

## Appendix A – Terminology

### Clearcut area; clearfell area

*In Romanian: Tăiere rasă*

*Explanatory video:*

Tăieri în benzi alăturate: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dFRFclPI9ms>

Tăieri în benzi alterne: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-UPrUPQigto>

*Definition (author's translation):*

Harvest cutting through which the harvestable mature stand on a given surface is removed in its entirety, with the purpose of regeneration.

*Note:*

In Romania, clearcutting is only allowed in small parcels (under 3 hectares) or in strips, in situations when regeneration under shelterwood is not possible.

*Source:*

Carcea, F. and Dissescu R. 2014. *Terminologia Amenajării Pădurilor: Termeni și definiții în limba română. Echivalențe în germană, engleză, franceză, spaniolă, italiană, portugheză, maghiară și japoneză*. International Union of Forestry Research Organizations Secretariat

### Coppice; coppice with reserves

*In Romanian: Crâng; crâng cu rezerve*

*Explanatory video:*

Tratamentul crângului simplu: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YojdLH0Vr20>

Tratamentul crângului cu rezerve: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AeGTA\\_fTycl](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AeGTA_fTycl)

*Definition (author's translation):*

Forest which is harvested at a relatively early age, and which regenerates through vegetative ways.

*Note:*

In Romania, the 'coppice with reserves' system has been more widely used, the reserves are usually part of a single generation. Increasingly rare practice.

### Final cutting; final felling

*In Romanian: Tăiere definitivă; tăiere de racordare*

*Definition (author's translation):*

The last harvest cutting from silvicultural systems with repeated localized harvest cuttings and with shelterwood regeneration.

*Note:*

The term "tăiere definitivă" is used in the case of shelterwood systems, while the term "tăiere de racordare" in the case of group selection systems.

*Source:*

Carcea, F. and Dissescu R. 2014. *Terminologia Amenajării Pădurilor: Termeni și definiții în limba română. Echivalente în germană, engleză, franceză, spaniolă, italiană, portugheză, maghiară și japoneză.* International Union of Forestry Research Organizations Secretariat

## **Forest – International definition**

*In Romanian: Pădure*

*Definition:*

Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use. Explanatory notes:

1. Forest is determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 meters.
2. Includes areas with young trees that have not yet reached but which are expected to reach a canopy cover of at least 10 percent and tree height of 5 meters or more. It also includes areas that are temporarily unstocked due to clear-cutting as part of a forest management practice or natural disasters, and which are expected to be regenerated within 5 years. Local conditions may, in exceptional cases, justify that a longer time frame is used.
3. Includes forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of specific environmental, scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest.
4. Includes windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 hectares and width of more than 20 meters.
5. Includes abandoned shifting cultivation land with a regeneration of trees that have, or are expected to reach, a canopy cover of at least 10 percent and tree height of at least 5 meters.
6. Includes areas with mangroves in tidal zones, regardless whether this area is classified as land area or not.
7. Includes rubberwood, cork oak and Christmas tree plantations.
8. Includes areas with bamboo and palms provided that land use, height and canopy cover criteria are met.

9. Excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems, such as fruit tree plantations, oil palm plantations, olive orchards and agroforestry systems when crops are grown under tree cover. Note: Some agroforestry systems such as the “Taungya” system where crops are grown only during the first years of the forest rotation should be classified as forest.

*Source:*

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2012. *Forest Resources Assessment Working Paper - FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions*. <http://www.fao.org/3/ap862e/ap862e00.pdf>, accessed on 11.04.2019.

## **Forest – Romanian definition by law**

*In Romanian: Pădure*

*Definition:*

Land spanning at least 0.25 hectares with trees, and are included in the National Forest Fund; trees should reach more than 5 meters height at maturity, in normal conditions of vegetation. The term forest includes:

- a) forests included in forest management plans on the 1st of January 1990, as well as those included at a later date in forest management plans, according to the law.
- b) forest belts;
- c) thickets of dwarf mountain pine;
- d) forested pastures with a stand density equal to or greater than 0.4, calculated exclusively at the level of terrain effectively covered with forestry vegetation.

*Source:*

Romanian Parliament. 2016. *Forestry Code (Law nr. 46/2008) - Republished and Updated 2016*.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2015. *The Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015 Country Report Romania*. <http://www.fao.org/3/a-az315e.pdf>, accessed on 07.04.2019.

## **Group advancement felling**

*In Romanian: Tăiere de dezvoltare a nucleelor de regenerare*

*Definition (author's translation):*

Harvest cutting, the purpose of which is to enlarge the regeneration points/nuclei, thus creating more ideal development conditions for the established pre-thicket.

*Source:*

Carcea, F. and Dissescu R. 2014. *Terminologia Amenajării Pădurilor: Termeni și definiții în limba română. Echivalențe în germană, engleză, franceză, spaniolă, italiană, portugheză, maghiară și japoneză*. International Union of Forestry Research Organizations Secretariat

## Group selection system; group selection management

*In Romanian: Tratamentul regenerărilor/tăierilor progresive, în ochiuri*

*Explanatory video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TaNCee6rCGo>*

*Definition (author's translation):*

Silvicultural system with repeated harvest cuttings and regenerations along edges, applied progressively over a period of 15-30 years, in circles of variable dimensions, depending on the species and local conditions. Characteristics include: circular harvest cuttings with the purpose of opening up the space in order to promote the growth of the pre-thicket; also to eventually promote the favorable development of the pre-thicket; the final felling, comprised of the extraction of the trees remaining between the circles/regeneration zones.

*Source:*

Carcea, F. and Dissescu R. 2014. *Terminologia Amenajării Pădurilor: Termeni și definiții în limba română. Echivalente în germană, engleză, franceză, spaniolă, italiană, portugheză, maghiară și japoneză*. International Union of Forestry Research Organizations Secretariat

## High forest

*In Romanian: Codru*

*Definition (author's translation):*

Forest whose trees are harvested at old age, and whose regeneration is ensured through seeds.

*Note:*

The term "high forest" is used also for defining a developmental stage of a forest stand, distinguished in the following manner: forest stand in the stage "middle high forest" (with a diameter of 36-50 cm) and forest stand in the stage "old high forest" (with a diameter of over 50cm).

*Source:*

Carcea, F. and Dissescu R. 2014. *Terminologia Amenajării Pădurilor: Termeni și definiții în limba română. Echivalente în germană, engleză, franceză, spaniolă, italiană, portugheză, maghiară și japoneză*. International Union of Forestry Research Organizations Secretariat

## National Forest Fund

*In Romanian: Fondul Forestier Național*

*Definition:*

All the forests, land destined for afforestation, those serving the needs of the forest cultivation, production or management, ponds, beds of the creeks and other land for forestry destination and unproductive, regardless of ownership. It includes:

- a) forests;
- b) land under regeneration and plantations established for forestry purposes;
- c) land for afforestation: degraded land and land without trees, established by law to be afforested;
- d) land that serve the needs of culture: nurseries, greenhouses, orchards and crops parent;
- e) land that serve the needs of forest production: willow cultures, Christmas trees, fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs;
- f) land that serve the needs of forest administration: land destined for ensuring game food and production of forage, land for temporary use by forestry staff;
- g) land occupied by constructions and related courts: administrative premises, cottages, pheasant farms, trout farms, game farms, forest roads and forest transportation means, industrial areas, other technical facilities specific to forest sector;
- h) ponds, creek beds and unproductive land included into forest management plans;
- i) windbreaks ;
- j) Pinus mugo stands;
- k) afforested pastures with canopy cover more or equal than 40 percent, calculated only for the actual area occupied by forest vegetation

*Source:*

Romanian Parliament. 2016. **Forestry Code (Law nr. 46/2008) - Republished and Updated 2016.**

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2015. **The Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015 Country Report Romania.** <http://www.fao.org/3/a-az315e.pdf>, accessed on 07.04.2019.

## **Overhead release felling**

*In Romanian: Tăiere de punere în lumină*

*Definition (author's translation):*

Tăiere prin care se urmărește crearea condițiilor de dezvoltare a semințișurilor instalate în cadrul tratamentelor cu regenerare sub adăpost.

*Note:*

Este utilizat și termenul de "tăiere de dezvoltare" în special în cazul tratamentului regenerărilor tăierilor successive.

*Source:*

Carcea, F. and Dissescu R. 2014. **Terminologia Amenajării Pădurilor: Termeni și definiții în limba română. Echivalente în germană, engleză, franceză, spaniolă, italiană, portugheză, maghiară și japoneză.** International Union of Forestry Research Organizations Secretariat

## **Pre-thicket**

*In Romanian: Semințiș*

*Definition (author's translation):*

Development stage of forest stands: from the end of the natural regeneration process (natural pre-thicket or coppice shoots) until the closing of the stage,

*Source:*

Carcea, F. and Dissescu R. 2014. *Terminologia Amenajării Pădurilor: Termeni și definiții în limba română. Echivalențe în germană, engleză, franceză, spaniolă, italiană, portugheză, maghiară și japoneză.* International Union of Forestry Research Organizations Secretariat

## **Regeneration under shelterwood**

*In Romanian: Regenerare sub adăpost*

*Definition (author's translation):*

Regeneration under the shelter of the old stand, specific to the silvicultural methods within which the stand harvesting occurs over repeated cuttings. The shelter can also be lateral (in the case of strip cutting systems).

*Source:*

Carcea, F. and Dissescu R. 2014. *Terminologia Amenajării Pădurilor: Termeni și definiții în limba română. Echivalențe în germană, engleză, franceză, spaniolă, italiană, portugheză, maghiară și japoneză.* International Union of Forestry Research Organizations Secretariat

## **Seed cutting; seed felling**

*In Romanian: Tăiere de însămânțare*

*Definition (author's translation):*

Harvest cutting that opens up a forest stand so as to create the conditions necessary for its regeneration: as a rule of thumb, this is the first cutting that occurs in shelterwood systems.

*Source:*

Carcea, F. and Dissescu R. 2014. *Terminologia Amenajării Pădurilor: Termeni și definiții în limba română. Echivalențe în germană, engleză, franceză, spaniolă, italiană, portugheză, maghiară și japoneză.* International Union of Forestry Research Organizations Secretariat

## **Selection cutting; selection system; single tree selection system**

*In Romanian: Tăiere grădinărită; tratamentul codrului grădinărit; tratamentul regenerărilor/tăierilor grădinărite*

*Explanatory video:* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mZVRdUv5Nkg>

*Definition (author's translation):*

The most intensive silvicultural system applied in high forests. It is characterised by repeated harvest cuts and a continuous regeneration process. The result is an ensemble of trees of different ages and dimensions, of the species corresponding to the site and goals in question. This silvicultural system ensures the most efficient use of the site, through the vertical structure of the resulting forest stand.

*Note:*

When examining the nature of the intervention, this silvicultural system can be classified as either “single selection” or “group selection”. The prescribed yield, established separately for each strand, can be harvest yearly, or – usually – over 10 year rotations.

*Source:*

Carcea, F. and Dissescu R. 2014. *Terminologia Amenajării Pădurilor: Termeni și definiții în limba română. Echivalențe în germană, engleză, franceză, spaniolă, italiană, portugheză, maghiară și japoneză.* International Union of Forestry Research Organizations Secretariat

## **Shelterwood method; shelterwood system**

*In Romanian: Tratamentul regenerărilor/tăierilor succesive*

*Explanatory video:* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jtZ3mEVT5E4>

*Definition (author's translation):*

The term “succesiv” in Romanian refers to those shelterwood systems that are characterised by three or more successive interventions (seed cuttings, overhead release fellings and final fellings) carried out over a period of 10-20 (30) years, depending on the forest composition.

*Note:*

In Romania, this system is generally applied to even aged birch forests that do not fulfil any special protection functions, as well as in the cases of some pine and larch stands.

*Source:*

Carcea, F. and Dissescu R. 2014. *Terminologia Amenajării Pădurilor: Termeni și definiții în limba română. Echivalențe în germană, engleză, franceză, spaniolă, italiană, portugheză, maghiară și japoneză.* International Union of Forestry Research Organizations Secretariat

## **Silvicultural system**

*In Romanian: Tratament*

*Definition (author's translation):*

The regeneration technology that ensures the renewal of the harvestable forest stands. The goal is to ensure both the permanence of the forest, as well as the functions attributed to the forest stands in question.

*Note:*

From a wider management standpoint, this entails the ensemble of silvicultural measures through which the stands are managed – from their establishment to their harvesting and regeneration – towards optimal structures, corresponding to the functions that have been attributed to them.

*Source:*

Carcea, F. and Dissescu R. 2014. *Terminologia Amenajării Pădurilor: Termeni și definiții în limba română. Echivalențe în germană, engleză, franceză, spaniolă, italiană, portugheză, maghiară și japoneză.* International Union of Forestry Research Organizations Secretariat

### **Strip cutting system; strip felling system**

*In Romanian: Tratamentul cu regenerări/tăieri în margine de masiv*

*Explanatory video:*

Tăieri în benzi alăturate: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dFRFclPI9ms>

Tăieri în benzi alterne: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-UPrUPQigto>

*Definition (author's translation):*

Generic description for high forest silvicultural systems based on natural regeneration – either successive or progressive- applied in relatively narrow strips along the edge of the stand. The harvest cuttings are applied successively along parallel strips, advancing, as a rule of thumb, against the direction of the dominant wind, until the entire stand has been harvested and regenerated, or until the edge of the territory assigned for harvesting by management has been reached.

*Source:*

Carcea, F. and Dissescu R. 2014. *Terminologia Amenajării Pădurilor: Termeni și definiții în limba română. Echivalențe în germană, engleză, franceză, spaniolă, italiană, portugheză, maghiară și japoneză.* International Union of Forestry Research Organizations Secretariat