

Methodological notes

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 number 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 determined by the employer. **Manual workers** are included in groups 6–9 of the Classification of Occupations.

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

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

Afforestation/reforestation

(Tab. 1.5, 1.7, 2.6 – 2.8)

Afforestation/reforestation refers to artificial afforestation and reforestation (artificial forest regeneration) by sowing and planting (natural regeneration of forest is excluded). Afforested and reforested areas are included as well as improvement of forest stands and natural seedings by planting (converted into fully afforested/reforested area). Since 2002, artificial regeneration under existing stands (underplanting and undersowing) is included.

Roundwood removals

(Tab. 1.3, 1.5, 1.8, 2.9 – 2.11)

Roundwood removals comprise the volume of large timber and a part of small timber (felling residues are not included) incl. self-production. Large timber is the wood volume of aboveground part of a tree with 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 felling and calamities (abiotic and biotic causes). It includes also dead standing trees, isolated breaks, uprooting, all the volume of trap trees felled for trapping bark beetles, and individual trees in which harmful insects (bark beetles, etc.) spend winter. Salvage felling (processed) comprises the volume of timber processed within salvage felling.

Self-production refers to felling passed on to those who remove timber fully or partly for a fixed charge, possibly free of charge. The self-production of wood is intended to supply the population, particularly with fuelwood, 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 removed and delivered to domestic and foreign customers and for self-consumption irrespective of the place of delivery (felling residues and forest chips are not included). Large timber is a wood volume of aboveground part of tree with minimum diameter of 7 cm over bark.

Sawlogs and veneer logs include resonance logs, veneer logs and other special logs, sawlogs, logs for pole production, as well as mine logs and mine timber, and pole timber.

Pulpwood and other industrial roundwood include pulpwood - timber for production of pulp and boards on wood basis and of timber for groundwood production (groundwood - pulp used for paper production).

Forest (wood) chips include forest biomass processed by appropriate machines (e.g. wood chippers). The processed material is particularly a residual material (felling residues and the like) from felling, cleaning and thinning. Produced forest chips contain particles of wood, bark, foliage, twigs, and other components. It is used mainly 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 their 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, churches, foundations, etc. These forests make a part of private forests in a more general classification.

Supplementary data

(Tab. 1.6, 1.9)

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

Forest soil reclamation includes all work aimed at improving land capability in general and in particular at ensuring optimum water regime of soil. This work includes for example irrigation and drainage.

Damage caused by game (assessment of damages caused by game) refers to the total amount of compensations which forest owners received from hunting ground holders for damage caused by game, or assessment of damages caused by game included in own hunting ground costs.

Cleaning is treatment of young-growth forest stands aimed at reducing stand density and optimising health and quality conditions of a forest stand. The total area of cleaning and cut of weed trees is counted in, including cleaning of riparian stands.

Thinning refers to treatment of premature forest stands (following-up to cleaning) for the purpose of optimising stand properties in terms of wood production, resistance and stability. Especially management of stand composition and structure, morphological tending of stands and stand stabilisation are included. Thinning is realised by removing economically inappropriate and undesirable forest stand components in favour of desirable ones.