

Forestry

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

Croatian Bureau of Statistics – Sources, Coverage, Definitions

<https://www.dzs.hr/Eng/DBHomepages/Agriculture/Forestry/methodology.htm>

Source and methods of data collection

Data on forestry products and felled timber until 2013 were obtained by collection and processing of data on reporting units engaged in the forestry and timber felling activity as defined in the NKD 2007. section A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, division 02 Forestry and logging.

Since 2014, data related to forestry have been taken over from the Directory of Forestry of the Ministry of Agriculture as well as from the limited liability company Hrvatske šume as an administrative data source.

Data on production of forestry products have been harmonised since 2014 with the international Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (JFSQ), which is submitted to Eurostat and other relevant institutions at the annual level.

Coverage and comparability

Reporting units referred to in the data are forest management offices of the limited liability company Hrvatske šume and of other legal entities classified into activities defined in section A Agriculture, forestry and fishing, division 02 Forestry and logging, as well as legal entities classified into other activities but engaged in the forestry, logging and related service activities.

Definitions

Forest is considered, as defined in Article 4 of the Forests Act (NN, Nos 140/05, 82/06, 129/08, 80/10, 124/10, 25/12, 68/12, 148/13 and 94/14), a land overgrown with forest stand on the area of more than 10 ares. Forest is also considered: forest nurseries and seed plantations as integrated part of the forest, forest infrastructure, fire lanes and other small open spaces within the forest, forests in protected areas according to a special law, forests of special ecological, scientific, historical or spiritual importance, forest windcreens and protection zones – protection belts of trees with a surface of more than 10 ares and 20 m width.

Other forest land encompasses non-overgrown non-production land (lanes, light lanes near roads, power-transmission lines, pipelines etc.) as well as non-overgrown production land (clearings, smooth rocky grounds, reed patches etc.).

Arid land encompasses forest roads of more than 5 meters width, water paths, channels, swamps, harsh karst, areas under construction establishments, gravel pits, stone pits etc.

Logs (of non-coniferous and coniferous wood) are parts of timber intended for further processing by sawing, sometimes by cutting and peeling, as they have good physical and chemical characteristics, so they are intended to be industrially processed. It includes logs for cutting and logs for veneer and peeling.

Industrial roundwood (non-coniferous and coniferous) includes all kinds of wood suitable for mechanical processing, such as sawlogs and veneer logs, mining timber, transmission-line and telephone-line pylons as well as other oval timber.

Pulpwood is round and chopped wood of conifers, beech and soft non-coniferous wood. It is used in the production of cellulose and artificial fibres.

Fuel wood (of non-coniferous and coniferous wood) is intended either to be used directly as fuel or for the production of charcoal. It is a kind of wood whose worming capacity is exploited. Therefore, their level of dryness, dimensions and the way how they are arranged are very important characteristics. According to the type of wood, there is a hard fuel wood (beech wood, hornbeam wood, Turkey oak wood and oak wood) and soft fuel wood (birch wood, poplar-wood, willow wood, alder wood).

Other industrial roundwood (wood in the rough) includes small technical wood suitable for the production of wooden props, poles, various laths and pillars for fences, handles for various tools and similar. They are made of stump flanges, sweet chestnut, ash-tree, cornelian cherry, sweet and sour cherry etc. They are chopped in winter.