

Methodology

Employees and wages

(Tab. 1.1, 2.1 – 2.4)

Average registered number of employees encompasses all categories of permanent, temporary and seasonal employees contracted for work by the employer.

Wages of employees refer to remuneration for work in cash or kind provided by employers to employees (kept on books of the enterprise).

Average monthly wage per employee (gross) classified to respective category of employees includes all incomes from employment (direct wages and salaries, personal bonuses, gratuities, shares in economic results, and compensations for wages) charged to be paid to registered employees in compliance with regulations on wages and salaries.

Afforestation/reforestation

(Tab. 1.5, 1.7, 2.6 – 2.8)

Afforestation/reforestation refers to the area artificially afforested and/or reforested (including established plantations) by sowing and planting (i.e. natural regeneration of forest is excluded). Included are areas afforested, and areas improved by and/or supplemented with forest plantations and tree species from natural seeding, all converted into the total area of new forest. Since 2002, due to changes in methods, there has been included afforestation of undergrowth in afforestation/reforestation.

Removals of roundwood

(Tab. 1.3, 1.5, 1.8, 2.9 – 2.11)

Removals of roundwood comprise volume of large timber and a part of small timber measured in m³ u.b. (the majority of small timber – felling residues – is not included) accepted as final assortment or whole-stem logs, incl. self-production. Large timber is volume of stems whose breast-height diameter is more than 7 cm o.b. The volume obtained from felling or silvicultural measures is counted, incl. salvage felling.

Salvage felling includes also dead standing trees, isolated breaks, uprooting, all volume of trap trees felled with the aim and for the purpose of trapping bark beetles, and individual trees in which harmful insects (bark trees, etc.) pass the winter. Volume processed in a given year is counted in.

Self-production refers to the felling of timber obtained by a person (or organization) carrying out the harvest, fully or in part, for a fixed charge or free of charge. Self-production supplies the population with wood fuelwood in particular and is practised in compliance with specific regulations and instructions.

Deliveries of roundwood

(Tab. 1.4, 2.12 – 2.13)

Deliveries of roundwood include the volume of large timber and a part of small timber delivered to domestic and foreign customers and for own consumption irrespective of place of delivery (the majority of small timber – felling residues, forest chips - is not included).

Sawlogs and veneer logs refer to timber classified to quality classes I-III: resonance logs, veneer logs, sawlogs and pole timber as well as mine timber and pit props.

Pulpwood includes timber for production of wood pulp, wood-based panels and groundwood (pulp used for paper production).

Forest chips contain particles of wood and other components of dendromass (bark, foliage, twigs, etc.) of certain size. They are used for power production and other purposes (e.g. particle boards).

Types of forest-managing enterprises

(Tab. 2.1 - 2.5)

The following breakdown by type of forest-managing enterprise has been chosen:

- **state forests**, i.e. forests managed by state-owned enterprises as, for instance, Lesy ČR s. p. (Forests of the CR, state-owned enterprise) Vojenské lesy a statky ČR, s.p. (Army Forests and Farms, state-owned enterprise), national parks, and forest management enterprises of schools (universities);

- **municipal forests**, i.e. all forests owned by municipalities irrespective of the way of management;

- **private forests**, i.e. forests owned by natural persons and forestry companies;

- **other forests**, i.e. forests owned and managed by forest cooperatives and singular companies (associations of forest owners), foreign and international enterprises and companies, foundations, etc. These forests make a part of private forests in a more generic classification.

Supplementary data

(Tab. 1.6, 1.9)

Forest nursery is a piece of land intended for planting stock production. The figure gives the area of all kinds of forest nurseries.

Forest soil reclamation includes all work aimed at improving land capability in general and ensuring optimum water regime of soil in particular. The work includes for example irrigation and drainage.

Damage caused by game refers to the total amount of compensation which the forest owner received from hunting district holders for damage caused by game, or assessment of damage caused by game included in own hunting district costs.

Cleaning is treatment of young-growth stands aimed at reducing stand density and optimising the health and quality conditions of the forest stand. Total area in hectares of cleaning and weeding is counted in, including riparian stand cleaning. The indicator gives the total handling area.

Thinning refers to treatment of premature stands for the purpose of optimising stand properties in terms of wood production, resistance and stability. Included are especially management of stand composition and structure, morphological tending of stands and stand stabilisation with the aim to raise growth without permanent stand density reduction. Thinning must not leave behind permanently unstocked land. Extraction from skidding and cleared tracts in premature stands established for the purpose of primary extraction is not counted in. Volume is included into thinning only if the skidding and cleared tract is established a long time before thinning is carried out.