

15. FORESTRY

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

Basic data for the figures presented in this chapter are taken from the above-mentioned questionnaires. They were grossed up to the whole of the Czech Republic for which data on forest land area, customs statistics and data from users' organisations were also used. The chapter also shows figures on hunting (CZ-NACE Group 01.5).

Notes on tables

Table 15-1. Key forestry indicators

See Chapter 10. Labour Market and Chapter 16A. Industry for methodological explanatory notes on the indicators.

Table 15-2. Forest ownership

For the purposes of presentation, forest ownership in this Yearbook is broken down by type of forest-managing enterprise:

- **state-managed forests**, i.e. forests owned by Lesy ČR s. p., some ministries, national parks and school forest enterprises;
- **municipality-managed forests**, i.e. all forests owned by municipalities irrespective of the way of management;
- **privately-managed forests**, i.e. forests owned by natural persons;
- **other forests**, i.e. forests owned and managed by forest cooperatives and singular companies (association of forest owners).

Table 15-3. Forest categorisation

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

Protection forests comprise forests on extraordinary adverse sites (such as scree, steep slope, ravine, peatland, spoil ground); high-altitude forests below the tree vegetation line, which protect forests at lower altitudes; forests on exposed ridges; and forests growing in the dwarf forest vegetation zone.

Special purpose forests are forests used for other purposes than production of wood. They include forests of national parks and national nature reserves and forests growing in degree I water protection zones and natural curative and table mineral water protection zones. They also include health-resort forests; suburban (recreation) forests; forests belonging to forest research institutes and schools; forests with enhanced soil-protection, water-protection, climatic and landscape-forming functions; forests in recognized game reserves and pheasantries; and forests needed to preserve biological heterogeneity.

Tables 15-4 to 15-6 and 15-8. Areas under tree species, afforestation/reforestation by tree species, consumption of transplants, land for afforestation/reforestation

Afforestation/reforestation refers to the area artificially afforested and/or reforested (including established plantations) by sowing and planting (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.

Table 15-7. Technical forestry indicators

Forest nursery is a piece of land intended for planting stock production.

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 ground holders for damage caused by game, or assessment of damage caused by game included in own hunting ground costs.

Tables 15-9 and 15-10. Removals and deliveries of roundwood

Removals of roundwood comprise (a) felled tree volume of large and small timber measured in m³ under bark accepted as final assortment or whole-stem logs and (b) so-called self-production felling. **Large timber** is volume of stems whose breast-height diameter is more than 7 cm over bark. The volume is counted in irrespective of what kind of silvicultural or felling measures it was obtained from and includes 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 fuel in particular and is practised in compliance with specific regulations and instructions.

Deliveries of roundwood include the volume of large and small timber delivered to domestic and foreign customers and for own consumption irrespective of place of delivery.

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).

Table 15-11. Selected forestry indicators: by region

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 to optimise 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. The volume is included into thinning only if the skidding and cleared tract is established a long time before thinning is carried out.

The data in the tables are fully comparable with those published in previous Statistical Yearbooks.

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Further data can be found on the website of the Czech Statistical Office at:
– http://www.czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/agriculture_ekon