

### Annex 3. Terms and definitions

**Communal Ownership (UNECE/FAO TBFRA 2000 Database)-** Forest/other wooded land owned by communes, cities and municipalities.

**Community forests-** forests owned by a group linked by their geographical location (a community of place), or a group linked by common aims and interests (a community of interests), or by common background or characteristics (community of identity).

**Forest industries, foundations or companies, owned by (UNECE/FAO TBFRA 2000 Database)-** Forest and other wooded land owned by private wood- processing enterprises, companies or industries.

**Forests owned by other private institutions like church (UNECE/FAO TBFRA 2000 Database)-** Forest/other wooded land owned by private corporations, co-cooperatives or institutions (religious, educational, pension or investment, nature conservation, societies, etc.)

**Geb.K. Gebietskörperschaften-** Territorial authority – a type of public forests holding.

**Kleinwald – bäuerlicher Wald- SMALL SCALE FOREST OWNERSHIPS <200 ha:** This category is seen as fragmented private forest ownership in Austria. The thinning backlogs are predominantly located in small scale forests where less than half of the annual increment is harvested. In area terms half of the Austrian forests are owned by small scale forest owners (Weiss G., Huber W., Schwarzbauer P., 2010).

**Forest (FRA-FAO 2000)-** Land with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent and area of more than 0.5 ha. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 m at maturity. May consist either of closed forest formations where trees of various storeys and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground; or of open forest formations with a continuous vegetation cover in which tree crown cover exceeds 10 percent. Young natural stands and all plantations established for forestry purposes which have yet to reach a crown density of 10 percent or tree height of 5m are included under forest, as are areas normally forming part of the forest area which are temporarily unstocked as a result of human intervention or natural causes but which are expected to revert to forest. Includes: Forest nurseries and seed orchards that constitute an integral part of the forest; forest roads, cleared tracts, firebreaks and other small open areas within the forest; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of special environmental, scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest; windbreaks and shelterbelts of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and a width of more than 20 m. Rubberwood plantations and cork oak stands are included. Excludes: Land predominantly used for agricultural practices.

**Nationals definitions of Forests (see Annex 1).**

**Other ownership (FRA 2010)-** Other kinds of ownership not classified either as “Public ownership” or as “Private ownership”. Also includes areas where ownership is unclear or disputed.

**Private ownership (FRA 2010)-** Forest owned by individuals, families, communities, private co-operatives, corporations and other business entities, private religious and educational institutions, pension or investment funds, NGOs, nature conservation associations and other private institutions.

**Provincial Ownership (UNECE/FAO TBFRA 2000 Database)-** Forest/other wooded land owned by provincial governments, or by provincial government-owned corporations.

**Public ownership (FRA 2010)-** Forest owned by the State; or administrative units of the public administration; or by institutions or corporations owned by the public administration.

**Reference period (UNECE/FAO TBFRA 2000 Database)** - The year or years during which the national forest inventory or other method of collection of the data reported in the forest resources assessment was carried out.

**Regional forests-** Forest/other wooded land owned by regional governments, or by regional government-owned corporations.

**State ownership (UNECE/FAO TBFRA 2000 Database)-** Forest/other wooded land owned by national and state governments, or by government-owned corporations.