

XVI. FORESTRY

Information on forestry is provided by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Data on forests refer to the areas administered by the Forest Authority.

Forestry fund covers all areas out of the building frontiers of the settlements, precised by total and local town plans, which are designed mainly for forests and forestry purposes according to united register.

The forestry fund does not include forests established on agricultural land.

Total forest area covers all wooded, non-wooded and non-timber producing areas.

Wooded forest area is a land under natural or planted stands of trees and brushwood. The area covered with pine-scrub, varying between 2.1 and 2.3 thousand ha, is excluded from the wooded area. The areas for afforestation cover barrens, clearings, fire-damaged areas and areas designed for biological regeneration.

Non-wood producing areas include glades, meadows, fields, erosion areas, forest roads, cuttings, cliffs, moraine, screes, sands, yards, nurseries, streams and other areas unfit for afforestation.

Forest is every area over 1 decare under natural and planted stands of trees and brushwood.

Coniferous forests include Scotch fir, pitch pine, spruce, fir, white-fir, larch and other trees of seedling origin.

To non-coniferous high forest stands are referred oak, beech, hornbeam, elm, ash, lime, chestnut and others of seedling origin which are natural or artificially established (through afforestation by planting or seeding).

Coppice is forest composed of stool-shoots or root-suckers of the same species as non-coniferous high forest stands are.

Data on afforestation are based on inventory of forests. Substitution of forest-trees is a cutting of

unacceptable tree species out of condition and afforestation of new ones of good quality in genetic and technical sense.

Under afforestation in mature non-regenerated forest is understood the afforestation carried out in mature forest (at age for main cutting) for which natural regeneration is not sufficient.

Afforestation of sparse forests is carried out on areas with small number of trees per unit of area.

Establishment of two-storeyed plantations means afforestation of given forested areas by planting of saplings of appropriate tree species and is designed for increase of their productivity.

Establishment of intensive plantations covers the afforestation of areas with very good soil and climatic conditions with appropriate tree species aiming at speeded accumulation of wood mass.

Reforestation of crops is the afforestation of artificially established forest areas where the density of saplings is lower than the expected one.

The reforestation of crops area of artificial forests are excluded from the total afforestation area.

Growing of crops includes works undertaken for supporting the initial growth of the saplings (cutting of shoots, digging, etc.).

Support of natural regeneration includes all works done in order to facilitate the germination of seeds fallen down from the trees.

Fire-precaution mineralized strips are cuttings in the forests covered with inert materials (sand, ballast and other materials) aiming at limitation of fire in fire hazard forest areas.

Main cutting is a cutting in mature plantations for timber production and natural regeneration protection.

Thinning and cleaning are regular cuttings in young and middle aged plantations with a view to regulating their species structure improving the growing conditions and quality of timber production.