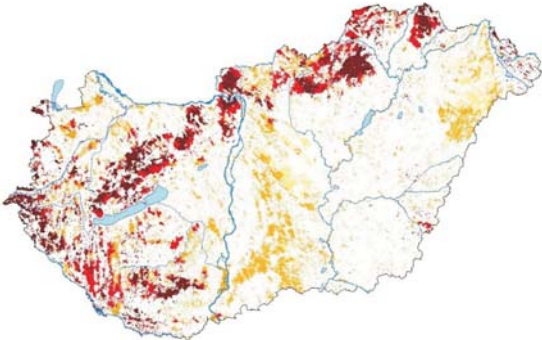


● Naturalness and nature conservation

Distribution of forest area according to naturalness categories

|                          | Area (ha) | Color       |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Near-natural forests     | 477944    | <div></div> |
| Semi-natural forests     | 544735    | <div></div> |
| Far-from-natural forests | 122044    | <div></div> |
| Artificial forests       | 654119    | <div></div> |
| Plantations              | 128860    | <div></div> |
| Total                    | 1927702   |             |

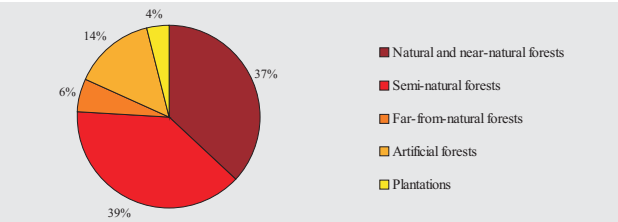


Classification of forest subcompartments into naturalness categories is based mainly on the proportion of non-indigenous and invasive tree species.

Protected and Natura 2000 forests

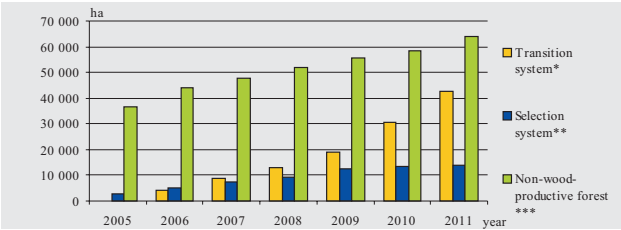
|                                  | Forest sub-compartment | Other type of subcompartment | Total  |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
|                                  | (ha)                   |                              |        |
| Protected area                   |                        |                              |        |
| Strictly protected               | 66191                  | 6026                         | 72217  |
| Protected                        | 355661                 | 25807                        | 381468 |
| Total                            | 421852                 | 31833                        | 453685 |
| Natura 2000 sites                |                        |                              |        |
| Protected and strictly protected | 383264                 | 28919                        | 412183 |
| Not protected                    | 385773                 | 34204                        | 419977 |
| Total                            | 769037                 | 63123                        | 832160 |
| Birds sites and habitats sites   |                        |                              |        |
| Special protection area          | 465567                 | 32431                        | 497998 |
| Special area of conservation     | 626414                 | 55721                        | 682135 |

Naturalness of the Natura 2000 forests



Source: NFCSO Database, data of 1st Jan. 2012

● Nature-oriented forest management



Source: NFCSO Database, data of 1st Jan. 2012  
\* The goal is to reach the selection system.  
\*\* Individual trees or groups are harvested periodically and frequently.  
\*\*\* The aim is to let natural processes to take their course. Fellings are possible only for scientific, protection or regeneration purposes.

● Forestation (regeneration and afforestation)

Achievements in the growing year 2010-2011

|  | State sector | Other forms of management | Total |
|--|--------------|---------------------------|-------|
|  | (ha)         |                           |       |
| Successful initial stand establishment     |              |                           |       |
| Regeneration after clear-cutting           | 6196         | 6286                      | 12482 |
| Initial planting                           |              |                           |       |
| In afforestation                           | 143          | 2660                      | 2803  |
| Beating up                                 |              |                           |       |
| In regeneration                            | 2065         | 465                       | 2530  |
| In afforestation                           | 76           | 581                       | 657   |
| Established forestations                   |              |                           |       |
| In regeneration, after clear-cutting       | 6716         | 6837                      | 13553 |
| In regeneration, after shelterwood cutting | 2134         | 223                       | 2357  |
| In regeneration, total                     | 8850         | 7060                      | 15910 |
| In afforestation                           | 426          | 8064                      | 8490  |
| Lead time                                  | (year)       |                           |       |
| In regeneration                            | 8.8          | 6.5                       | 7.8   |
| In afforestation                           | 6.0          | 5.5                       | 5.6   |

Source: NFCSO "Report on Forestation and Fellings in 2011"

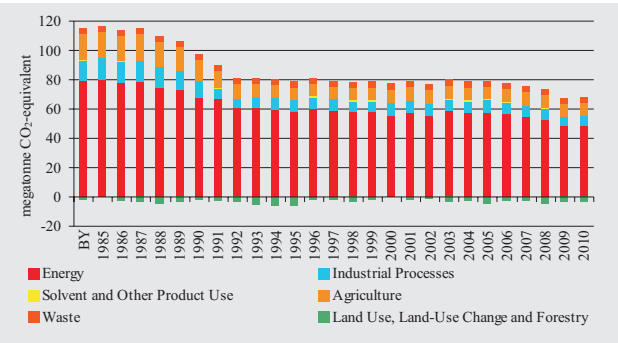
Forest types to be reached (through forest management)

|                                   | Successful initial stand establishment | Initial planting in afforestation |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
|                                   | (ha)                                   |                                   |
| Oak                               | 1364                                   | 629                               |
| T. oak, other hard broadleaved    | 464                                    | 182                               |
| Beech                             | 58                                     | 0                                 |
| Black locust                      | 6642                                   | 1270                              |
| Hybrid poplar and white willow    | 1603                                   | 209                               |
| Native poplar, other soft broadl. | 1690                                   | 499                               |
| Coniferous                        | 661                                    | 14                                |
| Total                             | 12482                                  | 2803                              |

Source: NFCSO "Report on Forestations and Fellings in 2011"

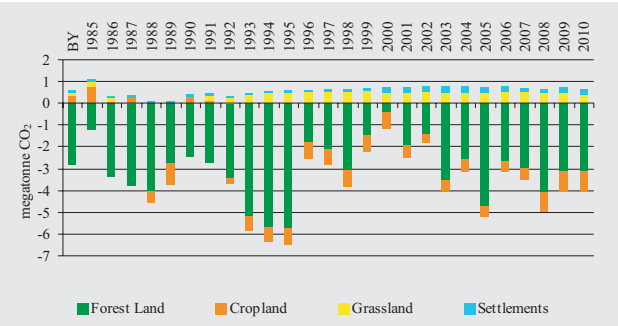
● The Kyoto Protocol and the forests

GHG emissions and removals by sectors



By ratifying the Kyoto Protocol (KP, 1997), Hungary committed to reducing its GHG emissions by 6% compared to the base year (BY – the average of 1985-87). The country's emission reductions are mainly due to the decrease of the emissions in the energy, industry and agriculture sectors. Actual removals are produced only by the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector. (The positive values mean emission and the negative values mean removal.)

GHG emissions and removals in the LULUCF sector



Forest management is the only major sink in the GHG-balance sheet of the country.

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and removals in the forestry sector in 2010

|  | Area    | Co <sub>2</sub> | CO <sub>2</sub> per hectare |
|--|---------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
|  | (ha)    | (1000 tonnes)   | (tonne)                     |
| Afforestation, reforestation (AR) since 1990 | 168400  | -1260           | -7.48                       |
| Deforestation (D) since 1990                 | 9086    | 45              | 4.93                        |
| Forest management (FM)                       | 1656470 | -1680           | -1.01                       |

Forest management activities (afforestation, reforestation and deforestation since 1990) under Article 3.3 of the KP represented a net sink of 1.26 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>, while the activity under Article 3.4, i.e. forest management (FM), was also a net sink of 1.68 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>. The most efficient carbon sequestration can be reached by afforestation.

Source: NIR Hungary 2012. National Inventory Report for 1985-2010 Hungary, Hungarian Meteorological Service

## ● Wood products and timber trade

Wood products output in 2011<sup>1</sup>

|                                   | Removals                |                                     |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                   | total (m <sup>3</sup> ) | ratio in assortment composition (%) |
| Logs for panel products           | 124317                  | 1.8                                 |
| Sawlogs                           | 1107326                 | 16.0                                |
| Other raw material for sawmilling | 557853                  | 8.0                                 |
| Pitwood                           | 6415                    | 0.1                                 |
| Pulpwood                          | 532313                  | 7.7                                 |
| Bolt for panels                   | 426358                  | 6.1                                 |
| Other industrial wood             | 253190                  | 3.6                                 |
| Technological chips               | 9822                    | 0.1                                 |
| <b>Total industrial wood</b>      | <b>3017594</b>          | <b>43.4</b>                         |
| Fuelwood                          | 3932626                 | 56.6                                |
| <b>Total removals</b>             | <b>6950220</b>          | <b>100.0</b>                        |

<sup>1</sup> National distribution calculated on the basis of a statistical sample. Source: NFCSO

Output of selected products in 2011<sup>1</sup>

|  | Unit                | Quantity |
|--|---------------------|----------|
| Coniferous sawnwood                              | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 121.6    |
| Broadleaved sawnwood                             | "                   | 99.9     |
| Parquet frieze                                   | "                   | 4.2      |
| Furniture strips and parts                       | "                   | 4.9      |
| Pallets  | "                   | 91.6     |
| Wood particle board                              | "                   | 243.3    |
| Laminated particle board                         | "                   | 141.5    |
| Cement-bonded particle board                     | "                   | 29.0     |
| Fibreboard                                       | "                   | 167.4    |
| Surface-treated fibreboard                       | "                   | 89.3     |
| Flat-pressed, moulded, laminated board           | "                   | 37.8     |
| Veneer sheets                                    | "                   | 95.4     |
| Parquet  | 1000 m <sup>2</sup> | 1628.1   |
| Wooden barrel                                    | 1000 l              | 3550.0   |
| Industrial wood residues for industrial purposes | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 137.7    |
| Industrial wood residues for woodfuel            | "                   | 106.1    |

<sup>1</sup> Based on data from large-scale and medium industries appointed for contributing data. Source: NFCSO

Timber trade in 2011

|                             | Export        | Import        | Balance        |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
|                             | (million HUF) |               |                |
| Primary wood products       | 23116         | 7427          | 15689          |
| Sawn wood products          | 17747         | 23765         | - 6018         |
| Panel products              | 37043         | 36649         | 394            |
| Miscellaneous wood products | 54152         | 22494         | 31658          |
| <b>Total wood products</b>  | <b>132058</b> | <b>90335</b>  | <b>41723</b>   |
| Pulp and paper products     | 138174        | 203053        | - 64879        |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>270232</b> | <b>293388</b> | <b>- 23156</b> |

Source: NFCSO

## ● International Year of Forests - 2011

The UN declared the campaign of International Year of Forests in order to draw attention to the role of forests in environmental conservation worldwide and in fighting poverty and climate change. It also pointed out the importance of protecting, conserving and planting of forests. In an effort to join the campaign, lots of initiatives (professional and scientific conferences, documentary lectures, school programs, photo competitions, exhibitions and brochures) dealt with educating about forests, and raising awareness of their impact on society and economics in Hungary. Presentations in the Museum of Hungarian Agriculture on the Long Night of Museums (June 24. 2011) was one of such events.



## ● Hungarian presidency in the EU Council

The 9th session of the UN's Forum on Forests (UNFF), titled "Forests for People, Livelihoods and Poverty Eradication", was held between January 24 and February 4 in 2011 in New York. Hungary was present on the session as incumbent, and led the negotiations. The forum ended with the adoption of the closing document and the joint statement of cooperation of ministers which deals with the role of sustainable forestry.

The Hungarian presidency was responsible for establishing rapport among EU member states which was vital for the opening of the negotiations of the Legally Binding Agreement on Forests in Europe. The presidency succeeded in persuading reluctant countries for the need of such agreement. The provisional agreement will have a legal effect, and is planned to be binding on all parties. It will have power to ensure sustainable forestry, decrease the effects of climate change and fight illegal logging.

## ● Organisational structure

Forest administration:

| Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)                                   | Ministry of Public Administration and Justice | Other organizations concerned with forestry:  |
|---|---|---|
| Department of Forestry, Fishing and Hunting                           |   | - National Food Chain Safety Office, Directorate of Plant Production and Horticultural, Department of Forestry and Energy |
| Forestry Department   |   | Reproduction Materials  |
| NFCSO   |   | Inspectorate of propagation materials   |
| Forestry Directorate  |   |   |
| County Government Offices Forestry Directorates (10)                  |   | - Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Department of National Park and Landscape Protection                               |
| Forest management planning, official supervision of forest management |   | Protection of the natural assets in forests on protected natural areas.   |

Forest research:

Forest Research Institute (FRI), Sárvár  
University of West Hungary (UWH), Sopron

Professional training:

Higher education: University of West Hungary, Sopron  
Professional secondary schools: Barcs, Mátrafüred, Sopron, Szeged  
Trade schools: Ásotthalom, Miskolc, Piliscsaba, Somogyzsítfá-Szőcsénypuszta

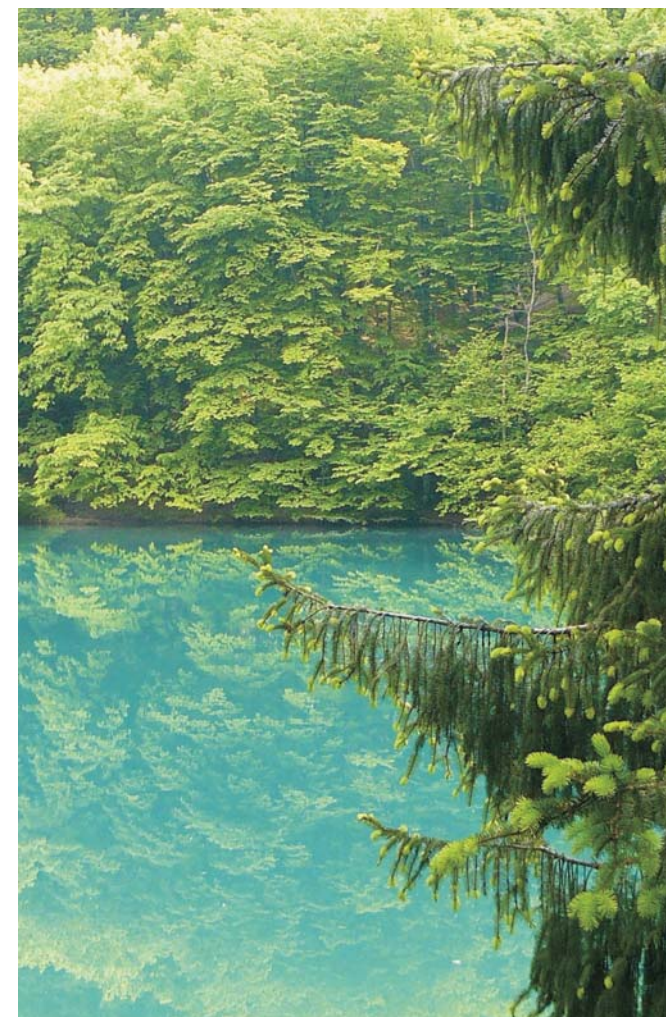
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# NFCSO

National Food Chain Safety Office

Forest resources, forestry and wood management in Hungary



Published by  
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Budapest, 2012



● Notable milestones in the history of modern Hungarian forestry

|      |  |
|------|--|
| 1791 | The Parliament enacted the first feudal forest act.  |
| 1879 | Enactment of the first modern civil forest act.  |
| 1920 | As a result of the peace-treaty closing the First World War, Hungary lost 84 % of its forests, and forest cover decreased from 26 % to 12 %.   |
| 1935 | The Act IV of 1935 was not just a forest act adjusted to the new geographical conditions of the country, but also the first Hungarian law on nature conservation to be promulgated.  |
| 1936 | Hungary hosted the second World Forestry Congress and the 9th Congress of IUFRO.   |
| 1945 | Private forest holdings exceeding 58 hectares were nationalized, properties of 6 to 58 hectares were taken into state management.  |
| 1959 | Forest joint tenures were cut back, about 30 % of the forests were assigned to agricultural cooperatives.  |
| 1961 | Enactment of the Act VII of 1961 on forests and wildlife management based on the socialist ownership structure.  |
| 1996 | As a result of the change of political system, about 40 % of forests were privatised. The legislative control for multiple-use and sustainable forestry is provided in Act LIV of 1996 on forests and protection of forests.   |
| 2009 | One main aim of the Act XXXVII of 2009 is to move forests closer to their natural states. On one hand, the act defines the 'quantitative naturalness' and prescribes that it must not decrease due to management activities. On the other hand, the act makes it obligatory to apply continuous cover forestry methods on a predetermined area of state-owned forests. Furthermore, it ensures that the civil sphere can take part in forest planning to a greater extent than before. |

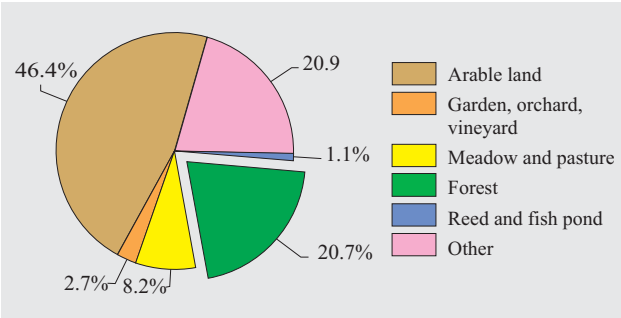
- Main objectives of the current Hungarian forest policy
- To ensure long-term environmental, economic and social services of forests with sustainable multiple-use forest management.
  - To harmonize the interest of the society in sustainable forest management with the interests of owners and managements.
  - To maintain natural or close-to-natural forest stands composed by indigenous tree species and extend their area in accordance with prevailing site conditions.
  - To increase the forested lands with afforestation up to the forest ratio of approximately 26-27 %.

● Comprehensive facts

|   |                              |        |
|---|------------------------------|--------|
| Forest land area (in database)            | 1000 ha                      | 1927.7 |
| Forest ratio                              | %                            | 20.7   |
| Forest area per 1,000 inhabitants         | ha/1000 cap.                 | 194    |
| Area of land in forestry use              | 1000 ha                      | 2050.7 |
| Growing stock                             | million gr. m <sup>3</sup>   | 362.2  |
| Gross annual increment                    | million m <sup>3</sup> /year | 13.1   |
| Total fellings                            | million gr. m <sup>3</sup>   | 8.1    |
| Final cutting                             | million gr. m <sup>3</sup>   | 5.7    |
| Regeneration (initial planting) per year  | 1000 ha                      | 12.6   |
| Afforestation (initial planting) per year | 1000 ha                      | 2.8    |
| Ratio of forests under management         | %                            | 100.0  |

Sources: Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO) 2011  
NFCSO Database, data of 1st Jan. 2012  
NFCSO “Report on Forestations and Fellings in 2011”

● Area by land use categories



Source: HCSO, data of 31st May 2012

● Forest land according to the National Forestry Database

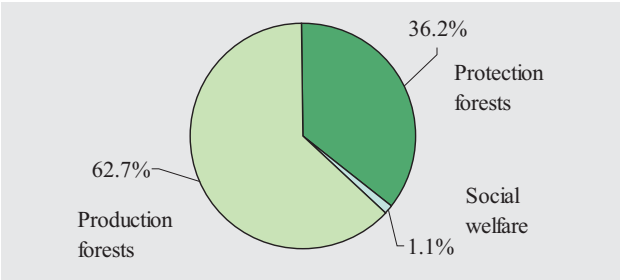
| data of 1st Jan. 2012   | (1000 ha) | ratio (%) |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Forest land (covered by tree stands or earmarked for plantation)  | 1927.7    | 20.7      |
| Other wooded lands (nurseries, rides, permanent clearings, roads) | 123.0     | 1.3       |
| Total area of land in forestry use                                | 2050.7    | 22.0      |

● Forest land area and ownership categories in the counties

| County               | Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) | Forest l. area (km <sup>2</sup> ) | Forest ratio (%) | In forestry use (km <sup>2</sup> ) | State (%) | Com-munal (%) | Private (%) | Mixed (%) |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| Pest incl. Budapest  | 6918                    | 1699                              | 24.6             | 1796                               | 61.0      | 2.7           | 35.1        | 1.2       |
| Közép-Magyarország   | 6918                    | 1699                              | 24.6             | 1796                               | 61.0      | 2.7           | 35.1        | 1.2       |
| Fejér                | 4359                    | 543                               | 12.5             | 607                                | 75.2      | 2.8           | 21.2        | 0.8       |
| Komárom-Esztergom    | 2265                    | 616                               | 27.2             | 660                                | 81.5      | 1.1           | 17.2        | 0.2       |
| Veszprém             | 4493                    | 1349                              | 30.0             | 1543                               | 65.6      | 0.4           | 33.3        | 0.7       |
| Közép-Dunántúl       | 11116                   | 2508                              | 22.6             | 2811                               | 71.4      | 1.1           | 26.9        | 0.6       |
| Győr-Moson-Sopron    | 4208                    | 814                               | 19.3             | 900                                | 71.0      | 0.5           | 28.4        | 0.1       |
| Vas                  | 3336                    | 940                               | 28.2             | 987                                | 51.3      | 0.4           | 48.3        | 0.0       |
| Zala                 | 3784                    | 1189                              | 31.4             | 1257                               | 53.2      | 0.6           | 43.1        | 3.1       |
| Nyugat-Dunántúl      | 11328                   | 2944                              | 26.0             | 3144                               | 57.7      | 0.5           | 40.5        | 1.3       |
| Baranya              | 4429                    | 1113                              | 25.1             | 1166                               | 55.0      | 1.3           | 42.5        | 1.2       |
| Somogy               | 6036                    | 1785                              | 29.6             | 1906                               | 56.6      | 0.8           | 41.3        | 1.3       |
| Tolna                | 3704                    | 663                               | 17.9             | 711                                | 57.7      | 0.8           | 40.8        | 0.7       |
| Dél-Dunántúl         | 14169                   | 3562                              | 25.1             | 3783                               | 56.2      | 1.0           | 41.6        | 1.2       |
| Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén | 7250                    | 2075                              | 28.6             | 2162                               | 60.2      | 1.4           | 37.6        | 0.8       |
| Heves                | 3637                    | 880                               | 24.2             | 912                                | 60.0      | 0.4           | 39.3        | 0.4       |
| Nógrád               | 2546                    | 988                               | 38.8             | 1024                               | 55.6      | 0.2           | 43.8        | 0.4       |
| Észak-Magyarország   | 13433                   | 3943                              | 29.4             | 4098                               | 59.0      | 0.8           | 39.5        | 0.6       |
| Hajdú-Bihar          | 6210                    | 686                               | 11.0             | 727                                | 47.5      | 0.6           | 51.3        | 0.6       |
| Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok | 5582                    | 325                               | 5.8              | 352                                | 45.5      | 2.4           | 51.7        | 0.4       |
| Szabolcs-Szatmár-B.  | 5937                    | 1227                              | 20.7             | 1270                               | 27.3      | 1.2           | 71.3        | 0.2       |
| Észak-Alföld         | 17729                   | 2239                              | 12.6             | 2349                               | 36.2      | 1.2           | 62.2        | 0.4       |
| Bács-Kiskun          | 8444                    | 1753                              | 20.8             | 1854                               | 47.6      | 0.6           | 50.7        | 1.1       |
| Békés                | 5630                    | 255                               | 4.5              | 278                                | 62.7      | 3.7           | 31.9        | 1.7       |
| Csongrád             | 4263                    | 375                               | 8.8              | 395                                | 49.8      | 1.4           | 48.7        | 0.1       |
| Dél-Alföld           | 18337                   | 2382                              | 13.0             | 2526                               | 49.6      | 1.1           | 48.3        | 1.0       |
| Total                | 93030                   | 19277                             | 20.7             | 20507                              | 56.4      | 1.1           | 41.6        | 0.9       |

Source: NFCSO Database, data of 1st Jan. 2012  
Mixed means the forest property is divided among state, private and community.  
Before the transition of the political system the ratio of private forest was below 1 %.

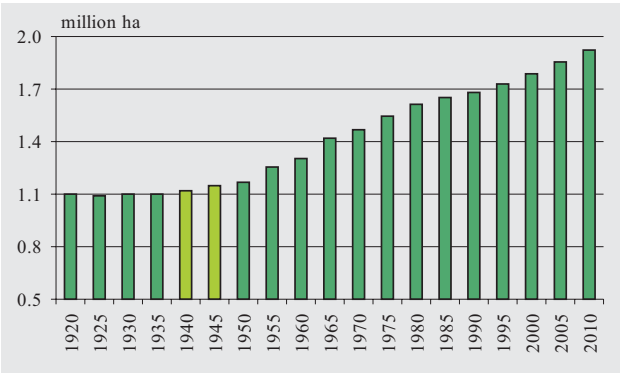
● Distribution of forests by primary function



Source: NFCSO Database, data of 1st Jan. 2012

Protection forests include protective forests (soil, water, settlement protection, etc.) and protected forests (i.e. in protected natural areas). Their area and ratio have been increasing for decades.

● Changes of the forest area (1920-2010)



Source: NFCSO Database  
Data of 1940 and 1945 are missing. The light green columns show estimated data.

The ratio of the forest area between 1920 and 2010 increased from 11.8% to 20.7%, due to the afforestation programs subsidized by the state and mainly implemented by private forest owners.

Afforestations in the past decade (initial plantings)

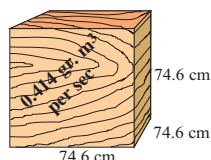
| Growing year | State sector | Other forms of management | Total |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|-------|
|              | (ha)         |                           |       |
| 2001-2002    | 755          | 14075                     | 14830 |
| 2002-2003    | 899          | 11116                     | 12015 |
| 2003-2004    | 437          | 7137                      | 7574  |
| 2004-2005    | 628          | 7029                      | 7657  |
| 2005-2006    | 770          | 13219                     | 13989 |
| 2006-2007    | 512          | 18436                     | 18948 |
| 2007-2008    | 391          | 6941                      | 7332  |
| 2008-2009    | 791          | 4377                      | 5168  |
| 2009-2010    | 1084         | 4012                      | 5096  |
| 2010-2011    | 143          | 2660                      | 2803  |

Source: NFCSO “Report on Forestations and Fellings in 2011”

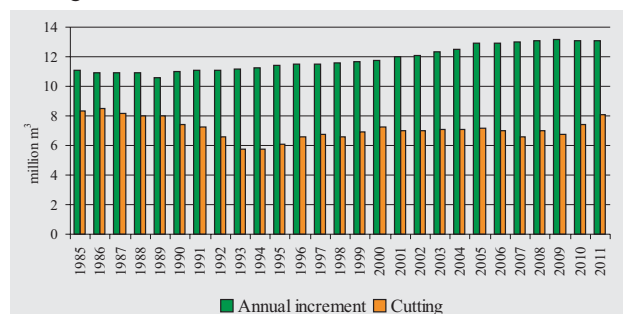
## ● Current annual increment, fellings and growing stock

| Current increment by species (%) |      |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Oak                              | 20.4 |
| Turkey oak                       | 8.1  |
| Beech                            | 6.8  |
| Black locust                     | 24.8 |
| Other hard broadleaved           | 9.0  |
| Poplar                           | 13.1 |
| Other soft broadleaved           | 5.9  |
| Coniferous                       | 11.9 |

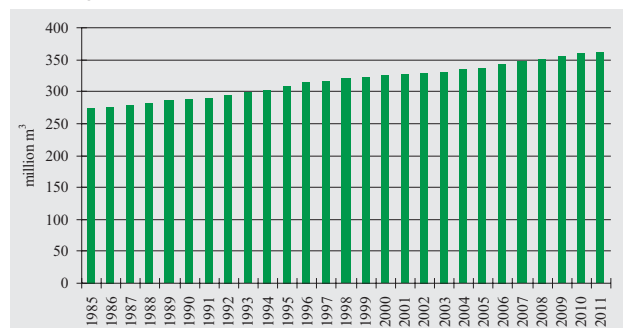
Gross annual increment in Hungarian forests:  
13.1 million gr. m<sup>3</sup>/year



### Cutting and annual increment between 1985 and 2011



### Growing stock between 1985 and 2011



Growing stock has been steadily increasing since in each year annual increment has been higher than volume of the removed and died trees.

Source: NFCSO "Report on Forestations and Fellings in 2011"

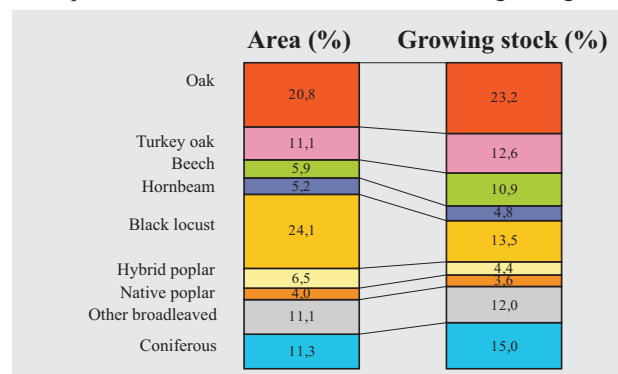
## ● Forest fires

|      | Surface fires | Ground fires | Crown fires |
|------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| (ha) |               |              |             |
| 2008 | 43            | 325          | 29          |
| 2009 | 0             | 785          | 60          |
| 2010 | 0             | 239          | 0           |
| 2011 | 0             | 1085         | 112         |

Source: NFCSO Forest Fire Information System 2011

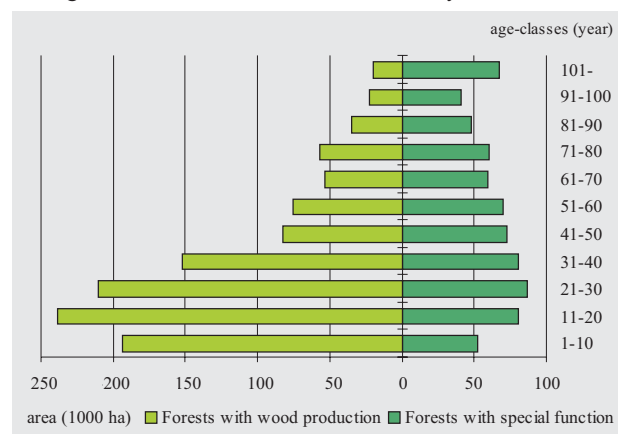
## ● Tree species and age-class distribution

Tree species distribution of the forest area and the growing stock

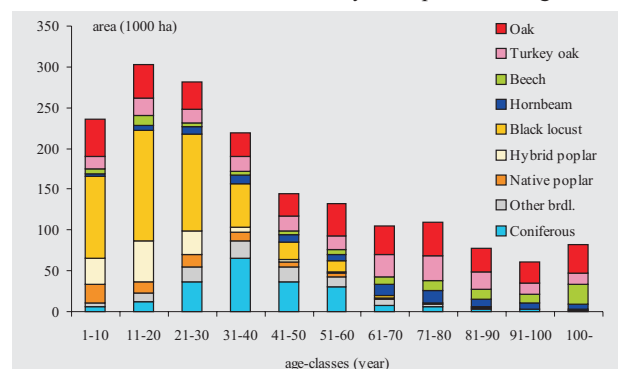


63% of the forest area is covered by indigenous species and 37% by alien or naturalized (black locust, red oak, coniferous), or cloned species (hybrid poplar).

### The age-class distribution of the forest area by function



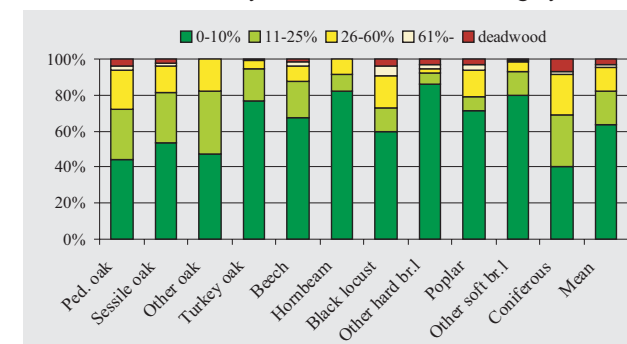
### The distribution of the forest area by tree species and age



Source: NFCSO Database, data of 1st Jan. 2012

## ● Health condition in 2011

Defoliation measured by the ICP Forests Monitoring System



Source: NFCSO Health Conditions Database, data of 1st Jan. 2012

Forest health condition was considerably better in 2011 than in 2010 according to the results of crown condition analyses. Average level of defoliation decreased from 22% to 16%. Proportion of the asymptomatic trees increased by 12% as well as slightly damaged trees proportion decreased roughly to the same extent. Recovery of hornbeam and Turkey oak was the most outstanding. Besides the overall improvement of health condition, ratio of trees died in the sampling year changed from 0.3 % to its usual value of 1 %.

## ● Annual gross felling volume in 2011

|                               | State sector | Other forms of management | Total       |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| (1000 gr. m <sup>3</sup> )    |              |                           |             |
| <b>By felling types</b>       |              |                           |             |
| Cleaning                      | 181          | 131                       | 312         |
| Pre-commercial thinning       | 425          | 393                       | 818         |
| Commercial thinning           | 533          | 155                       | 688         |
| Final cutting                 | 3156         | 2588                      | 5744        |
| Selection cutting             | 46           | 2                         | 48          |
| 'Selection-like' thinning     | 2            | 9                         | 11          |
| Sanitary cutting              | 308          | 86                        | 394         |
| Other types of fellings       | 39           | 26                        | 65          |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>4690</b>  | <b>3390</b>               | <b>8080</b> |
| (1000 gr. m <sup>3</sup> )    |              |                           |             |
| <b>By tree species groups</b> |              |                           |             |
| Noble oaks                    | 856          | 248                       | 1104        |
| Turkey oak                    | 756          | 190                       | 946         |
| Beech                         | 677          | 103                       | 780         |
| Hornbeam                      | 223          | 99                        | 322         |
| Black locust                  | 571          | 1286                      | 1857        |
| Other hard broadleaveds       | 176          | 73                        | 249         |
| Hybrid poplar                 | 444          | 768                       | 1212        |
| Native poplar                 | 123          | 119                       | 242         |
| Other soft broadleaved        | 182          | 168                       | 350         |
| Coniferous                    | 682          | 336                       | 1018        |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>4690</b>  | <b>3390</b>               | <b>8080</b> |

Source: NFCSO "Report on Forestations and Fellings in 2011"