

Methodology

Employees and wages

(Tab. 1.1, 2.1 – 2.4)

Average registered number of employees (actual persons) encompasses all categories of permanent, seasonal and temporary employees contracted for work by the employer. The arithmetic mean of average numbers of employees. The average registered number of employees - **full-time equivalent** is the average registered number of employees (headcount) by their hours of work in relation to full-time working hours as determined by the employer.

Wages excluding other personnel expenses include basic wages and salaries, payments additional to wage or salary, bonuses, compensation for wages and salaries, bonuses for standby duty, and other wage or salary components charged to be paid to employees in a given period. They are gross wages.

Average monthly gross wage is the proportion of wages, excluding other personnel expenses, per registered employee per month.

Afforestation/reforestation

(Tab. 1.5, 1.7, 2.6 – 2.8)

Afforestation/reforestation refers to artificial afforestation (including established forest plantations) and reforestation (artificial forest regeneration) by sowing and planting (natural regeneration of forest is excluded). Afforested and reforested areas are included, incl. improvement of forest stands and natural seedings by planting converted into the fully afforested/reforested area. Since 2002, due to changes in methods, artificial regeneration under an existing stand (underplanting and undersowing) is included.

Roundwood removals

(Tab. 1.3, 1.5, 1.8, 2.9 – 2.11)

Roundwood removals comprise volume of large timber and a part of small timber (felling residues are not included), incl. self-production. Large timber is a wood volume of aboveground part of tree with the minimum diameter of 7 cm over bark. The timber from felling or silvicultural activities is counted, incl. salvage felling.

Salvage felling includes data for all kinds of salvage fellings and calamities (abiotic and biotic causes). It includes also dead standing trees, isolated breaks, uprooting, all volume of trap trees felled with the aim to trap 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 passed on to those who remove timber fully or partly for a fixed charge, possibly free of charge. The self-production of wood supplies the population with fuelwood particularly and is practised in compliance with specific regulations and instructions.

Deliveries of roundwood

(Tab. 1.4, 2.12 – 2.13)

Deliveries of roundwood include the volume of large timber and a part of small 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 a wood volume of aboveground part of tree with the minimum diameter of 7 cm over bark.

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, which are particularly used for energy purposes.

Types of forest-managing enterprises

(Tab. 2.1 - 2.5)

The following breakdown by type of forest-managing enterprise has been chosen:

- **state forests**, i.e. forests managed 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);
- **municipal forests**, i.e. forests managed by municipalities irrespective of the way of management;
- **private forests**, i.e. forests managed by natural persons and forestry companies;
- **other forests**, i.e. forests managed 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.

Supplementary data

(Tab. 1.6, 1.9)

Forest nursery is a land designated for production of planting stock. The area of all kinds of forest nurseries is included.

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

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 for the purpose of optimising 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. Volume is included into thinning only if the skidding and cleared tract is established a long time before thinning is carried out.