

16. FORESTRY

Methodological notes

The **forestry sector** includes basic data on forest land structure in classification by category of forest and by management type, basic data on work in silviculture activities, on regeneration and protection of forests, basic data on logging and timber deliveries. The data are given for state and private enterprises managing forests (state forests, military forests, municipal and church forests), farming enterprises, companies managing forests as well as land associations (land-registers, composesorates and others) and natural persons.

Definitions

Timber land includes all lands covered by forest tree species serving for the fulfilment of forest functions and the lands on which the forest stands were temporarily removed with aim of their regeneration or impacting of injurious agent.

Commercial forests are those, whose main purpose is a production of timber while ensuring other roles of the forest.

Protective forests include forest stands with prevailing protective functions. The aim of economy is to guard permanent filling of relevant ecological functions.

Forests for special purposes are those having functions resulting from specific important social demand that affected way of forest managing.

Land designed for reforestation comprises the total area designed for reforestation including land taken over to be afforested (former non-forest – mainly agricultural – land). Unsuccessful reforestation increment comprises areas of unsuccessful plantations in surveyed and previous years as well.

Reforestation stands for land actually naturally or artificially reforested by seeding or planting. It comprises areas reforested for the first time as well as enrichment of existing young plantation recalculated per area of full reforestation.

Plant production includes the number of plants taken from forest tree nurseries in surveyed year.

Forest tree nursery is the land designed for the production of planting stock.

Cleaning is usually the first silviculture intervention in young immature forest stands (tree diameter under 10 cm).

Thinning includes mainly regulations of stand composition, shape tending and stand stabilization.

Logging includes logged mass of wood and mass of wood leave into forest stand in thousand cubic metres without bark. There is included total wood mass regardless of type of silviculture or logging interventions it was received from, including incidental felling.

Timber deliveries comprise mass of wood (full-size timber) in thousand cubic metres without bark delivered to domestic and foreign customers and delivered for own consumption regardless of delivery place.

Source

Published data of selected indicators in forestry are provided by the National Forest Centre

Zvolen.

Basic information on forestry can be obtained from annual publication of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the SR – Report on Forestry in the Slovak Republic (Green Report).

Selected indicators for the branch of forestry are also available in the public database of the SO SR DATAcube.