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Ecology of agriculture of forestry: terms and their definitions

Aim. To review the terms used in accounting, science and statistical information on forestry in its environmental dimension, in particular to offer a definition of "forest" and other forest indicators.

Methods. The dialectical method of cognition, combined with analysis of the measured value, by comparison them with each other and with indicators of their content in different countries. **Results.** Proposed last time to establish relevant international standards in the field of agri-environmental forestry. **Conclusions.** The use of the proposed the time required for the formation of modern agro-ecological forestry-based sustainability and profitability as well as for the introduction of reporting and statistics information a combination of usage metrics land financial results economic activities of land users. Only under such conditions can talk about forestry, unified system silvicultural terms and their definitions for the comparison on different levels of evaluation and monitoring from the land to the subjects administrative-territorial division of the country and for interstate and global comparisons.

Key words: wood, land-tenure, forest, ecosystem.

In Ukraine the area of the landed lands that is used for growing of the forest occupies about 10 millions and. Forest resources become the object of menage. Though yet in a middle XIX of century it was it is known that «task of forester the same, that and fruit-grower and farmer : to sow and grow plants» [1].

Basic direction of activity of the «State agency of forest resources of Ukraine» are an increase of nature protection potential and maintenance of biovariety in the forests.

In the Basic report from the account of the forests of the European economic commission (ЄЕК) a term «Forest of and other wooded land», translation of that is done with especially Russian approach, — «Forests is used et al areas», although correct translation is: registration category of «Earth to the forest and other wooded» [2].

An aim of researches is an analysis of terms that is used in accounting, scientific and statistical information from forestry after his ecological measuring, in particular term the «forest».

Methods of researches are a dialectical method of cognition in combination with the analysis of measurands, comparison of them inter se and with the indexes of their maintenance in different countries.

Results of researches. In informative materials from forestry of ЄЕК of standards it is not. There is Standard statistical classification of land-tenure of ЄЕК of UNO [3]. She was fixed in basis of Instruction from filling of the state statistical accounting from the quantitative account of earth of Ukraine [4]. The most authoritative determination of term the «Forest» is: the «Forest is lot lands by an area over 0,5 hectare with trees in an over 5 m high and by a forest cover more than on 10% or by trees able to attain these maximum values according to the terms of location. Does not embrace earth that is intended mainly for agricultural or municipal land-tenure» [5].

In Ukraine have other determination according to the State standard: the «Forest is an element of geographical landscape, that consists of aggregate of trees that occupy dominant position». [6]. Such description, obviously, is an attempt to dissociate a concept the «forest» from a concept «earth». However as yet every country gives the determination of this term. In the conducted researches [7] the shortage of understanding of that the generally accepted term the «forest» must examine first of all as

the lot land covered by a sylva is traced, or temporarily her deprived, but suitable and intended for realization of forestry. Fundamental determination of term «forest ecosystem» arises logically out of it. Besides practice of well-organized forestry in Ukraine a long ago founded the division of earth forest on the quantitative estimations of their state, a term «the Forest ecosystem» is not used though [8] (table. 1).

1. There is Поділ of earth of forest (forest ecosystems) after ecological fragments subjects of state forestry of Ukraine on 1.01. 2011 [10]

Resulted data of state account of the forests characterize the not forests, but earth forest after their by the state on time of supervision that not the same. Besides to set off registration categories «unserried forest cultures», «forest nurseries, plantations», «organizationally-technical forest objects» (in a table it is distinguished by a semi-bold type) to the landed lands temporally not covered by a sylva, it is impossible, as here disparity appears them to the ecological and economic state and functional setting.

Information about the area of registration category the «earth temporally not covered by a sylva» after her constantly changeable subcategories (italicized) can have interest unless at the level of personified. On district and higher levels such information does not find application. Besides, after the Landed code of Ukraine, one of principles of «non-interference of the state operates in realization citizens, legal entities and territorial communities of the rights in relation to possession, use and disposing of earth» [10]. Will underline — by earth, but not forest.

Forest and forest ecosystems. It is necessary to be clearly determined with terms the «forest», «forests» and other in a national legislation. It is well-proven on the example of the 14 European countries, that the proper perfection and concordance of term the «forest» are not attained in the European legislation [7]. Will bring translation over of this term Ukrainian from a language German, language of country, that was the founder of development of well-organized forestry and experience of that afterwards spread to other countries (table. 2).

2. Determination of term the «Forest» is on the national legislation of Germany

Forest in the value of NFI — it, regardless of cadastre information or analogical record, any earth, covered by arboreal plants, that embrace also the obviously cut down or cleared areas, forest roads, forest edges of a forest, pastures, forest compositions, pipeline routes located in the forest, are copsy squeal and bog, copsy meadows, former alpine districts and rough pastures, and also copsy midget pine-tree and alder green. The areas of squeal and bog, meadows, alpine districts and rough pastures, are considered copsy, when their coverages happen in the wild has middle age 5 and fills 50% areas not less than. Areas placed in the field or in the settlements of less than 1000 м², stripes of arboreal plants in a less than 10 m a width and areas of christmas trees, decorative cultures, and also parkas in housing districts do not belong to the forests in accordance with NFI. An area of the forests is the lump sum of all earth certain as the forests, with distribution on productive and unproductive (non — woode) earth.

It is important to notice that in the brought determination over a concordance is not felt with Standard statistical classification of land-tenure of ЄЕК of UNO (CCK3)[3]. In fact registration categories of the landed resources are «pastures», «forest compositions», «pipeline routes located in the forest», «copsy squeal and bog», «copsy meadows» and others like that — belong to the absolutely different registration categories of the landed resources : «pastures» undertake on an account in composition agricultural earth; «forest compositions», «pipeline routes located in the forest» — belong to built-up earth; «bogs» — is one of seven registration categories of land-tenure of the first level after ecological description and others like that [3].

Besides «copsy a midget pine-tree and alder green» after the biological features of these breeds not able to form the forest, forest planting, the height of that would exceed 5 m. the not best position with determination of this term and in forestries of France, Austria, Russia and other countries [7]. Registration category determination has «Other wooded earth» only in the legislation of France, although not on her ecological maintenance, but on the criteria of availability to lot lands, that does not answer them to maintenance.

General for the mentioned countries in relation to the question of determination of term the «Forest» there is unmarking of the economic setting of the landed lands, that is set not on the basis of the ecological state (to description) of lot land, but after a normatively-legal certification on the use of lot land, and also on that the object of labour is the not forest, but earth as natural resource. Forest as an ecosystem in modern terms is only a biocenosis within the limits of lot land, by the product of labour of that or other association of people, where participate and prevail breeds, that on biological properties is able to grow wood suitable for the production of forest materials.

Taking into account the stated, and also on the researches of terms and determinations of forestry of the 14-ти European countries mentioned above [7] will mark that the proper concordance of these terms is not in European forestry. Suggestions of СЕК ФАО are not realized UNO in relation to a term the «forest» even in the countries of European Union. In relation to a term «forestry» position is and more uncertain. In the labour mentioned above the «Basic report» [2] this term is not also. In the Forest code of Ukraine [12] a term in general is not remembered, although clear that maintenance of him from times of origin (XVIII of century) changed substantially.

In reports on the estimation of forest resources that is periodically developed СЕК [2, 5], one of substantive provisions of account of the landed resources set the same СЕК in composition ССК3 did not find realization [3]. In particular, it touches the account of land-tenure on general state information the landed resources from the point of view of their cover, more precisely — after ecological description. It is registration categories of the first level : «earth is agricultural», «earth to the forest and other wooded», «earth is built-up» and others like that. In all 7 registration categories.

Other part of information after ССК3 touches demand and use of the same registration categories after ecological description, but in distribution of them after the types of the having a special purpose setting, and within the limits of the last — after the subjects of menage, in particular after the subjects of forestry, the main products of that is growing and realization of wood (to the forest). Self growing of wood, because modern forestry deals with the objects of the forest ecosystems created on the basis of activity of man on earth, but not with natural acquisition, as it was to XVIII of -XIX century

Will mark separately, that to reconstruct legislative and other normatively-legal acts from land-tenure not so simply. Necessary joint efforts of scientists, practical workers and politicians, foremost at intergovernmental level, for standard-setting from forestry with transference of them in a legislation at national level. Offer to consideration and discussion maintenance of major terms in industry of forestry for establishment of intergovernmental standards (table. 3).

3. Terms are the forestries offered for consideration and establishment of corresponding intergovernmental standards in industry of forestry.

Earth of the setting. It is all earth within the limits of spatially-territorial possession, given according to a national legislation after the corresponding having a special purpose setting in property or with a right for the permanent use with the aim of receipt of profit through the rational use and guard of earth, growing of the forest and forming of forest ecosystems on the basis and profitability of menage . ForestWood in the state of height for an exception from forest ecosystems and realization for a production from her of forest materials of the industrial and domestic setting, that have consumer demand

Forest ecosystem.

Biocenosis that is folded within the limits of lot land, by an area over 0,5 hectare with trees in an over 5 m high and by a forest cover more than on 10% or by trees able to attain these maximum values according to the terms of place of increase. Does not embrace earth that is intended mainly for agricultural or municipal land-tenure, or with trees, that biologically is not able to form wood in mature age, suitable for her industrial use.

Forestry agroecological.

Science, art and practice of management for the use of earth of the setting for growing and realization of wood and resources related to her, services and functions of forest ecosystems for the receipt of profit or achievement of other certain organs power of aim.

Account, ground, establishment and realization of exception of wood from forest ecosystems after the set specialist in forestry and nature protection norms and rules as main products of forestry for an industrial production from her of forest materials taking into account market demand

Conclusions

The brought terms over are exceptionally important for forming of modern forestry on the basis and profitability. Very much a necessity is also an input in current and statistical information of combination of indexes of the use of the landed lands with the financial results of economic activity. Only on such conditions it is possible to talk about forestry with the compatible system of specialist in forestry terms and their determinations for comparison on the different levels of estimation and control from to the subjects of administrative-territorial division of country, and also for intergovernmental and global comparisons.

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