

**Forestry Commission**

# Forestry Statistics 2006

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## Glossary

### **Ancient woodland**

Woodland which has been in continuous existence since 1600 (1750 in Scotland)

### **ASNW**

Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland

### **ASSI**

Area of Special Scientific Interest - the Northern Ireland equivalent of SSSI

### **Boreal region**

Region of forest areas of the Northern Temperate Zone: dominated by coniferous trees such as spruce, fir and pine

### **Broadleaf**

Trees which do not have needles or cones (a few, such as alder, have cone-like structures for their seeds which are not true cones)

### **BWW**

Better Woodlands for Wales, launched in December 2005.

### **Cement bonded particleboard**

Sheet material manufactured under pressure, based on wood and other vegetable particles bound with hydraulic cement and possibly containing additives

### **Chipboard**

(see Particleboard)

### **Coated**

A term applied to any type of paper whose surface has been treated in such a way as to apply a coating in order to enhance its finish characteristics. The coating consists of a layer of coating materials such as clay, various pigments and/or special substances in combination with adhesives of some type, varnish or lacquer. The coating is used to improve the surface characteristic of the paper, e.g., opacity, smoothness, colour, printing quality

### **Conifer**

Trees with needles and cones

### **Coppice**

Trees which are cut near ground level (or sometimes higher in which case they are pollards), causing them to produce many small shoots. These shoots are harvested every few years at a relatively early age for products such as staves, fencing, fuel and charcoal. 'Coppice with standards' includes scattered trees that are left to grow as normal ('standards')

### **DARDNI**

Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Northern Ireland

### **Defra**

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

### **ECS**

Energy Crop Scheme

## **ERDP**

England Rural Development Programme

## **Establishment**

The first five to ten years or formative period that ends once young trees are of sufficient size that, given adequate protection, they are likely to survive at the required stocking.

## **EWGS**

English Woodland Grant Scheme, launched in July 2005.

## **FAO**

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation

## **FC**

Forestry Commission: the government department responsible for forestry matters in Great Britain. The responsibility for forestry is devolved to ministers in the Scottish Parliament and Welsh Assembly, but the executive functions are exercised throughout Great Britain by the FC

## **FE**

Forest Enterprise: the agencies or parts of the Forestry Commission responsible for managing the FC forest estate

## **Fibreboard**

Panel material with thickness equal to or greater than 1.5mm, manufactured from lignocellulosic fibres with application of heat and/or pressure. The bond is derived either from the felting of the fibres and their inherent adhesive properties or from a synthetic binder added to the fibres

## **FNR**

Forest Nature Reserve

## **Forest**

In the United Kingdom, there is no formal definition of 'forest'; the term is often used for large areas (especially conifers) or for old Royal hunting preserves such as the New Forest or the Forest of Dean.

## **FRA**

Forest Resources Assessment

## **FS**

Northern Ireland Forest Service (an agency of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development)

## **FSC**

Forest Stewardship Council

## **FWPS**

Farm Woodland Premium Scheme

## **GB**

Great Britain: England, Scotland and Wales

## **GIS**

Geographic Information System

## **Green tonne**

Weight measurement of timber fresh felled before any natural or artificial drying has occurred

## **ha**

hectare (2.471 acres)

## **Hardwood**

The wood of broadleaved trees, a term sometimes used for the broadleaved trees themselves

## **High forest**

Trees capable of growing to be suitable for timber production (compare with coppice)

## **LNR**

Local Nature Reserve

## **MDF (medium-density fibreboard)**

Wood fibreboard made by a dry process in which the primary bond is derived from a bonding agent, and having a density usually exceeding 600 kg m<sup>3</sup>

## **Miscanthus**

Woody, perennial rhizomatous grasses originating from Asia

## **Native species**

Species that have arrived and inhabited an area naturally, without deliberate assistance by man. For trees and shrubs in the United Kingdom usually taken to mean those present after post-glacial recolonisation and before historic times. Some species are only native in particular regions - hence locally native

## **Natural colonisation**

Creation of new woodland by natural means, i.e. without sowing or planting

## **Natural regeneration**

Regeneration of existing woodland by natural means, i.e. without sowing or planting

## **New planting**

Establishing woodland on ground that was not woodland in the recent past

## **NGO**

Non-government organisation(s)

## **NI**

Northern Ireland

## **NIWT**

National Inventory of Woodland and Trees

## **NNR**

National Nature Reserve

## **NT**

National Trust

## **NTS**

National Trust for Scotland

## **ONS**

Office for National Statistics

## **Origin**

The original natural genetic source

## **OSB (oriented strand board)**

Multi-layered board made from strands of wood of a predetermined shape and thickness together with a binder. The strands in the external layers are aligned and parallel to the board length or width

## **OSNW**

Other (not ancient) Semi-Natural Woodland

## **Overbark**

The volume of wood including the bark. Can be either standing volume or felled volume

## **Particleboard**

Panel material manufactured under pressure and heat from particles of wood (wood (also chipboard) flakes, chips, shavings, sawdust) in particle form, with the addition of an adhesive

## **PAWS**

Plantation on an ancient woodland site

## **PEFC**

Programme for Endorsement of Forest Certification

## **Plywood**

Woodbased panel consisting of an assembly of layers bonded together with the direction of the grain in adjacent layers, usually at right angles. (Not made in the UK)

## **Pulp**

A fibrous material produced by mechanically or chemically reducing wood into their component parts from which pulp, paper and paperboard sheets are formed after proper slushing and treatment or used for dissolving purposes (dissolving pulp or chemical cellulose) to make rayon, plastics, and other synthetic products. Sometimes called wood pulp

## **Recovered**

Either industrial process by-products (e.g. offcuts or fines from a board manufacturing mill, furniture factory, joinery or construction) or from post-consumer waste wood (e.g. pallets, construction waste) after the stage of recovery or reclamation for purposes of recycling

## **Restocking**

The replanting of an area after trees are removed

## **Roundwood**

Logs and small branches (small roundwood)

## **RSPB**

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

## **SAC**

Special Area of Conservation

## **Sawlogs**

Material of at least 14 cm top diameter that is destined to be sawn into planks or boards

## **Sawmill products**

Materials including wood chips, sawdust and bark which arise during the conversion of logs to sawn timber. Most used as inputs to other wood processing industries, or sold for other uses. Formerly called sawmill residues or co-products

## **Sawnwood**

Sawn timber - timber that has been cut into planks or boards from logs

## **Scrub**

Area of poorly formed trees or bushes unsuitable for conversion to timber

## **SEERAD**

Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Development

## **Semi-natural**

Woodland with natural characteristics (predominantly native species of trees, ground plants and animals) where wood production is not a primary objective; this term is used rather than natural because the woodland may have originally been planted or have been managed for wood production in the past

## **SFGS**

Scottish Forestry Grant Scheme. Introduced in June 2003 to replace the Woodland Grant Scheme in Scotland

## **Silviculture**

The care and cultivation of forest trees

## **Softwood**

The wood of coniferous trees or conifers themselves

## **SPA**

Special Protection Area

## **SRC**

Short rotation coppice (either willow or poplar)

## **SSSI**

Site of special scientific interest (the equivalent designation in Northern Ireland is ASSI)

## **Standing volume**

Measurement of quantity before trees are felled. Usually expressed as cubic metres overbark standing

## **Thinning**

A proportion of stems removed in order to give the best stems space and light to grow into a more valuable crop. This is usually carried out some time after canopy closure and may be repeated at intervals. It is a necessary operation in the production of quality timber. A temporary reduction in standing volume will result

## **UK**

United Kingdom: Great Britain and Northern Ireland

## **UKFPA**

United Kingdom Forest Products Association

## **UN ECE**

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, responsible for the Temperate and Boreal Forest Resource Assessment and for compiling international statistics on production and trade of wood products

## **Underbark**

The volume of wood excluding the bark

## **Veneer**

A thin layer of wood, produced by peeling or slicing, used for decorative purposes. Veneers are usually applied to less expensive or less attractive substitutes including solid timber, woodbased sheet materials, etc.

## **WAG**

Welsh Assembly Government

## **WGS**

Woodland Grant Scheme.

## **Woodland**

Land under stands of trees with a canopy cover of at least 20% (25% in Northern Ireland), or having the potential to achieve this, including integral open space, and including felled areas that are awaiting restocking

## **WRME**

Wood Raw Material Equivalent - the volume of trees required to produce a wood product. Can be measured underbark or overbark.

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