

14. FORESTRY

Forestry encompasses all organizations whose activities consist in establishing, regenerating, and protecting of forests, as well as in felling and game management in connection with forest management operations. Figures on forestry are reported on the CZSO annual questionnaires completed and submitted by incorporated businesses with 20+ employees and having forestry and logging as their principal activity (CZ-NACE Division 02), and by businesses, which manage forest land with area 200 ha and over.

Basic data were obtained from the aforementioned CZSO questionnaires. They were grossed up to the whole Czech Republic also using data from customs statistics and data from purchasers and data on forest land area. The chapter also shows data on gamekeeping and hunting (CZ-NACE Group 01.7 – Hunting, trapping and related service activities).

Notes on Tables

Table 14-1. Basic forestry indicators

For methodological explanatory notes on the indicators see Chapter 18. Trade, Hotels, Restaurants and Tourism.

Table 14-2. Forest ownership

For the presentation purposes forest ownership in the Statistical Yearbook is broken down by type of forest management enterprises:

- **state forests** shall mean forests owned 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);
- **municipality forests** shall mean all forests owned by municipalities irrespective of the method of their management;
- **private forests** shall mean forests owned by natural persons and forest companies;
- **other forests** shall mean forests owned 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.

Table 14-3. Forest categorisation

Commercial (production) forests include land with forest stands whose prevailing function is to produce wood.

Protection forests involve forests on extraordinary adverse sites (such as screes, steep slopes, ravines, peatlands, and spoil grounds), and furthermore high-altitude forests below the tree vegetation line, which protect forests at lower altitudes, forests on exposed ridges, and forests growing in the dwarf-pine forest vegetation zone.

Special purpose forests serve for other purposes than the wood production. They include forests in national parks and national nature reserves and forests growing in level I water protection zones and water protection zones of natural curative and table mineral waters. They also include spa forests, suburban (recreational) forests, forests belonging to forest research institutes and forestry schools, forests with enhanced functionality for soil protection, water protection, climate forming, and landscaping, forests in recognized game preserves and pheasantries, and forests needed to preserve biological diversity.

Tables 14-4 to 14-6 and 14-8. **Areas of tree species, afforestation/reforestation by tree species, consumption of plants, lands dedicated to afforestation/reforestation**

Afforestation/reforestation refers to areas artificially afforested and/or reforested (including established plantations) by sowing and planting (natural regeneration of forest is excluded). It includes areas afforested, and areas improved by and/or supplemented with forest plantations and tree species from natural seedlings, all converted into the total area of a new forest.

Table 14-7. **Technical forestry indicators**

The **forest nursery** is a land dedicated to the planting stock production.

The **soil reclamation of forest land** includes all works to improve the soil production capacity, especially works ensuring the optimum water regime in soil. Common works include irrigation and drainage, for example.

Game damage is registered as the total amount of compensations, which the forest owner received from persons executing gamekeeping rights on hunting grounds for damage caused by game, or, in case, assessment of damage caused by game included in costs of his/her own hunting grounds.

Tables 14-9 and 14-10. **Roundwood removals and deliveries**

Roundwood removals involve measured volume of large timber and a portion of small-diameter timber in m³ under bark (majority of small-diameter wood – felling residues – is not included) accepted as final assortment or whole stem logs and so-called self-production felling. **Large timber** is wood mass of stems whose breast height diameter is larger than 7 cm over bark. The volume is counted irrespectively of what kind of silvicultural or felling measures it was obtained from and includes salvage felling.

Salvage felling includes data on all salvage felling measures and calamities of all kinds. The overall range includes dead standing trees, isolated breaks, uprooting, all volume of trap trees felled with the aim and for the purpose of trapping bark beetles, and tree specimens, in which harmful insects (bark trees, etc.) winter. Volume processed in a given year is counted in.

Self-production shall mean the removal of roundwood when timber is obtained, fully or in part, by the entity carrying out the felling for a fixed charge or free of charge. Self-production supplies the population with, first of all, fuelwood and is practised in compliance with regulations and instructions on permitting of such removals.

Roundwood deliveries include the volume of large timber and small-diameter timber delivered to domestic and foreign customers and for own consumption, irrespectively of place of delivery (majority of small-diameter timber – felling residues and forest chips – is not included).

Sawlogs and veneer logs involve timber of quality classes I-III (resonance logs, veneer logs, sawlogs, and poles) as well as mining timber, pit props, and pole timber.

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

Table 14-11. **Selected forestry indicators by region**

Cleaning is tending of young stands especially to reduce the stand density and to optimise health and quality conditions of the stand. The total area, in hectares, of cleanings, clean-outs, pruning, and weeding is counted in, including the riparian stand cleanings. The indicator gives the total handling area.

Thinning shall mean intentional tending of premature stands to optimise stand properties in terms of wood production, resistance, and stability. This includes especially stand composition management, stand shape forming, and stand stabilisation with the aim to increase increments without permanent stand density reduction. Thinning must not create a permanently unstocked land. Removals of roundwood from skidding and cleared tracts of premature stands established for the purpose of roundwood removal from the stand are not counted in. The volume is included

into thinning only if the skidding and cleared tracts were established long time before the thinning is carried out.

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Further data can be found on the webpage of the Czech Statistical Office at:

– http://www.czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/agriculture_ekon