

spanish standard

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TITLE

Sustainable Forest Management

Vocabulary, terminology and definitions

NORMATIVE

REMARKS

FOREWORD

This standard has been prepared by the Technical Committee AEN/CTN 162 *Sustainable Forest Management* the Secretariat of which is held by AENOR.

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0 INTRODUCTION

Communication is important to the implementation and operation of a Sustainable Forest Management System. It will be most effective if there is a common understanding of the terms used.

Sustainable Forest Management standards use technical and diverse specialised terms and a number of them are defined here which may be encountered in a standard or document drafted by other organisations, in an effort to encourage standardisation and reduce the risk of ambiguity.

There are other concepts in the field of Sustainable Forestry Management which are not defined here, which may be found in the specialised bibliography.

1 SCOPE

This standard defines a set of technical terms applying to sustainable forest management used in standards drafted in the field. The definitions given are valid in the field, and the terms defined here may have broader meaning than that given.

2 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

2.1 forestry auditor: A person qualified to run Sustainable Forest Management audits under the direction of a lead forestry auditor.

2.2 lead forestry auditor: A person qualified to direct and run Sustainable Forest Management audits.

2.3 forest certification: A procedure whereby a third party provides written assurance that the forest management is conform to technical requirements.

2.4 criterion: The type of condition or procedure by which sustainable forestry management can be evaluated.

2.5 sustainable development: Meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Brundtland Report).

2.6 regional forestry guidelines: A tool for organising forestry management (species, spell, planning systems, etc.), generally necessary for public forests and the granting of incentives¹⁾.

2.7 biological diversity: The total specific, taxonomic or genetic wealth in the management unit, including intraspecies, interspecies and ecosystem diversity.

2.8 document: Submitted by the forestry manager, defining the procedure for implementation of the activities which fulfil the objectives.

2.9 ecotone: The plant web in terms of size, shape and variable nature maintained or managed in the transitional areas between different properties, habitats or land uses.

2.10 forestry certification body: The independent third party which assesses and certifies the Forestry Management System against current UNE standards on Sustainable Forestry Management and in accordance with the Spanish Paneuropean forestry certification system.

1) PORN, PRUG, special schemes, forestry production plans, etc.

2.11 protected space: An area legally declared as such a space and managed in terms of conservation and improvement to ecosystems there of high ecological value.

2.12 significant species: A species found in the management unit which is outstanding because of its abundance, rarity or its endemic nature, or because it is included in catalogues of species which are threatened or must be protected.

2.13 nutrient status: Measure of the degree to which an organism's nutrient requirements are met in certain conditions.

2.14 source of information: Base data used by the forestry manager to draft documents.

2.15 sustainable forest management: The stewardship and use of forest and forest land in a way and at a rate that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality and their potential now and in the future to fulfil relevant ecological, economic and social functions, at local, national and global levels, and does not cause damage to other ecosystems (Helsinki Ministerial Conference, 1993).

2.16 forest manager: An individual or legal entity responsible for operations to manage the forest resource and enterprise and the system and structure of management, planning and fieldwork.

2.17 a singular habitat: A normally small area of the management unit which is special because of natural characteristics worthy of conservation.

2.18 indicator: A quantitative, descriptive or mixed parameter which, being subject to periodic monitoring, demonstrates the direction of change.

NOTE – An indicator describes the content of the criterion objectively and unambiguously.

2.19 inventory: A mathematically reliable survey of the management unit's forestry variables.

2.20 forest; forest land: Land on which tree, shrub, scrub or herbaceous species grow whether spontaneously or from seeding or planting, and when not characteristics or the objective of agricultural cultivation.

2.21 natural forest: Forest/other wooded land which shows natural forest dynamics, such as natural tree composition, occurrence of dead wood, natural age structure and natural regeneration processes, the area of which is large enough to maintain its natural characteristics and where there has been in known significant human intervention or where the last significant human intervention was long enough age to have allowed the natural species composition and processes to have become re-established.

2.22 protective forest: An area which has been classified as such, with the predominant function of protecting the soil and water cycle, and to prevent slips, irrespective of ownership and where the management and change of use is being handled legally.

2.23 seminatural forest: Forest formation which is neither natural forest nor plantation.

2.24 management plan: A set of documents containing the management directives in the activities there, and controlled by the manager. The following are understood as management plans: planning projects, technical management plans, simple management plans, management unit forest plans or the like, the adjustment to current legislation, all approved by the relevant authorities or, alternatively, with the endorsement of professional forestry associations (Forestry Engineers and Technical Forestry Engineers). If the management unit takes in more than one management plan, a framework document is drawn up clearly establishing the responsibilities.

2.25 plantation: A forest stand established by seeding or planting in the process of afforestation or reforestation, they are either of:

- introduced species, or
- indigenous species, intensively managed, which meet all the following characteristics: one or two species at plantation, even age class, regular spacing.

Stand which has not been managed intensively for a significant period of time is excluded.

2.26 register: Documentary or other evidence of the parameter recording the level of compliance with the corresponding target.

2.27 certification regulation: The set of operating and management rules which are the basis for assessment leading to the issue of a certificate and its subsequent continuation and renewal.

2.28 growth rate: Measurement of the variation of the forest values of height, diameter, volume, etc. referred to a given period of time.

2.29 qualification: University studies included in the national qualifications catalogue and so valid throughout the country, and foreign University qualifications recognised in Spain.

2.30 management unit: An area under sustainable forest management.

2.31 multi-use; multi-function: The three-way role of forests: protection, production and social use. In defining it for a management unit, it is necessary to define simultaneity and sequence, the assignment of priorities or dominant uses, inter-use relations and their reversibility.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Helsinki Ministerial Conference, 1993.
The Brundtland Report

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