus serotina (accompagnement)
					1	Prunus serotina (objectif) et Quercus (accompagnement)		Prunus serotina (objectif) et Quercus (accompagnement)
					2	4		

Enter **the number** in the **'Answer'** column that corresponds to the **correct answer**.

The suggested answers are listed on the **Answer sheet**.

In this example, for question 2, the number 1 is entered.

This corresponds to the correct answer "below 0.5 m" in the **Answer sheet**.

Question #	Answer #	Answer
2	1	below 0.5m
2	2	0.5-3m
2	3	3-6m
2	4	6-12m
2	5	above 12m

2. The "site" sheet

Site: Lauzelle BE

19-11-2024 00:00:00

surf: 6,1316

North_angle: slope

Alt: slope

Topo: slope

Rain: slope

Temp: slope

Soil: slope

Plant: Carpinus and Quercus mesic deciduous forest

• If the site name is not changed, the travailloscope will be updated

• If the site name is changed, for example 'Lauzelle Test BE', then the application will add a new workscope site called 'Lauzelle Test BE'.

Lauzelle BE

Démarrer un nouvel exercice

Import

Lauzelle BE

Lauzelle BE

Lauzelle Test BE

Normal FR

Pokojna CZ

Even if you rename the Excel file, the application identifies the site using the value entered in the 'Site' cell.

If the 'Site' cell is not changed, the application treats the file as an update rather than a new site.

Example 1:

Excel file name: Lauzelle_BE //
'Site' cell: Lauzelle_BE
Result: Update

Example 2:

Excel file name: Lauzelle_FF_2 //
'Site' cell: Lauzelle_BE
Result: Update

Example 3:

Excel file name: Lauzelle_BE //
'Site' cell: MORMAL2
Result: A new site 'MORMAL2' is created.

Enregistrement automatique

Travailloscope_NOTICE • Enregistré dans ce PC

Fichier Accueil Insertion Dessin Mise en page

Nom de fichier: Travailloscope_NOTICE .xlsx

Emplacement: Lauzelle Test BE

Sensibilité: Non pris en charge

Les étiquettes de confidentialité ne sont pas prises en charge.

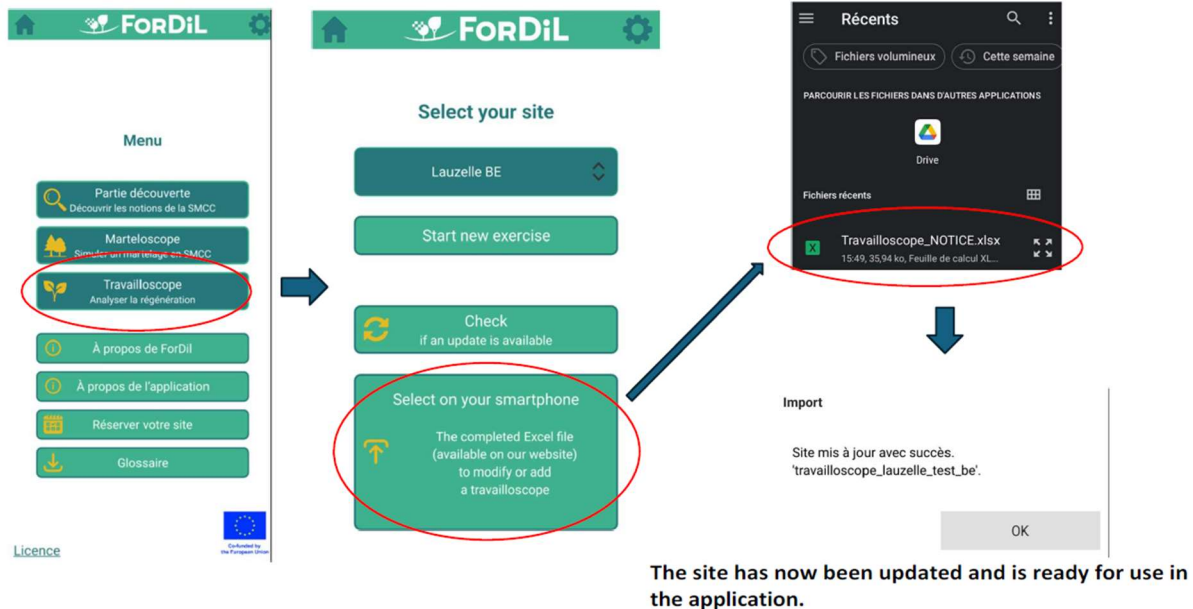
Learn more

The site name will remain the same. If you only want to update an existing site, do not change this name. However, you can save the Excel file under a different file name.

In this example, the 'Lauzelle Test BE' site has already been created. I simply rename the Excel file with different date to understand xthat the site has been updated.

Import a Database

Save Excel fil in folder and import it with App



Note

As regeneration is dynamic, the areas assessed in year X may have changed significantly by the following year. It is therefore necessary to update these areas or identify new ones.

To update: Follow the same steps described above.

Appendices

The image names in the Excel files (Marteloscope and Travailloscope) can be edited according to the themes shown below:

Hotspots		Discovery part		Travailloscope		
Themes	Image name	Themes	Image name	Themes	Sub-themes	Image name
Competition	CUT_01 CUT_02 CUT_03	Target tree	DIS_05	Height	0.5 m 0.5–3 m 3 to 6 m 6–12 m >12 m	SIT_02 SIT_03 SIT_04 SIT_05 SIT_11
Maturity	CUT_04	Awaiting sowing	CUT_16	Constraints	Competition from herbaceous and/or woody plants Lack of light	TEC_02 INT_05 SIT_09 SIT_01 CUT_14
Promoting natural regeneration	CUT_09 CUT_10 CUT_11 CUT_12	Competition	CUT_01 CUT_02 CUT_03		Game damage	INT_01
Conservation of rare species	CUT_06	Maturity	CUT_04		Procedural defect	N/A



Hygiene	CUT_05	Promoting natural regeneration	CUT_09 CUT_10 CUT_11 CUT_12		No restrictions	SIT_10
Technical	CUT_13	Conservation of rare species	CUT_06	Intervention	Clearing	TEC_02 INT_04
		Sanitary	CUT_05		Vacuum extraction	TEC_11 INT_07
		Technical	CUT_13		Designation	INT_08
		Habitat tree	CUT_08		Formative pruning/thinning	INT_09 INT_10 INT_07
		Dead tree	CUT_07		Cutting out	INT_11
					Lighting	CUT_10
					Wildlife protection	TEC_04
					No action required due to local circumstances	CUT_15
					No action required as there are no constraints	SIT_10



Discovery Quiz		
Quiz 1	Proposition of answer	Picture
Distribution of trees by diameter	All diameter classes represented	DLQ1A1.png
	Absence of small-diameter trees	DLQ1A2.png
	Absence of very large trees	DLQ1A3.png
Quiz 2	Proposition of answer	Picture
Proportion of species by volume (%)	Free text	Picture not available
	Free text	Picture not available
	Free text	Picture not available
Quiz 3	Proposition of answer	Picture
Stand basal area "Select the correct answer"	Free text	No picture
	Free text	No picture
	Free text	No picture