

GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS¹

ABARE	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics
AFG	Australian Forest Growers
ALGA	Australian Local Government Association
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
Biodiversity	Biological diversity is the variety of all life forms – the plants, animals and micro-organisms – their genes and the ecosystems they inhabit.
Buffer	A strip of land (often including undisturbed vegetation) where disturbance is not allowed or is closely monitored to preserve or enhance aesthetic and other qualities along or adjacent to roads, trails, watercourses and recreation sites.
Carbon accounting	Estimation of the amount of carbon in an ecosystem and changes in the amount stored. Carbon accounting in forests refers to estimating changes in carbon stored arising from activities such as reforestation.
Carbon sink	Components of the land and biomass where carbon is held in non-gaseous form for substantial periods of time.
CAR Reserve System	Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative Reserve System
Catchment	The area determined by topographic features within which rainfall will contribute to runoff at a particular point under consideration.
CIE	Centre for International Economics

1 Definitions in glossary were obtained from a combination of sources, including: *Australia's State of the Forests Report 2003*, Bureau of Rural Sciences, September 2003; *Sustainable Forest Management Report 2001-2002*, Forestry Tasmania, 2002 and the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry's RFA Glossary, located at www.affa.gov.au.

Clearfelling	The process of removing all trees, large and small, in a stand in one cutting operation.
Coupe	A small management area of a forest in which harvesting and forest regeneration may occur.
CRA	A Comprehensive Regional Assessment (CRA) is a scientific assessment of the environmental, social and economic values that forests provide.
DAFF	Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
Deforestation	Deforestation is the permanent removal of forest. The forest is cleared and the land is then used for other purpose, such as agriculture or urban development.
DPIWE	(Tasmanian) Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment
EA	Environment Australia
Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit. (<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> definition).
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
Exotic	Species of plant or animal found in a region where it does not occur naturally.
Forest	An area incorporating all living and non-living components, dominated by trees having usually a single stem and a mature (or potentially mature) stand height exceeding 5m, with existing or potential projective foliage cover of overstorey strata, about equal to or greater than 30%. This definition includes native forests and plantations, regardless of age, and areas of trees sometimes described as woodlands.
Forest Estate	All forests growing on public or private lands.
FPB	(Tasmanian) Forest Practices Board

Forest Practices Code	Guidelines and standards used in planning forest operations to ensure environmental protection. This code is required under the <i>Forest Practices Act 1985</i> .
Forest Practices Plan	A plan for forest operations, specified in Section 18 of the <i>Forest Practices Act 1985</i> .
FT	Forestry Tasmania
Fuel reduction burn	A fire of low intensity carried out under closely controlled conditions to reduce the quantity of accumulated dead fuel from the forest floor, without damaging standing timber. Also called low intensity prescribed burn.
FWPRDC	Forest and Wood Products Research and Development Corporation
Hardwood	Timber from flowering trees, such as eucalyptus, irrespective of the physical hardness of the timber; also used to refer to the trees that have such timber.
IFA	Institute of Foresters of Australia
MCFFA	Ministerial Council on Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture
MinCo	Ministerial Council
Monoculture	A large area of a single species.
NAFI	National Association of Forest Industries
Native forest	Any local indigenous community, the dominant species of which is trees and containing through its growth the complement of native species and habitats normally associated with that forest type or having the potential to develop these characteristics. It includes forests with these characteristics that have been regenerated with human assistance following disturbance. It excludes plantations of native species and previously logged native forest that has been regenerated with non-endemic native species.
NCC	National Competition Council
NFPS	National Forest Policy Statement

NHMB	Natural Heritage Ministerial Board
Non-wood products	Non-wood products are of biological origin other than wood derived from forests, other wooded land and trees outside forests. Examples include products used as food and food additives (edible nuts, mushrooms, fruits, herbs, spices and condiments, aromatic plants, game), fibres (used in construction, furniture, clothing or utensils), resins, gums, and plant and animal products used for medicinal, cosmetic or cultural purposes.
Old-growth forest	Ecologically mature forest where the effects of disturbances are now negligible.
Peeler log	A log for rotary peeling for structural-grade plywood.
PFCC	Private Forests Consultative Committee
PFDC	Private Forestry Development Committee
PFE	Private Forest Estate
Plantation	Intensively managed stands of trees either native or exotic species created by the regular placement of seedlings or seeds.
Private forest	Private forests are on private property. They are owned and managed by individuals or companies.
PTAA	Plantation Timber Association of Australia
Public forest	Public forests are forests managed by the government on behalf of the people. These forests include State forests, national parks and many other types of reserves (any forest on Crown land for which management responsibility has been delegated to government agencies, local governments or other instrumentalities).
Pulp	Material made up of separate fibres that is used to make paper.
Pulpwood	Pulpwood is logs not of suitable quality or size for sawing that instead are processed into woodchips, mainly for the production of paper.

Reserves	Reserves are forests that are set aside from timber production, either by formal [legal] means, as in the case of national parks, or by informal means, such as management decisions in a management plan.
RFA	Regional Forest Agreement – an agreement between the Commonwealth and Tasmanian government about the long-term management and use of forests in a region.
Riparian	The riparian zone refers to the area directly adjacent to a waterway.
Rotation	In forestry, the planned number of years between regeneration and final harvesting of a stand of trees. Rotation length is used in forest management planning to determine sustainable yield.
Roundwood	Sawlogs, pulpwood, poles, etc, in round form.
RPC	Regional Plantation Committee
Salinity/salinisation	The level of salt in water or soil. Salinisation is the process of increasing salinity levels.
Sawlogs	Sawlogs are logs of suitable size and quality for milling into sawn timber, veneer, poles or sleepers.
Sawn timber	Solid timber that has been cut into boards for use in construction or furniture.
Sawnwood	Timber produced by sawing logs into particular sizes for uses such as building.
SCF	Standing Committee on Forestry
Selective logging	Felling and removing part of the forest crop, usually according to a specified silvicultural prescription.
Silviculture	The science and technology of managing forest establishment, composition and growth.
Slash burn	Burning material left on the ground after harvesting operations, including tree heads, shrubs and other non-merchantable woody material. Usually done in the late summer or early autumn.

Softwood	A softwood is the wood from a conifer, such as a pine tree. Tree species defined by anatomical characteristics that commonly (but not always) produce softer, lighter timber. Pinus is the principal softwood plantation genus in Australia.
State forest	(Tasmania) Land managed by Forestry Tasmania under the <i>Forestry Act 1920</i> , including purchased land.
Sustainable yield	Sustainable yield refers to the amount of timber that may be harvested from a forest without the forest qualities declining in the long term. It varies over time, as forests grow and change, and is not constant.
TIMA	Treefarm Investment Managers Australia
TIRES	Timber Industry Road Evaluation Studies
Veneer log	A log for producing veneer, either by slicing or peeling, for panel products.
VIC	Vision Implementation Committee
Water quality	Water quality refers to the amount of nutrients, particles and chemicals contained in the water.
Water yield	Water yield from a forest is the amount of water that comes from the forest into a water catchment.
Wilderness	Land that, together with its plant and animal communities, has not be substantially modified by, and is remote from, the influences of European settlement or is capable of being restored to such a state.
Woodchipping	Producing small pieces of wood from pulpwood. This is the first stage of processing pulpwood into paper and fibreboard.
Woodchips	Woodchips are small pieces of wood used for making paper and composite boards like medium density fibreboard (MDF) and particle board, as well as garden uses.

