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Termőföldtől az asztalig

Forestry in Hungary

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n é b i h
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Table of contents

The subject

Figures on forests

The players

Forest management in Hungary

Forestry administration in Hungary

The task

Demands for services of the forest





n é b i h
Termőföldtől az asztalig

The subject



Pictures on forests



General figures



- **Country area: 9,303,000 ha**
- **Forest area: 2.059 million ha = 22.1% on the land (Forested area: 1.938 million ha (20.8%))**
- **Growing stock: 370 million m³**
- **Annual increment: 13.1 million m³**
- **Total fellings: 7.9 million m³**
- **Demand for timber app. 1 m³/ person (10 million)**



Important milestones in history (affecting forests and forestry)



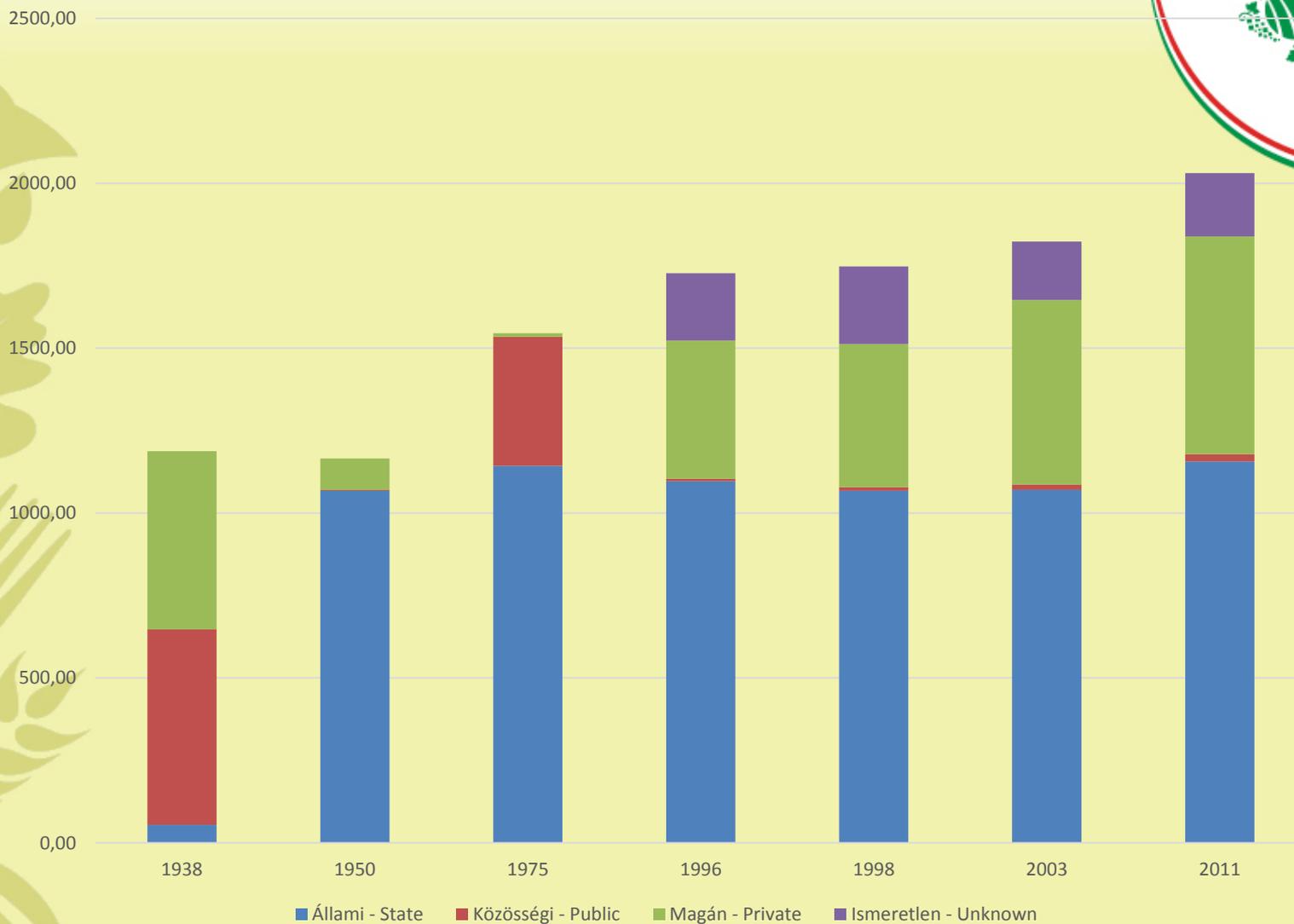
- 1914-1918 (1921): First World War
- 1939-1945: Second World
- 1945-46: elimination of large estates ,
land distribution
- 1948-1960: making cooperatives
- 1989: Regime change
- 1993: Privatisation
- 2004: Joining to EU



Ownership of forests



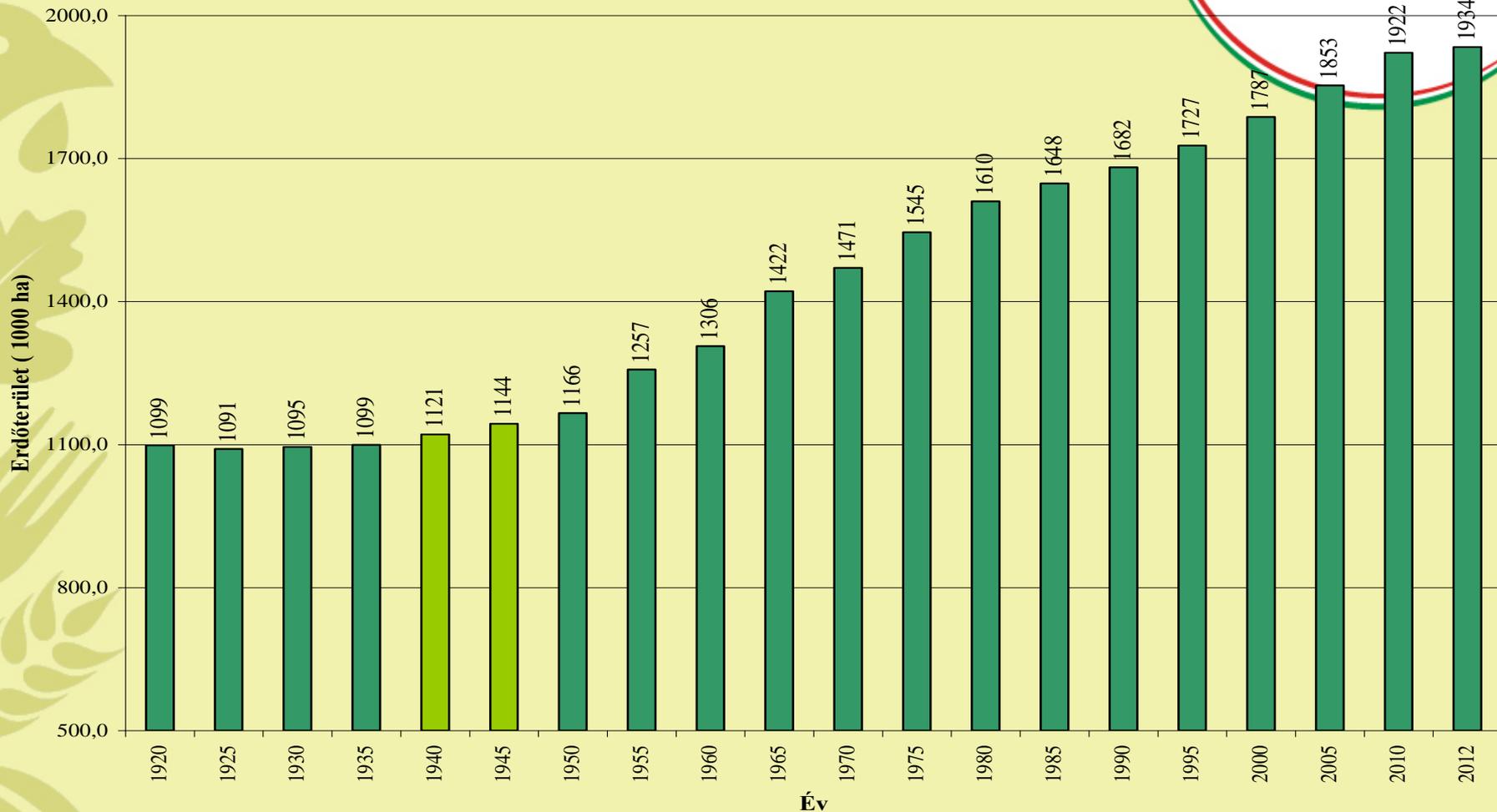
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Forest cover in Hungary, 1920-2012



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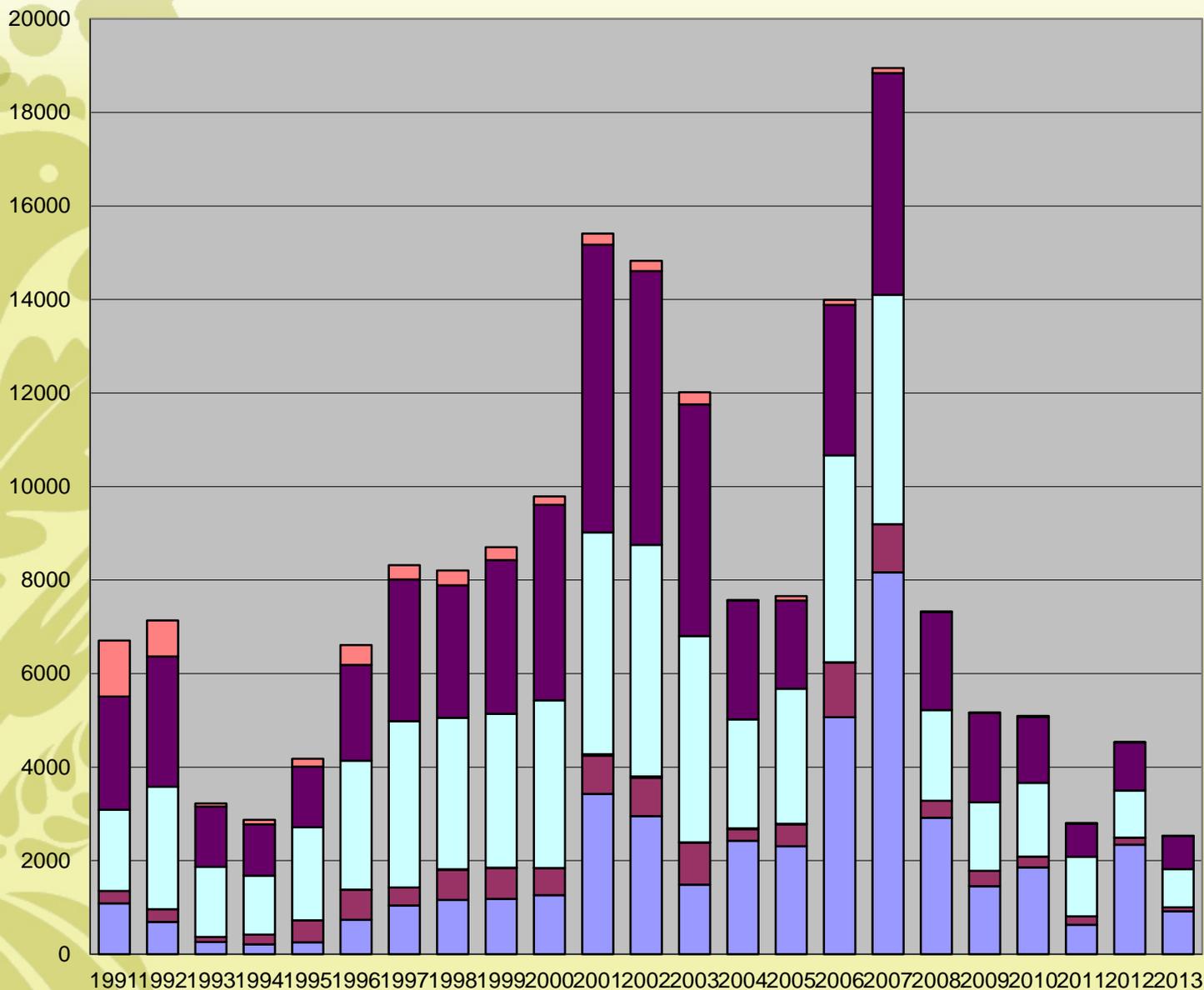
Sources: Halász A, 1994. National Forestry Database, 2012.



Stand types in afforestation



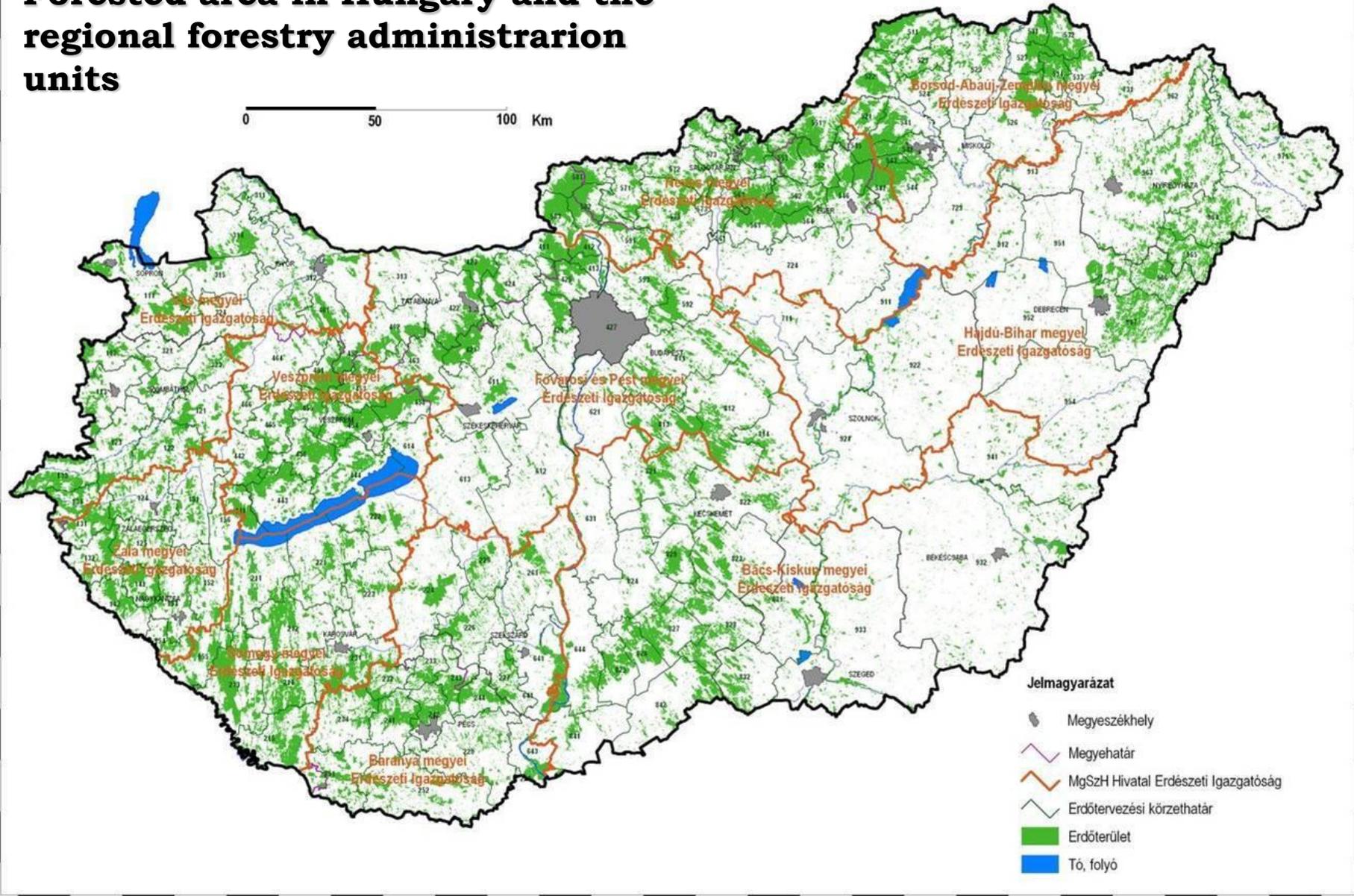
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- Pine
- Poplar + Other soft broadleaves
- Black locust
- Beech
- Turkey oak + Other hard broadleaves
- Oak



Forested area in Hungary and the regional forestry administration units



Naturalness



- The Hungarian forests depending on different parameters related to their naturalness (tree species composition, stand type, soil, site etc.) are categorized into five categories.
- These categories are the basis of possibilities or limitations in forest management.



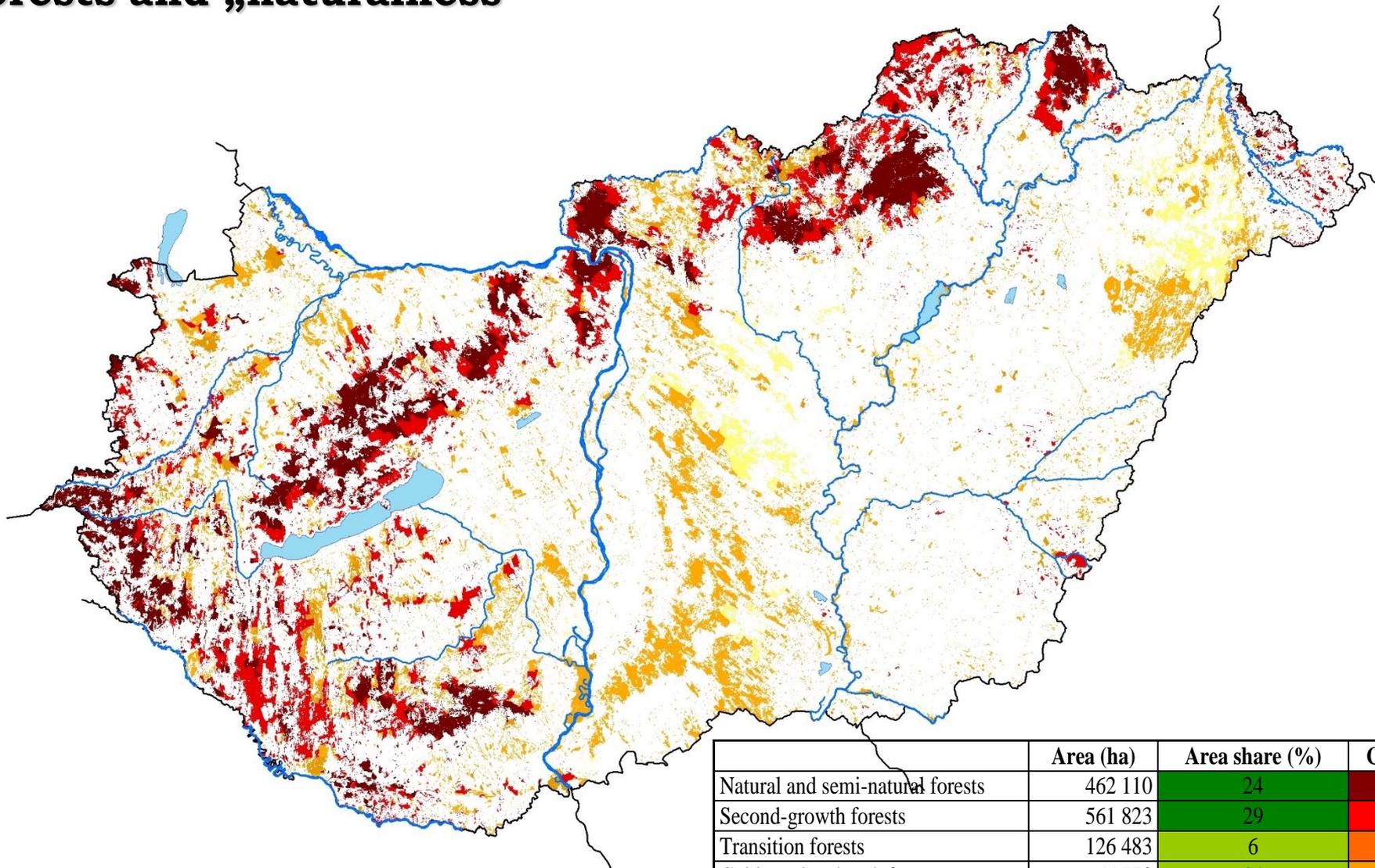
Definitions of categories of „naturalness”



- Forests basically retaining their naturalness and are of native trees, regenerate naturally and are naturally structured...etc. These are called **natural** or **semi-natural forests**.
- **Second-growth** forests are appropriate for the specific site and consist of native tree species, but lack some of the natural association of certain tree species or structure elements of the natural forests. Some other forests are similar to intensive agricultural plantations made up by foreign and/or bred tree species and are regenerated artificially. These are generally called **plantation forests**.



Forests and „naturalness”



	Area (ha)	Area share (%)	Colour
Natural and semi-natural forests	462 110	24	Dark Red
Second-growth forests	561 823	29	Red
Transition forests	126 483	6	Orange
Cultivated and park forests	655 778	34	Light Green
Plantations	127 410	7	Yellow
Total	1 933 604	100	

Source: National Forestry Database, 2012.



Nature protection in forests



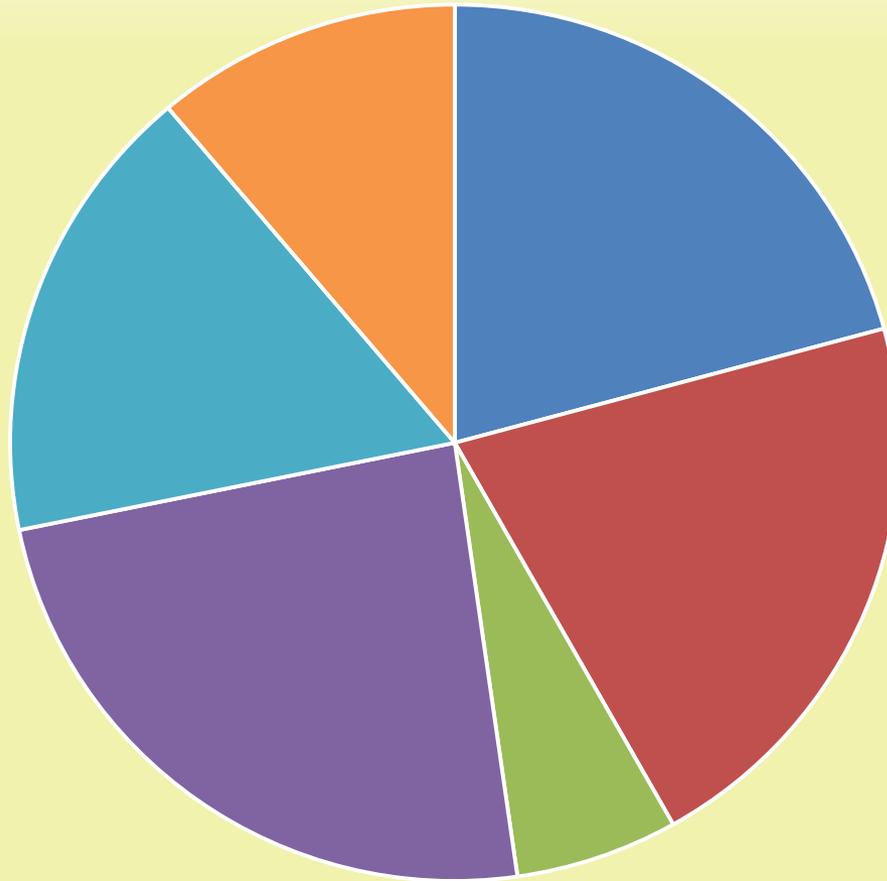
Protected	Hectares
Highly Protected	72828
Protected Area	381536
Total	454364
Natura 2000	
Protected and highly protected	412771
Not protected	420587
Total	833358
Natura 2000	
Bird protective area	498789
Site protection	682606



Main Stand types



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■ Oak

■ Beech

■ Poplar + Other soft broadleaves

■ Turkey oak + Other hard broadleaves

■ Black locust

■ Pine



Stand types II.

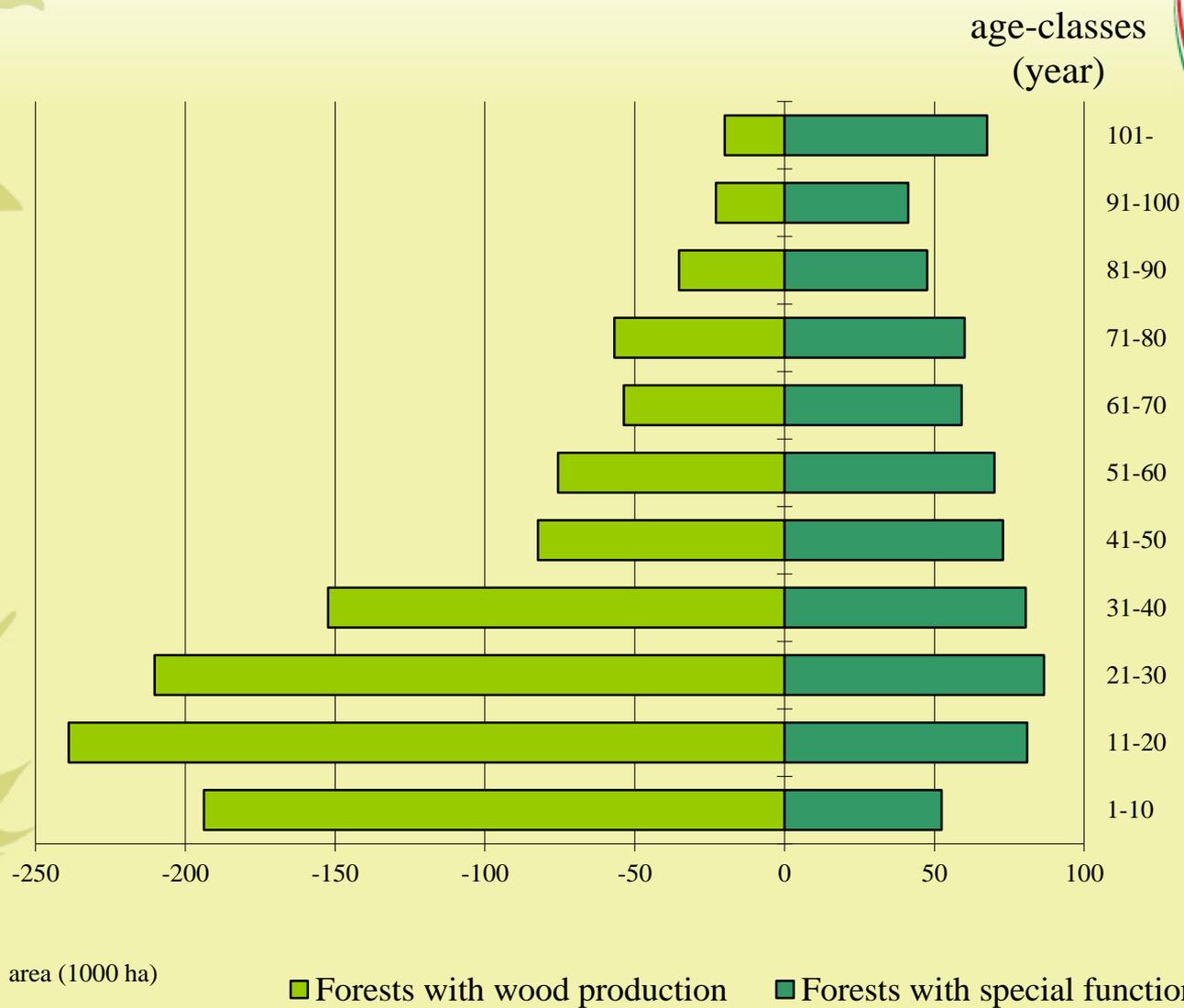
- The highlighted 6 main stand type contains totally 101 stand types.



- In forestry legislation 82 tree species and 62 bush species are considered as forest species.
- The stand types are their specific mixtures.



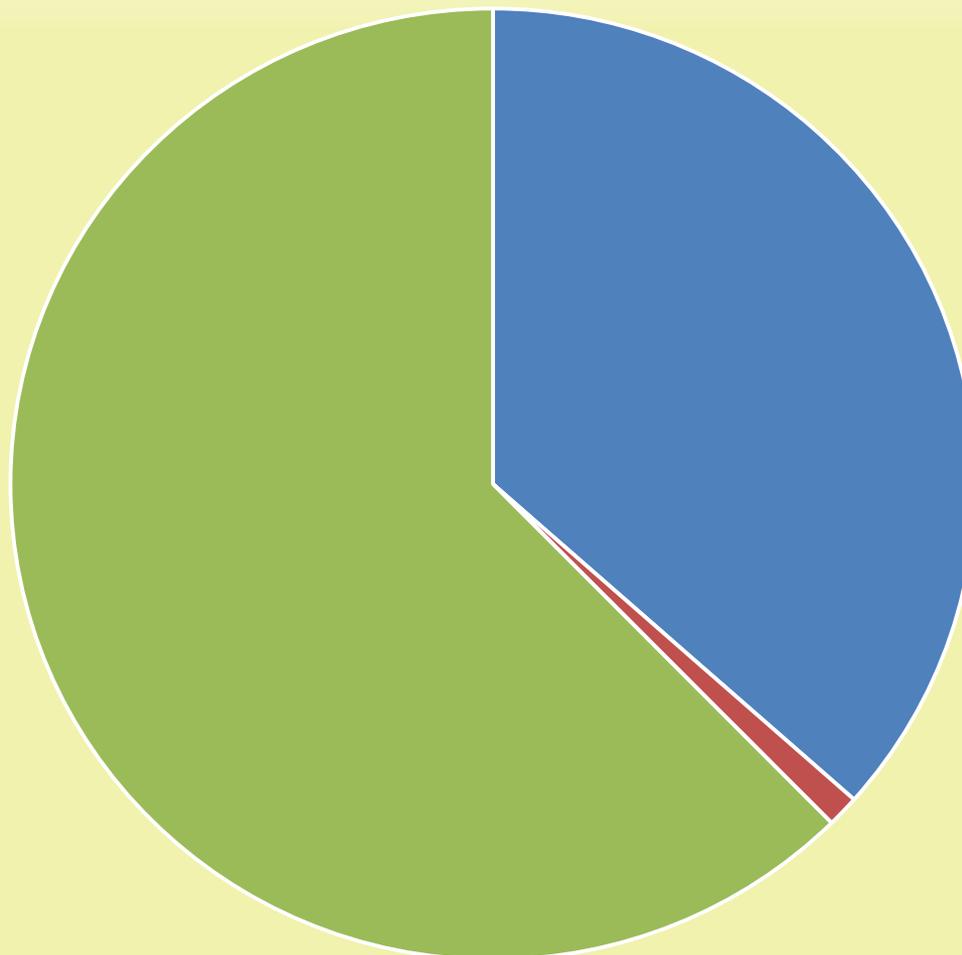
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Primary function of forests



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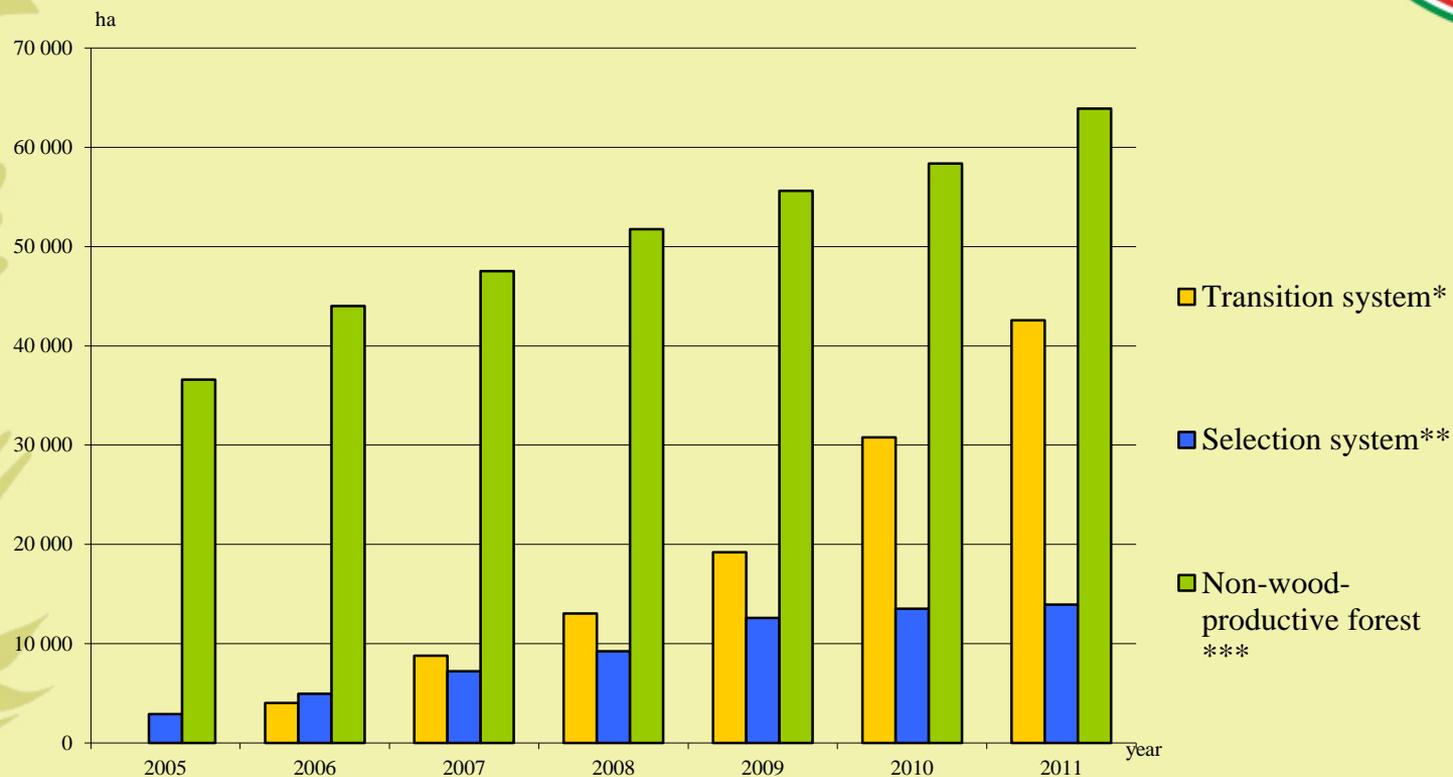
■ Production forests ■ Social welfare ■ Protection forests



Management methods with continuous forest cover



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Harvesting



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The players



The „players” in forest management



Forest owner:

- The person who owns the forest.
- Can not do any forestry activity at own right.
Several owner of a forest parcel, absentee owners, etc.
- Usually lack of forestry skills and tradition
- app. 360000-450000 entity.
- Registered in land parcel registry



The „players” in forest management



- Forest manager:
- Legal category, a registered person or company.
- Has a contract with owner(s) of forest.
- Registered by forestry authority
- Maintains forest management
- App.: 35000 entity



The „players” in forest management



Forestry staff

- Professional forestry education
- Required professional experience
- Registered by forestry authority
- Regular training by authority
- Contract with forest manager
- ensures the legal compliance, and professional implementation
- App.: 3000 entity



The „players” in forest management



If a private forest owner has forestry skill, and registers himself as forestry staff:

Forest Owner = Forest Manager = Forestry staff

In case of state owned forest:

The state is the owner, represented by National Land Fund, the state owned company (Mecsekerdő) has a long term contract (Forest manager), and the professional staff are the employees of the company.



Forestry administration



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Forestry administration in Hungary



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**Ministry of
Agriculture**

**Agency for
Agriculture and
Rural Development
(Paying Agency)**

**National Food Chain
Safety Office
(Central Agri
Administration)**

Forestry Directorate

**Ministry of
prime minister**

**County office
(19)**

**Department
of agriculture
and forestry**

Forestry unit



Forestry administration in Hungary



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Long tradition (450 th anniversary of first forestry act, and 135th of

Forestry authority)

- Runs the **regional forest management planning**
- Administers the yearly **management activities**
- Maintains the **registry** of forest managers and management units
- Maintains the **National Forestry Database, National Forest Inventory and forest monitoring** system and forest mapping
- Administers **financial incentives (rural development system)**
- **Executes the forestry authority functions** at first and second instances
 - over 35,000 files at first instance closed yearly (proceedures on application, ex-office, and fining) and over 35,000 reported notifications processed
 - ca. 1,500-2,000 files running at 2nd instance yearly
- 323 staff, most of them with university degree



Scheme of control



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The forest administration system (management planning and approval system)



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Forest inventory

**Forest management
planning**

10 years district-level FMP

Consultations with all interested parties

- Forest manager(s)
- other authorities
- NGOs

Legal assistance for the forest managers

Ten-year forestry management plans (FMP) as authority adopted legal resolutions

Notification

- Forestry usufructs based on FMP

Authorisation/Approvals

- Harvesting, division of forests
- Modification of FMP

• Regular supervision

Nemzeti Élelmiszerlánc-biztonsági Hivatal



National Forestry Data Base

The National Forest Inventory



Database of the Hungarian forested area

- Site and stand, ownership conditions, prescriptions and permissions etc.
- Digital maps for all area
- ~2 million hectars
- ~660000 forest parcels
- ~35000 forest manager
- ~3000 technical staff





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Data collection



- Forest management planning on 10% of the forested area (app. 200000 ha annually)
- authority work, reports, record of implemented harvests
- Simulation model of annual growth



Erdőtérkép

Info panel

Erdőtérkép - Magyarországi Erdészeti Webtérkép - 2014. évi évvárzási adatok alapján (2014.08.28.)

Üdvözlét!

1 : 34124

Rétegek



Jelmagyarázat

- Védettség**
 - Nem védett
 - Fokozottan védett
 - Védett
- Igazgatóságok**
- Erdőtervezési körzetek**
 - Körzet
- Erdészeti helységek**
 - Helység
- Erdőtagok**
 - Erdőtag
- Erdőrészletek**

- Alap rétegek
- Rávetítések
- Igazgatási egységek
- Közjóléti létesítmények
- Erdőrészlet
 - Erdőtagok
 - Erdőrészletek
- Erdőrészlet tematikák
 - Tulajdonforma
 - Elsődleges rendeltetés
 - Védettség
 - Natura2000
 - Tűzveszélyesség
- Erdőtervezés
 - 2014 év
 - 2014 Tervezési körzetek
 - 2014 részletjel
 - 2014 részletek
 - Erdőrészlet tematikák
 - Fahasználat
 - Elsődleges rendeltetés
 - Üzem mód

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Könyvtelők







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The task



Request from stakeholders



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- Forest
- Undisturbed wilderness
- Clean, well-managed forest without bush
- Continuous forest cover
- Cheap firewood and timber
- Place for horseriding and cycling
- Wilderness with good access
- Bee-keeping place





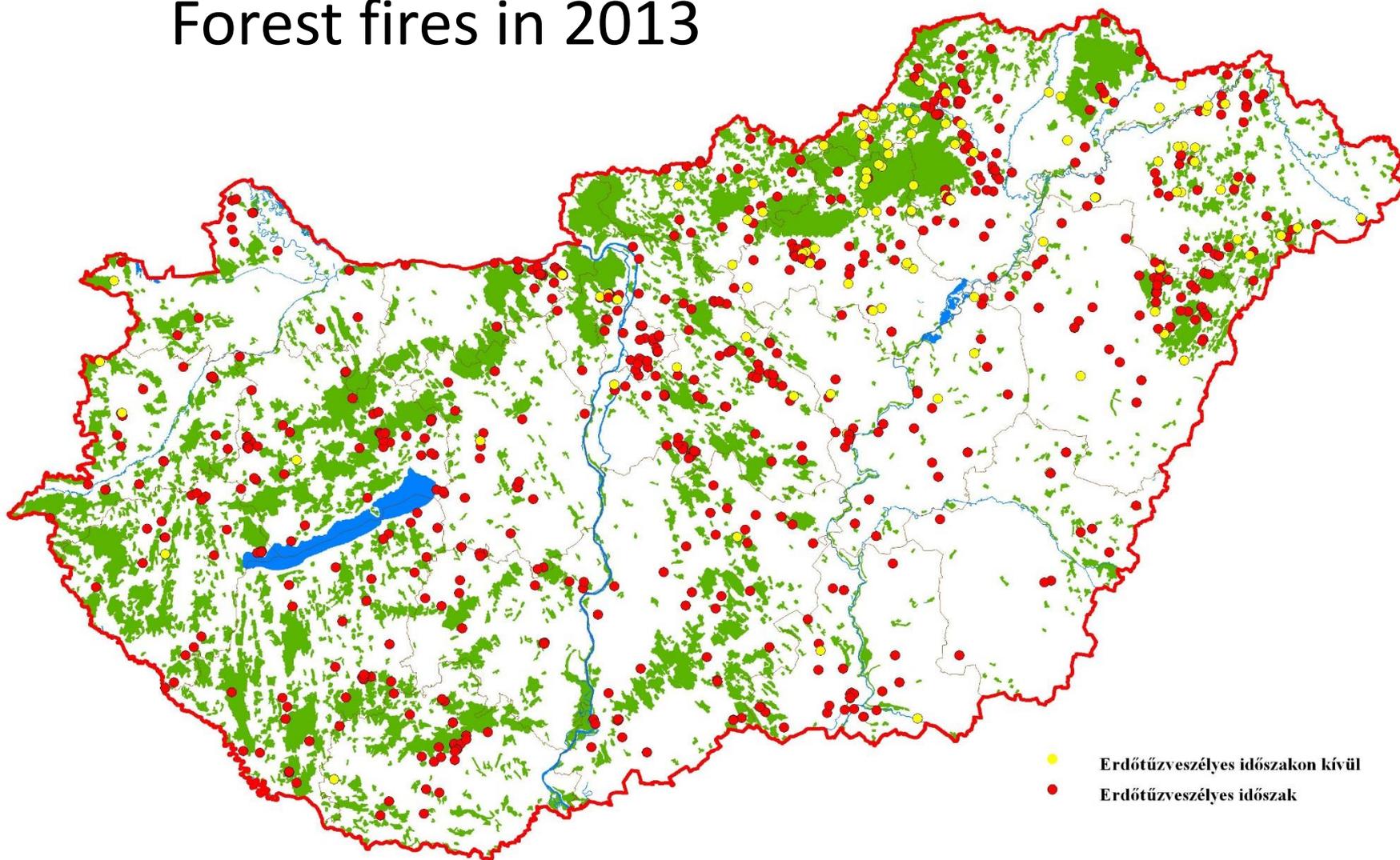
New challenges



- Increasing demand for public welfare services
- Green energy (firewood)
- The legislation reduce clearcuttings and promotes management methods with continuous forest cover
- Conflicts between different stakeholders
- Effects of climate change



Forest fires in 2013



Forrás: Nemzeti Élelmiszerlánc-biztonsági Hivatal, Erdészeti Igazgatóság (Erdőtűz Információs Rendszer 2013.)

Summary



- The aim of forest management, to fulfill the demand of society for material and immaterial goods related to forest, in sustainable way.
- The system of forest management in Hungary ensure the implementation of sustainable forest management.



Summary of summary



Our task to find the balance of possibilities and demands...

Everyone can get a slice of cake...





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Thank you for your attention

