

14. FORESTRY

Forestry encompasses all entities whose activities consist in afforestation/reforestation, regeneration, forest cultivation, felling, and other forest management operations. Figures on forestry are reported on the CZSO annual questionnaires completed and submitted by businesses with 20+ employees and having forestry and logging as their principal activity (Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE), Division 02), and by businesses, which manage forest land with area 200 hectare and larger.

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, churches, associations, foundations, etc. These forests make a part of private forests in a more generic classification.

Table 14-3. Forest categories

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, and balance of unstocked forest areas

Afforestation/reforestation refers to areas artificially afforested and/or reforested (including established plantations) by sowing and planting (that means sowing and planting which natural regeneration of forest is excluded from). It includes areas afforested for the first time as well as repeatedly, and areas of improved forest cultures and areas of forests from natural seeding supplemented with forest plantations (all converted into the total area of a new forest). Since 2002 it has been including regeneration under the stand (underplanting and undersowing).

Table 14-7. Technical forestry indicators

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

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 (evaluation of damage caused by game) represents the total amount of compensations, which the forest owner received from hunting grounds lessees 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 logged timber as volume of large timber and a portion of small-diameter timber (felling residues are not included), including logged timber in the so-called self-production felling. **Large timber** is wood mass of above-ground parts of the tree in diameter larger than 7 cm over bark. The volume is counted as timber from silvicultural or felling measures, including salvage felling.

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

Self-production shall mean the roundwood removals when timber obtained is left to 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 logged large timber and a portion of small-diameter timber delivered to domestic and foreign customers and for own consumption, irrespective of place of delivery (felling residues and forest chips are not included). Large timber is wood mass of above-ground parts of the tree in diameter larger than 7 cm over bark.

Sawlogs and veneer logs involve resonance logs, veneer logs and other special logs, sawlogs, poles, as well as mining timber, pit props, and pole timber.

Pulpwood and other industrial roundwood includes pulpwood – timber for production of pulp and wood-based panels, and roundwood for the production of 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 (cleanings) is counted in, including the riparian stand cleanings.

Thinning shall mean tending of premature forest stands (as follow-ups to cleanings) to optimise stand properties in terms of wood production, resistance, and stability. This includes especially stand composition management, stand shape forming, and stand stabilisation. Thinning is carried out by removing of economically unsuitable and undesirable components of the stand in favour of the hopeful one.

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

– www.czso.cz/csu/czso/forestry_ekon