FOREST HELATH IN URBAN ENVIRONMENT

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The two-level (basic-SEM/optional-ISM) monitoring system for forest health could give important data for long term insight in changes and trends in forest health, but could not give operational instructions for forest management. Its good characteristic is simple (and relatively cheap) performance of SEM inventory, but for the ISM inventory qualified personel is needed. ISM inventory should be supplemented with the data on harmful species in the sourroundings of the ISM plot, where special emphasis should be given to new invasive harmful organisms.

Monitoring of forest health should be only the first step in the system of urban forest health management. Its results has to be upgraded with proposals for measures which has to be performed to fulfill the basic conditions of health status of each tree in urban environment: without danger to visitors, assuring ecological and aesthetic function.

We believe that the system of ensuring good health condition of urban forests should contain:

- General review of harmful organisms and harmful abiotic factors in whole urban area concerned. Their description and management strategies against them should be provided as a guide for the organization which is responsible for the management in the urban area. The review should be the result of the work conducted by competent forestry research organization.
- Yearly monitoring system on SEM/ISM plots, performed by technical staff of management organization (SEM plots) and forestry research organization (ISM plots). In the yearly report all supplemental knowledge on harmful organisms found and management instructions should be provided.
- Close cooperation among urban forest management organization and forestry research organization should be established to solve all emerging problems with alien invasive harmful organisms.

Is this oak infected with *Phytophthora* spp. or not?