



# EUROSTAT

## *Integration of geographical and statistical data in the environmental accounting framework; methodological development based on two case studies*

### **Action 1: Accounts of the impacts on Forest and Biodiversity of Land Cover/Land Use changes; case from the land cover changes 1975-90 in the 4 Central and Eastern European countries**

***Contract n° 200141200016***

*Report of the European Topic Centre on Terrestrial Environment,  
with the support of the European Environment Agency,*

*Drafted by*

*Tomáš Soukup (GISAT)*

*Lucie Kupková (Charles University of Prague)*

*Jean-Louis Weber (EEA)*

*Ferràn Paramo (ETCTE)*

Prague, June 2003



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# **The Development of Land Cover Accounts and Environmental Indicators for the Forest and Biodiversity for the 4 CEE Countries: Final Report**

## **Introduction**

This report is a second part of the work done by the European Topic Centre on Terrestrial Environment with the support of the European Environment Agency on *Integration of geographical and statistical data in the environmental accounting framework*. This part is geographically focused on the 4 Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia and Romania, and thematically on forest and forest biodiversity issues. In evaluating the contribution of this study to the general development of the environmental accounts, the outputs should be considered alongside those of a parallel study on the coastal zones in Europe, also funded by the present contract, which uses the same concepts and similar data and analytical methods to address a different set of environmental issues.

The aims of this part of the work were as follows:

- i. To produce a set of environmental indicators based on CORINE Land Cover data using the concept of land cover accounting as a decision making and integrating framework for forest issues and biodiversity
- ii. To investigate the feasibility of producing more general land cover account at the European scale
- iii. To raise general awareness of land cover accounts concept as a framework for indicator development.

The structure of this report is as follows. This introductory chapter reminds the common information on the background, the context of the study and the general concepts presented already in coastal part of the study with some amendments reflecting specifics of forest and biodiversity issues. In Part 2, the data sources used for the study are described. In Part 3, the construction of the basic account are described in detail. The analytical methods used to create the basic accounts are summarised here and the results and first assessment are provided. Similarly, in Parts 4, the theoretical concepts underlying the construction of the targeted account are described in detail, methods used to create the targeted accounts are presented and results summarised. Part 5 presents the contribution of forest accounting for forest indicators development. Finally, the outputs of this study and the implications of this project for subsequent work are discussed. Detailed versions of all accounts are included in Annex.

# Part 1: Background, Context and General Concepts

## 1.1 Background and Context for Study

The need to develop and apply systems of environmental accounting has been widely recognised by the international community. In the 1990s for example, *Agenda 21* highlighted the need for reform of national systems of economic accounting to ensure that the environmental impacts of economic activity are to be expressed clearly. As a result subsequent work has sought to develop different ways of 'taking the environment into account'.

A key stimulus to recent work has been activities of the 'London Group' of the United Nations Statistical Division<sup>1</sup>, which aims to provide an annual forum for leading countries and international organisations to exchange practical and conceptual expertise with respect to the development of environmental accounts linked to the System of National Accounts. Their goal is to play a leading role in defining international standards in the theory and practice of environmental accounting.

Reviews of approaches provided by the London Group and others broadly leads to the definition of environmental accounting as any method that records changes, directly or indirectly, in the quantity or quality of the environment where change is expressed in monetary or physical units. In this sense two broad approaches can be recognised:

- Monetary Environmental Accounting (MEA), in which changes in the status of environmental assets or resources are given monetary value.
- Physical Environmental Accounting (PEA), in which changes in the status of environmental assets or resources are expressed in appropriate physical units, rather than in non-monetary terms.

This study focuses on one type of PEA, namely *Land and Ecosystems Accounts*<sup>2</sup> (LEAC). These accounts deal with changes in land cover and land use and seek to trace the wider implications environmental, social and economic implications of these transformations.

The methodology, which PEA is based on, has been developed in a consistent way since mid-90's, as the result of a pilot study sponsored by the UNECE and published by IFEN<sup>3</sup> in 1995.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/environment/londongroup.htm>

<sup>2</sup> SEEA 2000, draft version, Chapter IX, section C, *London Group website and CBS of the Netherlands, papers of the London Group meeting, Voorburg, 7-11 May 2001* and Emission Structure Information System : Physical Accounts for Land cover /Land use and related Changes in Artificiality of Land and Biodiversity" report for Eurostat by IFEN with contributions from StBA of Germany and the University of Nottingham, 1997.

<sup>3</sup> Physical Environmental Accounting : Land Use/ Land Cover, Nutrients and the Environment, UN-Economic Commission for Europe, *Etudes et Travaux n°4*, IFEN, Orléans, France, 1995.

The results were presented, the following year, with 3 communications at the IARIW Special Conference on *Environment accounting in theory and practice* in Tokyo<sup>4</sup>.

The research continued in the context of a task force at Eurostat with a set of 3 case studies in France, UK and Germany<sup>5</sup>. These were designed to assess:

- the possibility of building up accounts on CORINE Land Cover (an assessment in Franche-Comté, France);
- the benefits for reporting in an accounting framework on the stratification of land requested (from the Countryside Survey, UK);
- the linkages of land accounts and sectors (Germany)

As a result of such work, the Eurostat working group<sup>6</sup> argued that “... *land accounting techniques, with linkages to both human activities and natural processes, can be regarded as a useful tool for responding to a number of issues set out by policy objectives*”. It was suggested that these included:

- Biodiversity and habitats
- Intensity of land use
- Urbanisation and, in general, changes in land use
- Linear features
- Spatial fragmentation and contiguity
- Soil sealing
- Tranquillity and resilience of ecosystems
- Possibly net primary production and climate change

Initial research on LEAC has led on to the drafting of the Section C (Land and ecosystem accounts) in Chapter VII (Specific resource accounts) of the new SEEA (System of Environmental and Economic Accounting, SEEA 2000, draft version)<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> Jonathan Parker, Anton Steurer, Ronan Uhel and Jean-Louis Weber, A general model for land cover and land use accounting (Drafted from the report of the UN-ECE Task Force on Physical Environmental Accounting), Invited paper, IARIW Special Conference on « Environmental Accounting in Theory and Practice », Tokyo, March 5-8, 1996; Andrew Stott, Roy Haines-Young, Linking Land Cover, Intensity of Use and Botanical Diversity in an Accounting framework in the UK, Invited Paper, IARIW Special Conference...; Walter Radermacher, Land Use Accounting - Pressure Indicators for Economic Activities, Invited Paper, IARIW Special Conference...

<sup>5</sup> Jean-Louis Weber (French Institute of Environment, IFEN), Philippe Cour & François-Pierre Tourneux (Unisfere-Besançon, France), Roy Haines-Young (University of Nottingham, UK), Elle Krack-Roberg & Dieter Schäfer, (Federal Statistical Office of Germany, StBA), Emission Structure Information System : Physical Accounts for Land cover /Land use and related Changes in Artificiality of Land and Biodiversity, Final Report of the Contract n°B4-3040/96/021, Eurostat, 1997

<sup>6</sup> Land Accounting - Proposals for a Work programme, A preliminary report by Eurostat B1 for the joint meeting of the Environmental Statistics Working Group and the Environmental Accounts Working Party, 9-11 September 1998

<sup>7</sup> SEEA, System of Environmental and Economic Accounts, rev. 2000, Chapter 8, Section F Land and Ecosystems Accounts, §8.336 to §8.399 – Draft prepared by the London Group on Environmental

Despite such progress, while the usefulness of the overall approach to LEAC has been established, further empirical applications of the techniques are required to demonstrate the value of Europe-wide applications. When the Topic Centre on Terrestrial Environment of the EEA was created end of 2001, EUROSTAT proposed to test the draft "LEAC" methodology, in view of its possible implementation with CORINE land cover data and European statistics in context of undergoing I&CLC2000 project resulting in CLC database update in 2004. Two case studies were agreed upon for two areas where CLC data on change were already available: the European coast (LACOAST project of the JRC, 1975-1990) and 4 countries of Central Europe (Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania) which have made an assessment of retrospective CLC for 1975 for the EEA<sup>8</sup>, and also have available the PHARE inventory of 1990.

This Report follows the first study focused on the coastal zones of Europe and describes the LEAC approach, which can be useful in the context of understanding land use and land cover changes on country or European-wide level, in particular referring to forest and biodiversity issues. Some adjustments to methodology have been considered working with multi-country wide data and the results are published further in Parts 3, 4 and Annex.

## 1.2 Justification and contribution of the project

The justification for this project lies in the potential contribution of environmental accounts to tasks such as preparing 'state of the environment reports', and the development and appraisal of environmental policy. In general terms, the main purpose of preparing accounts is to draw up a 'balance sheet' for a set of environmental resources that shows both their current stock and how these stocks are changing over time. The analysis of these temporal changes is, however, particularly significant because accounts seek to go beyond the simple plotting of the stocks of resources over time in a simple graphical manner to look at the processes that transform those resources. Thus the construction of 'flow accounts' is particularly significant in this context.

The idea of a flow account, as they might be applied to problem of understanding land cover change is illustrated in Figure 1.1. If the stocks (area) of a given land cover resource, such as woodland, are tracked over time, the change observed is determined by the balance of gains and losses to the initial stock. While in some contexts, an analysis of the net change in area of woodland may be important, it is clearly just as important to understand how the stock 'turns over', because the flux of land into and out of this land cover category may also affect the quality of the woodland resource that is carried forward over time. In terms of making a judgement about the sustainability of the net woodland change, for example, the quality of the woodland resource at the end of the accounting period would only be maintained if the new woodland gained compensated in some way for the woodlands lost.

Looked at in this way, flow accounts in particular provide a powerful set of tools for both monitoring environmental resources, and for evaluating different policy options. They can, for

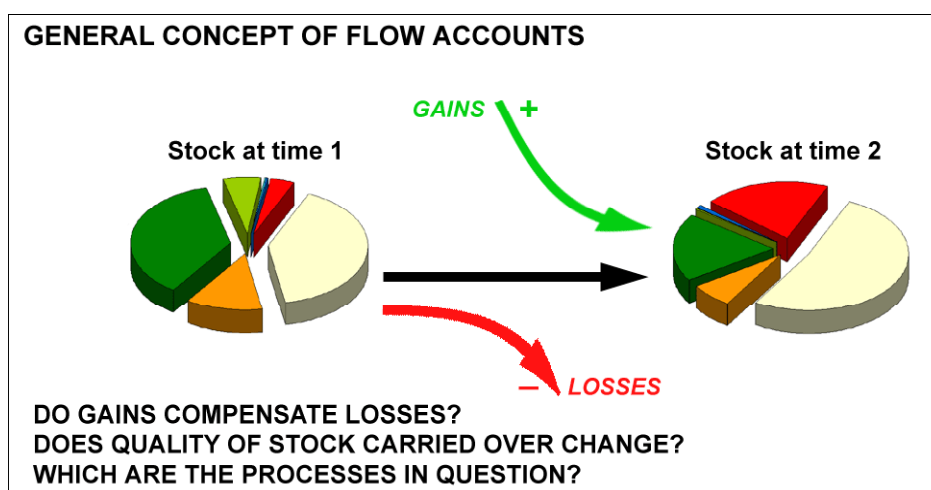
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Accounting and submitted to the UN Statistical Commission in March 2001 – forthcoming publication by UN.

<sup>8</sup> PTL/LC (1999) - Inventory and Analysis of Major Land Cover Changes in Central and Eastern Europe over the Past 20 Years, Topic Report, EEA Phare Topic Link on Land Cover (PTL/LC), GISAT

example, provide a systematic basis for the development of indicators of change. In the context of illustration provided by Figure 1.1, for example, the proportion of the initial stock carried over from time 1 to time 2 could serve as a potential sustainable development indicator. In addition, by expressing the flows into and out of the different resource categories in a clear and consistent and comprehensive way, targets for future resource levels can be identified, together with the potential costs of encouraging or preventing certain types of transformation.

**Figure 1.1 – General concept of flow accounts**



The application of environmental accounting techniques is particularly appropriate in the context of forests sustainable development and its spatial dimension – one of priority policy issues at EU level. Forests are a complex and multifunctional natural asset which is at the same time an economic resource for timber, other wood products and non-wood products, an amenity of high value for urban as well as rural population, a protection of soil against erosion and a major reserve of biodiversity, in itself as well as due to its interfaces with other types of landscapes. Forests are unevenly distributed over Europe and their biological characteristics vary from the North to the South. Ahead of a possible over-harvesting and landtake by urbanisation, pressure on forests relate to their increasing fragmentation by transport networks, acidification and soil contamination, selection of species with a unique interest in timber and pulp production and the multiplication of forest fires. Sustainable forests policies aim at a balanced management.

Europe's forest biodiversity is under pressure, with a significant proportion of the protected species and habitats under European Directives being forest-related. Forestry and biodiversity issues are therefore among the priorities, resulting in the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Forest Principles and a forest component of *Agenda 21*. In Europe, activities to implement these commitments have resulted, for example, in the 'Environment for Europe' process endorsed by the Environment Ministers and the Ministerial Conferences for Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE)<sup>9</sup> set up by the Forest Ministers. MCPFE has developed a set of Pan-European Criteria, Indicators and Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management. The EU has implemented these concerns in, for example, *the Habitats Directive*<sup>10</sup>, *the Community Forestry Strategy*<sup>11</sup> and *Community Biodiversity Strategy*<sup>12</sup> and,

9 MCPFE - [www.minconf-forests.net](http://www.minconf-forests.net)

10 EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC

11 European Community strategy and action programme for the forestry sector - COM(88) 255



most recently, *the Biodiversity Action Plans*<sup>13</sup> and *the 6th Environmental Action Plan (EAP)*<sup>14</sup>.

The need to understand patterns of land use and land cover change are recognised as essential elements of future strategies designed to overcome the problems with biodiversity loss through sustainable management of European forests. **This project therefore represents one step towards the creation of the information base to support these strategies.**

## 1.3 General concepts

### 1.3.1 Types of Account

*Stock and change accounts for land cover and land use*

For a given region or country there is a finite stock of land<sup>15</sup>, the characteristics of which are determined by physical and ecological factors such as relief, geology, climate, vegetation and soils, together with a range of cultural and economic factors associated with the human use of those areas. However, the character of the land resource is not fixed, for with long-term environment change, and changing patterns of human development, the character of the land resource can be transformed over time. **Stock accounts** are one way of describing what types of land resources exist, and what kinds of changes occur over time.

In order to understand some of the key the issues underlying the construction of stock accounts for land, it is important to make a distinction between **land cover**, which is a description of the physical or ecological state of a given parcel of land, and **land use**, which is determined more by the human activities that the land supports, or its wider cultural or historic value. The distinction is important to make, for it is clear that in describing land resources, there is no simple relationship between cover and use. Thus a single cover type, such as woodland, may have a number of uses. In one area, for example that woodland may have an economic use though forestry. In another, it may have a recreational use. Conversely, a particular type of land use many involve many different cover types. 'Agriculture', is for example, a specific type of land use that may include a range of different cover types. The complexity of the relationship between land cover and land use is increased further in those situations where a single cover type can have **multiple** uses. The analysis of **multifunctional land use or landscapes, and the compatibility and conflicts between different types of land uses**, has emerged as an important issue within the EU, and it is one that can clearly be addressed by the development of land accounting techniques.

Various schemes have been devised to classify different types of land cover and land use. We may therefore exploit and use them to construct a set of related land cover and use accounts,

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<sup>12</sup> European Community Biodiversity Strategy - COM (98)42

<sup>13</sup> European Community Biodiversity Action Plans, - COM (2001) 162

<sup>14</sup> The Sixth Environment Action Programme - COM(2001)31

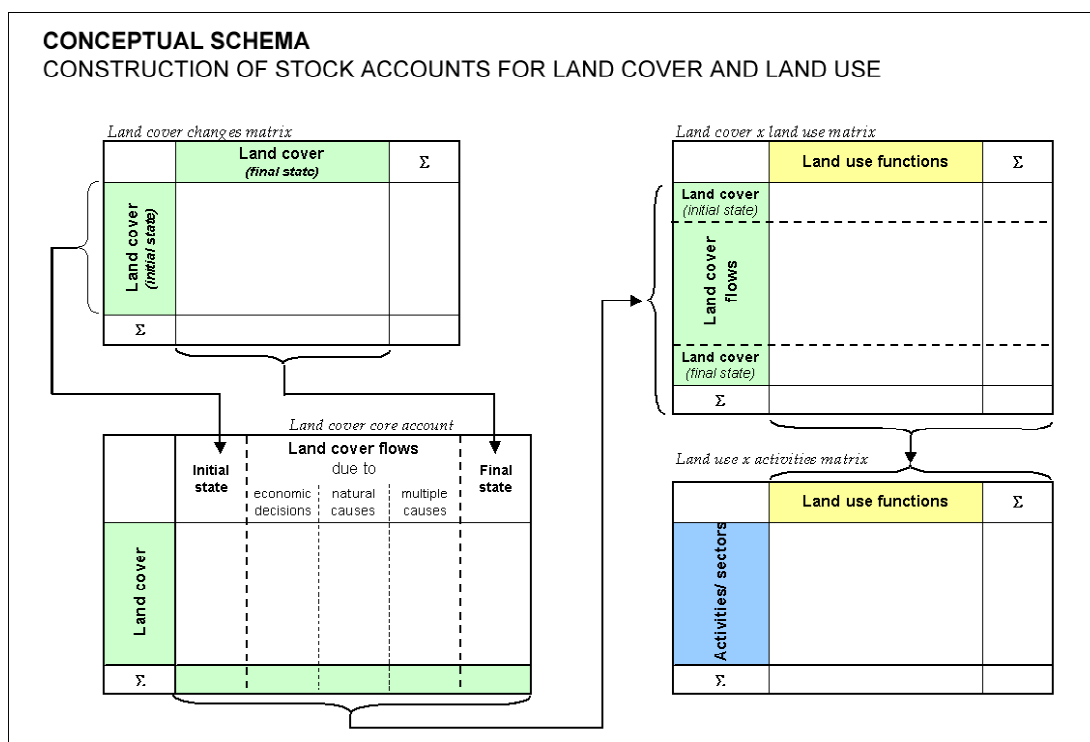
<sup>15</sup> Locally or other long periods of time, this is not absolutely true and the LEAC will have to reflect these changes. Exceptions are of limited natural phenomena such as consequences of volcanic and seismic events. Coastal erosion and progradation or the creation of polders, some harbour or airport infrastructure or marinas reduce or expand land available for human use.

which ultimately map out how they change over time. A particularly valuable hierarchical classification scheme for land cover is the one devised for CORINE, which was developed as a result of the EU's need to provide up to date information on land cover at scale 1:100.000 for the whole Europe. The classification scheme at its more detailed level includes 44 categories of land cover based on a standard European nomenclature (level 3). These can be aggregated into 15, more general groups at level 2, or just five large groups at level 1, namely artificial surfaces, agricultural areas, forest and semi-natural areas, wetlands, water bodies.

In respect of land use, other classification schemes exist, including the Standard Statistical Classification of land use published by the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). Such classifications are often problematic in that they often mix cover and use categories, and as a result they are often difficult to apply. For this project, a purpose-built classification of use was constructed, the details of which will be given below.

A conceptual schema showing how stock and change accounts for land cover and use can be constructed land cover is shown on Figure 1.2. A matrix can, for example, be used to show how the stock of land in each cover category changes over time. Such a device is particularly useful, because it records the transfers between categories as well as the overall change a given stock category exhibits over the 'accounting period'. Traditionally, such a change matrix has been used to present data on cover change from the analysis of satellite imagery or field survey data. Key features to note about the matrix are that the diagonal shows the proportion of each stock category that is stable over the monitoring period, while the row and column totals show the total initial and final stocks for each category.

**Figure 1.2 - Conceptual schema for the construction of stock accounts for land cover and land use**



These transformations expressed in the change matrix can be presented more clearly by constructing the table shown in Figure 1.2. (down-left), which shows for each cover type the

opening and closing balance, and the magnitude of the gains and losses due to various natural and economic factors. Such a Table is known as a **flow account**<sup>16</sup>.

In the Table the (+) and the (-) values are explicit for each land cover, so that the final stock will equal the initial stock plus the algebraic sum of the flows into and out of that category. The ability to classify and represent these different types of transformation is a particular advantage of this kind of table over the simple matrix approach shown in Figure 1.2. (up-left). In order to trace some of the implications of the changes in stock which are shown in a table like that on Figure 1.2 (down-left), a further matrix can be constructed, showing the multiple relationships between land cover and land use (Figure 1.2 up-right). Such a matrix is particularly useful, because it represents the first step in relating land cover and use change to the various economic activity areas that are often a key aspect of any long term-policy strategy. In the schema shown in Figure 1.2, the flow account has a particularly important role to play.

Figure 1.3 – Example of cover account derived from the UK Countryside Survey

**LAND COVER ACCOUNT**  
GREAT BRITAIN 1990 - 1998

	Types of changes in stock										1998 Stock	
	1990 Stock	Woodland creation	Woodland reversion	Agricultural intensification	Agricultural reversion	Semi-natural creation	Semi-natural reversion	Water body creation	Development	Developed land recycling		Less to unknown
Broadleaved and mixed woodland	1 371.2	132.4	13.5	-22.2		-42.1		-0.8	-12.9		-0.4	1 438.7
Coniferous woodland	1 989.3	87.2	-13.5	-9		-48.3		-0.6	-5		0	1 980.2
Woodland sub-total	2 740.5	211.6	0	-31.2		-90.4		-1.4	-17.8		-0.4	2 798.9
Arable and horticultural	5 748.1	-76.8		64.7	118.7	-41.4		-1	-14.3		-1.7	5 337.9
Improved grassland	5 538.6	-34.1		341	-118.2	-232		-0.5	-53.9		-5.3	5 435.5
Intensive agriculture sub-total	10 784.7	-62.8		400.2	0	-273.4		-1.5	-73.2		-5.5	10 788.4
Neutral grassland	669.5	-24.4		-153.6		236.9	-10.2	-0.5	-33.2		-0.1	576.3
Calcareous grassland	81.4	-1.1		-13.3		3.7	-3.8	0	-0.7		0	68.7
Acid grassland	1 470.0	-24		-133.7		43.3	-34.7	0	-4.6		-0.7	1 316.5
Bracken	456.9	-21.8		-8.7		20.4	38.9	0	-0.5		0	485.1
Dwarf shrub heath	1 487.1	24.5		1.2		13.1	41.4	0	3.3		0	1 429.7
Fen, marsh, and swamp	456.4	-6.1		-25.1		61	71.3	-0.7	-1.2		-0.6	554.9
Bog	2 297.3	17.9		0.7		10.5	10.1	0.3	0.2		0.1	2 278.5
Mire/peat	49.8	0		0		0	0	0	0		0	49.8
Coastal habitats	274.1	-0.3		-0.8		2.6	-2	-0.3	0		0	273.3
Semi-natural sub-total	7 143.3	-120.1		-337.2		393.5	0	-1.8	-43.2		-1.5	7 032.9
Standing open water and canals	208.4	-0.2		-1		-0.9		5.2	-1.2		0	210.3
Rivers and streams	66.7	-0.2		-0.1		-1.4		0.3	-0.1		0	65.2
Water bodies sub-total	275.1	-0.4		-1.1		-2.3		5.5	-1.2		-0.1	275.0
Inland rock	53.6	-0.6		-2.2		-7.6		0	13.2	3.8	0	60.2
Built up areas and gardens	1 230.4	-14.2		-12.3		-9.4		-0.7	100.4	-2.1	-1.2	1 291.0
Boundary and linear features	495	-1		-14.5		-7.8		-0.1	21.9	-1.7	-0.1	491.7
Developed sub-total	1 779.0	-15.9		-28.9		-24.8		-0.8	135.5	0	-1.3	1 842.9
Sea	298.5	0		0		-0.7		0	0		0	297.8
Unknown	73.9	-0.3		-1.8		-2		0	0		8.8	76.6
Unsurveyed urban land	463											463
Total	23 557.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23 556.0

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Areas which are more than 75% built up were not covered by the survey.

<sup>16</sup> Also known as a 'screen account' in traditional accounting practice

Figure 1.3 shows an example of a real account constructed using data from the UK's Countryside Survey. In this account, the flows or types of change are classified into such processes as 'woodland creation', 'agricultural intensification', and 'development'.

More generally, for the SEEA it has been accepted that the main flows that should be distinguished are “changes due to economic decisions”, “changes due to natural causes” and “changes due to multiple causes”. Similar approach has been applied in the PTL/LC study done for EEA<sup>17</sup> in 1999, where 7 main flows has been defined on CLC level 2 (see Figure 1.4).

Similar approach has been applied here, too, but in case of this study for the 4 CEE countries, it was implemented by classifying the flows represented by the 15x44 CLC (level2/level 3) land cover change matrix. The classification of flows used was based on a compromise between the types of information required to make an informed environmental assessment and what can be extracted most reliably from CLC data. When the flows are broken down by land cover class, they can have either a negative or positive value. In the first case, the flow is regarded as a *consumption of land cover* (or simply of cover), resulting from the given flow. In the second case, the flow is a *formation of land cover* (of cover). For each flow, the magnitude of the 'consumptions' and 'formations' of cover are equal. The detail of the method and classification used will be described later in Part 3 of this report.

Figure 1.4 – Example of land cover change flows as defined in the PTL/LC study

#### LAND COVER CHANGE FLOWS PTL/LC STUDY

		1990s classes															
		11	12	13 <sup>20</sup>	131	14	21	22	23	24	31	32	33	41	42	51	52
1970s classes	11	0	7	7	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	12	7	0	7	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	13	7	7	0	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	14	/	/	/	4	U	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	21	3	3	3	4	3	0	1	2	2	5	5	7	7	7	7	7
	22	3	3	3	4	3	2	0	2	7	5	5	7	7	7	7	7
	23	3	3	3	4	3	1	1	U	1	5	5	7	7	7	7	7
	24	3	3	3	4	3	1	1	2	0	5	5	7	7	7	7	7
	31	3	3	3	4	3	6	6	6	6	0	6	6	6	7	7	7
	32	3	3	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	5	0	6	7	7	7	7
	33	3	3	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	5	5	0	7	7	7	7
	41	3	3	3	4	3	1	7	1	7	5	5	7	0	7	7	7
	42	3	3	3	4	3	1	7	1	7	5	5	7	7	0	7	7
	51	3	3	3	4	3	7	7	7	7	5	5	7	7	7	U	7
52	3	3	3	4	3	7	7	7	7	5	5	7	7	7	7	0	

Type of change:

0	no change
1	intensification of agriculture
2	extensification of agriculture
3	urbanisation (industrialisation) - except transition to class 131
4	enlargement (exhaustion) of natural resources - transition to class 131 only
5	afforestation
6	deforestation
7	other antropogenic causes (recultivations, dump sites, unclassified change, etc.)

<sup>20</sup> classes 132 + 133

CLC - level1

1	artificial areas
2	agricultural areas
3	forest and semi-natural areas
4	wetlands
5	water bodies

#### Basic and Supplementary Accounts

The flow account described above represents what can be thought of a 'basic account'. In the original UNECE and EUROSTAT work that led to development of the accounting concept, a distinction was made between such accounts and those constructed for more specific purposes, say, to describe a particular theme or issue. These accounts are known as

<sup>17</sup> PTL/LC (1999) - Inventory and Analysis of Major Land Cover Changes in Central and Eastern Europe over the Past 20 Years, Topic Report, EEA Phare Topic Link on Land Cover (PTL/LC), GISAT

'supplementary' or 'targeted' accounts. In many cases such accounts are derived from these basic types of account, and present a more detailed view of the data.

One such type of such accounts are those used to give a **geographical** or **zonal** breakdown of the data. These accounts are particularly useful in the context of land cover and land use policy, because they allow us to see what geographical contrasts and differences occur between different regions and environments. More importantly they can show how a global indicator is expressed spatially. Ideally, the zonal breakdowns used should be specific to the phenomenon under study. However, when we examine cross cutting issues and/or interactions, it is useful to find some commonalities, including some common geographical pattern.

In fact, pre-existing units such as administrative units, river basins or other types of geographical breakdowns can be used. A classification of potential Land Analytical and Reporting Units (LARU's) is shown on Figure 1.5. Other approaches that are available include analysing the territory with a regular grid to which are associated attributes related to physical geography, vegetation and ecosystems and by human activities. Multi-criteria analysis can be used, to define a set of zones according to the combination of a specific set of characteristics (Figure 1.6).

**Table 1.5 - Nomenclature for Land Analytical and Reporting Units**

<p><b><i>A - Analytical Units</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Administrative Units</i></li> <li>● <i>Geographic Regions</i></li> <li>● <i>Geo-physical regions (River basins (small), Mountains areas (small...))</i></li> <li>● <i>Ecological regions (e.g. DMEER, Potential vegetation...)</i></li> <li>● <i>Other</i></li> <li>● <i>Land Analytical Units</i></li> <li>● <i>Geometric Units</i></li> <li>● <i>Grids</i></li> <li>● <i>Buffers</i></li> </ul> <p><b><i>B - Reporting Units</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Administrative Regions, Countries</i></li> <li>● <i>Geographic Regions (e.g. River basins (large), Sea catchments, Mountain areas...)</i></li> <li>● <i>Bio-Geographic zones</i></li> <li>● <i>Geographic Sectors (grouping of LAU or Geometric Units according to proximity or to Landscape Types)</i></li> </ul>
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Other types of targeted or supplementary accounts include those which seek to place a monetary or relative value on the resources or types of change within the flow account. Such accounts many for example, provide an important opportunity for the future in terms of showing how the value of various ecosystem goods and services are affected by different types of lands cover change. Targeted accounts derived from the basic data flow data can also be used to construct various other economic, social and environmental indicators, by linking the flow data to information about demographic change or ecological characteristics of the land cover units, such as biodiversity.

In this study the supplementary account based on a geographical breakdown of the data are present. The zonal units used to give this geographical breakdown are described below. Ultimately the aim is to develop such accounts to give a more detailed view of the important changes occurring in the study area by the creation of an additional set of targeted accounts for themes such as forestry. A provisional accounts for forestry is presented in this study. An overview of the relationship between the different types of basic and supplementary accounts is shown in Figure 1.7.

Figure 1.6: Methodology for the creation of spatial analytical units

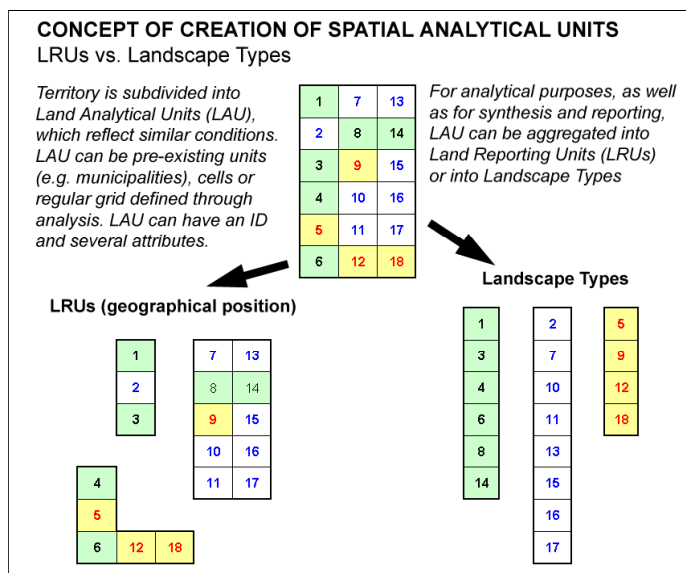
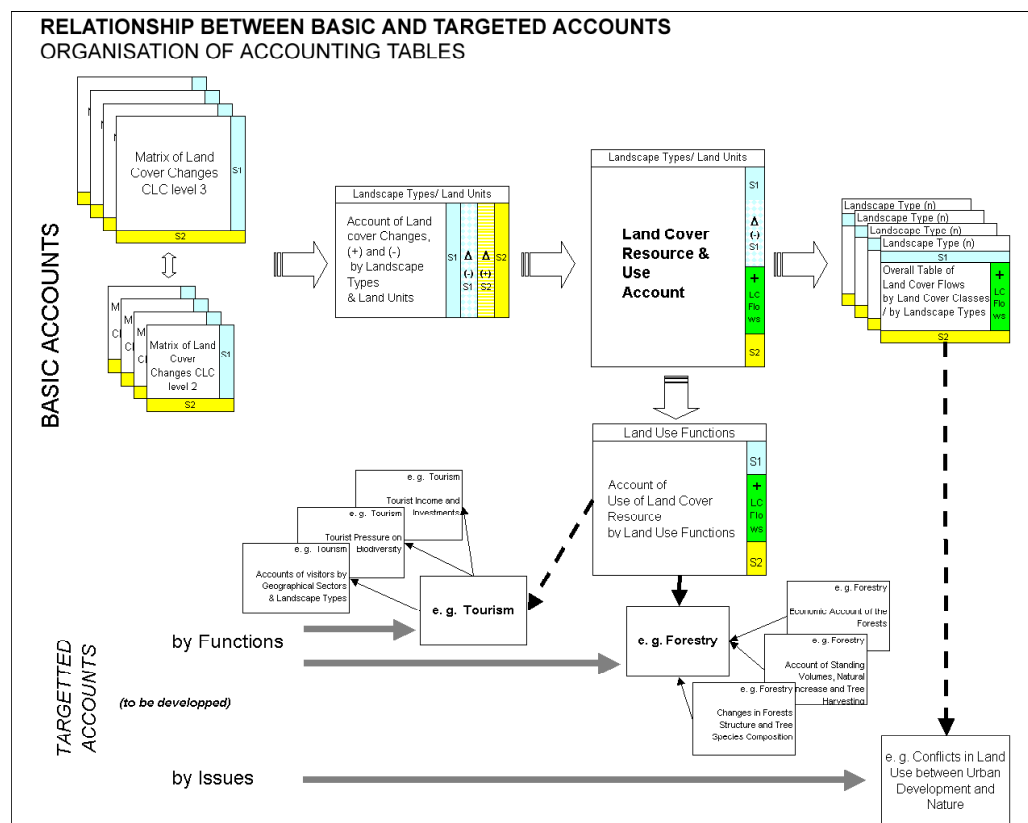


Figure 1.7 - Relationship between basic and targeted accounts



## Part 2: Data Resources

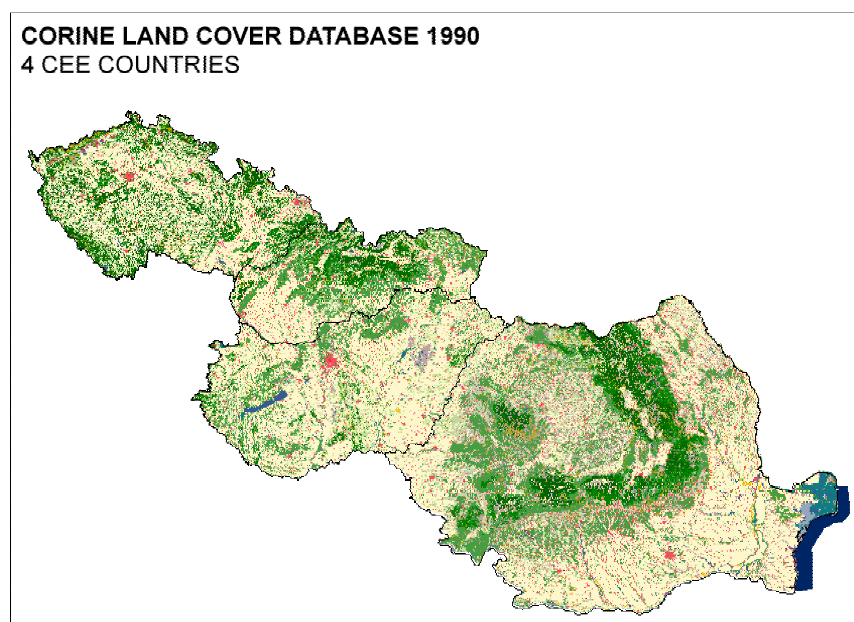
### 2.1 CORINE Land Cover database (1990, and potential 2000)

The CORINE Land Cover (CLC) database is a European-wide seamless geographic database on land cover / land use prepared according to uniform methodology during 1980s-90s. It provides consistent land cover mapping at a scale of 1:100 000, with a minimum mapping unit of 25 ha. Nomenclature includes 44 classes organised in three hierarchical levels. More general representations of CLC data can be given using the 15 classes in aggregation at level 2 or 7 classes at level 1. A detailed list of the classes of the nomenclature is included in Annex.

The CORINE Land Cover specifications have been defined in the first CLC Technical Guide<sup>18</sup>. The unique methodology covers both the basic interpretation principles and the particular methodology steps and consists of computer-assisted visual photo-interpretation of satellite images (mainly Landsat TM imagery), with the simultaneous consultation of ancillary data, classifying data into classes of the CORINE Land Cover nomenclature.

This data set encompasses most of the countries of the European Community<sup>19</sup>, all 15 Member States of the European Union (except Sweden), as well as 13 Central and Eastern European<sup>20</sup> countries (Albania, Bosna-Hercegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, F.Y.R. of Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia). See example for the area of the study shown on Figure 2.1.

**Figure 2.1 – Extract of CORINE Land Cover 1990 database for the 4 CEE countries**



<sup>18</sup> Y. Heymann, et al., CLC Technical Guide (1994)

<sup>19</sup> [http://dataservice.eea.eu.int/dataservice/other/land\\_cover/lcsource.asp](http://dataservice.eea.eu.int/dataservice/other/land_cover/lcsource.asp)

<sup>20</sup> [http://ptl.gisat.cz/clc\\_dirb1.shtml](http://ptl.gisat.cz/clc_dirb1.shtml)

The CLC database is being updated every 10 years. Recently, the ongoing I&CLC2000<sup>21</sup> project will provide a snapshot of land cover/use for the year 2000 by updating of the original database<sup>22</sup>. For the purposes of mapping change, a minimum changes unit of 5 ha is used.

Due to the comparability of data on European level the CLC database offers an excellent input for the European-wide land cover change studies. Nevertheless, certain limitation can be imposed by thresholds used for CLC mapping (25ha minimum mapped unit, 5ha minimal mapped change) in form of underestimation (or overestimation) of certain processes running on scale close to these thresholds. As example, a comparative study carried out on the French coast with aerial photographs at the scale of 1:25 000, shows the importance of a very diffuse urban sprawl, which is poorly detected by the satellite images in the CLC-like mapping before it reaches the minimum size of 25 ha (underestimation of change). In fact, this sprawl is identified at a later stage of the process, in a following period, when the process finally reaches the minimal mapped area (overestimation of change). This limited sensitivity of CLC suggests that phenomenon such as urban sprawl should be, in addition to CLC, monitored also at a larger scale with high resolution satellites or aerial photos and with a periodicity of 3 to 5 years maximum.

## **2.2 CORINE Land Cover database (1975)**

In the frame of EEA Phare Topic Link on Land Cover (PTL/LC) the project of landscape changes identification and analysis was realised in 1998-1999<sup>23</sup>. It introduces the practical case of the large-scale application of the CLC database and the methodology of landscape changes inventory (a territory of the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia) with the total area of almost half million km<sup>2</sup> mapped). First phase of this project consisted of CLC database creation reflecting situation in the 70's by retrospective updating (downdating) of original CLC 1990 database.

From the methodological point of view this land cover database (CLC1975) was created by the computer aided visual interpretation of land cover changes as identified on archive satellite images (Landsat MSS imagery). In fact, the methodological approach was very similar to the one used in the I&CLC2000 project as the same threshold for change polygon was used (5 ha). Nevertheless, reflecting interpretability of Landsat MSS for mapping the land cover change, aggregation of the 3rd level classes to the 2nd hierarchic level of the CLC nomenclature was applied for CLC1975, which reduced the number of land cover classes 15. Other characteristics of CLC database remained intact (criterion of the minimum area 25 hectares and the minimum width 100 metres).

CORINE Land Cover 1975 database is available for the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia.

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<sup>21</sup> IMAGE&CLC2000 project to be finalized by 2004

<sup>22</sup> M. Bossard, J. Feranec and J. Otahel (2000) CORINE land cover technical guide – Addendum 2000. Technical report No 40. EEA.

<sup>23</sup> PTL/LC (1999) - Inventory and Analysis of Major Land Cover Changes in Central and Eastern Europe over the Past 20 Years, Topic Report, EEA Phare Topic Link on Land Cover (PTL/LC), GISAT



### **2.3 Elevation data (Digital Elevation Model)**

The digital elevation model (DEM) used in this project is the one from the GISCO database<sup>24</sup>. The resolution of this dataset is very coarse but is, nevertheless, sufficient for the purpose of mapping altitude throughout Europe, and for producing maps of major landscape types. For the purposes of this project, the combined elevation/slope threshold has been used for splitting the lowland, upland and mountain areas (see Figure 3.15).

### **2.4 Administrative boundaries**

Administrative boundaries used in this project also came from the GISCO database. At this stage, only countries and NUTS3 have been available. For further integration of forest statistics in the Czech Republic case study other local level administrative boundaries required were obtained from national sources, as there are presently problems with access and dissemination of NUTS5 Europe-wide administrative boundaries.

### **2.5 Physical boundaries**

The major physical units used as the basis for this study were drawn from the Biogeographic Regions and Watersheds contained in the GISCO database. The 'Regional Seas Basins' layer was obtained as aggregation of watersheds.

### **2.6 Statistical information**

Socio-economic statistics have been used in this study for the forest case in the Czech Republic secured from various national sources, mainly from the Czech Statistical Office (CSO)<sup>25</sup> and the Forest Management Institute (FMI)<sup>26</sup>. More details on statistical data used can be found in Part 4.

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<sup>24</sup> Geographic Information System of the Community, at Eurostat

<sup>25</sup> CSO - <http://www.czso.cz>

<sup>26</sup> FMI - <http://www.uhul.cz>

## Part 3: Basic Accounts

First, the accounting concept described schematically in Part 1 was implemented on level of the basic accounts for the 4 CEE countries. Following the developments of the “coastal part”<sup>27</sup> of the study, several additional issues were considered and further developed specific for this part of the study: adjustment of methodology and accounts for different classification of input land cover data, subsequent adjustment of classification of land cover flows and further refining of landscape types by introduction of broader altitude/slope characteristics needed for continental wide accounting. Details of methods and approaches used are described in this chapter.

### 3.1 General concept implementation

#### 3.1.1 Main tables of the basic land accounts

Based on the general concept outlined above set of the basic account tables have been selected for presentation of land cover changes.

##### *Matrix of land cover changes*

This square matrix describes for each land cover type the changes between an initial situation (initial stock of land cover) and a final situation. When no change happens, the values are recorded in the diagonal. The difference between the final and the initial situation is the Net Change of land cover. The detail of the matrix depends on the database and on the information that is requested. Three complementary options are proposed, using CLC database: 1. a detailed matrix based on CLC level 3 (44 classes), 2. a semi-detailed matrix based on CLC level 2 (15 classes) and 3. an aggregated matrix based on CLC level 1 supplemented by some details (7 classes) as shown on Figure 3.1. In this study, working with CLC data for initial stock on level 2 only (15 classes), options 2. and 3. were applicable on initial part of this matrix as well as in case of other account tables.

**Table 3.1 CORINE Land Cover Aggregated Nomenclature (Level 1 bis)**

<i>1</i>	<i>Artificial surfaces</i>
<i>2.1+2.2</i>	<i>Arable Land &amp; Permanent Crops</i>
<i>2.3+2.4</i>	<i>Pastures &amp; Heterogeneous agricultural areas</i>
<i>3.1</i>	<i>Forests</i>
<i>3.2+3.2</i>	<i>Shrub and other semi-natural land</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>Wetlands</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>Water bodies</i>

<sup>27</sup> Weber, J. L., Paramo, F., Breton, F. Haines-Young, R. (2003): Integration of geographical and statistical data in the environmental accounting framework; methodological development based on two case studies Action 2: Integration of environmental accounts in coastal zones; case study of tourism, Barcelona 2003, Contract n° 200141200017, EUROSTAT

### *Account of Land Cover Changes*

This account is compiled by countries, regions or by landscape types. For one given land cover class, the changes are summarized in (+) and (-) values. Therefore, the final stock is defined as:

**EQUATION**  $Initial\ stock + algebraic\ sum\ of\ Changes = Final\ stock$

### *Account of Formation of Land Cover*

This account presents, by countries, regions or by landscape types, the balance between the *Formation of land cover* which has led to the present situation and the *Consumption of land cover* from the past situation. The flows of Formation of cover and Consumption of cover are detailed according to the nomenclature of land cover flows (see the aggregated level of the Nomenclature of the Land Cover Flows used in this study on Figure 3.2). Assignment of individual land cover changes to these flows are discussed further in this chapter. In this account, each individual flow of consumption is balanced by a flow of formation of cover. For each Land cover class, the difference between Formation and Consumption is called “Net formation of cover”. It can be positive or negative. The equation of the account is:

**EQUATION**  $Formation - Consumption = Net\ Formation\ of\ land\ cover.$

When the stocks of land cover are introduced, the equation is:

**EQUATION**  $Initial\ stock + Formation = Consumption + Final\ stock$   
 or  
 $Initial\ stock + Net\ Formation\ of\ land\ cover = Final\ stock$

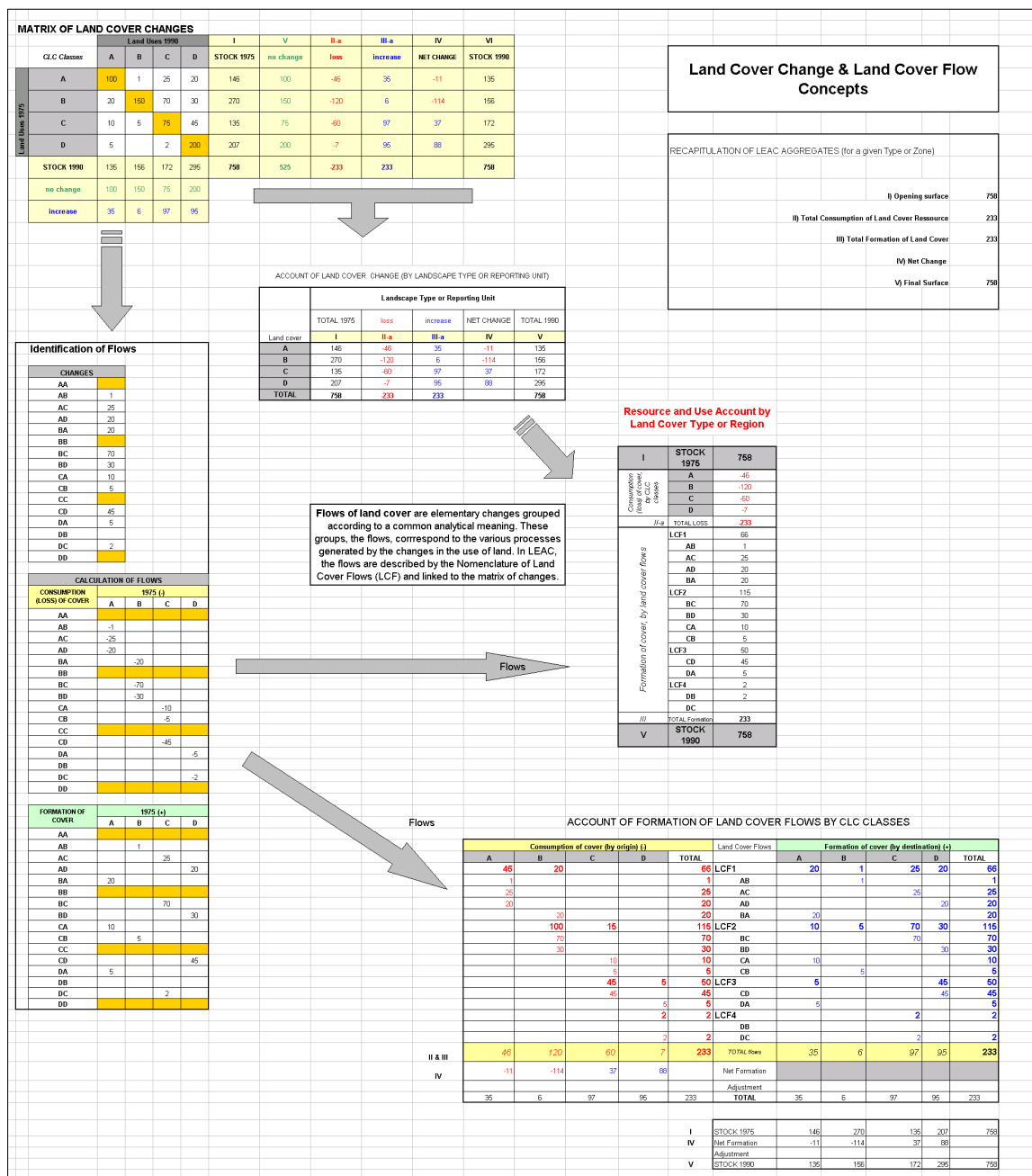
**Table 3.2: Nomenclature of Land Cover Flows used (Level 1)**

LCF1	<i>Urban land management</i>
LCF2	<i>Urban sprawl</i>
LCF3	<i>Extension of economic sites and infrastructures</i>
LCF4	<i>Agricultural rotation and intensification</i>
LCF5	<i>Conversion of land to agriculture</i>
LCF6	<i>Forests creation and management</i>
LCF7	<i>Water body creation and management</i>
LCF8	<i>Changes of land cover due to natural and multiple causes</i>

Accounting separately for the consumption and the formation has the advantage of presenting a total of flows which is identical, whatever the level of aggregation of land cover classes. This is different from the conventional matrixes of land cover change in which the aggregation leads to the consolidation of changes.

The balance of the Formation of Land Cover Account, i.e. the Net Formation of Cover is computed from flows when Net Changes are computed from the Matrix of changes as the difference of two stocks. At the most detailed level, the two results are strictly equal. When

Figure 3.3: Land Cover Change & Land Cover Flow Concepts



the two are compiled with an aggregated Nomenclature, an additional element has to be introduced to reflect the fact that the total of Formation or Consumption remains identical when the Changes vary due to the aggregation that “hides” internal flows in the diagonal of the matrix. These “hidden changes” have to be added to the result of the comparison of the two stocks. The equation is therefore:

**EQUATION** Final Stock of cover - Initial Stock of cover = Net Change (at a given scale) = Net formation of cover - "hidden changes"(at a given scale)

The Formation of Cover Account can usefully be compiled by zones, region or landscape type.

### *Land cover Resource and Use account*

This account aims at presenting a synthesis of stocks, changes (losses by Land Cover Classes) and Formation of cover by zones, regions or by landscape types, as the previous one. This presentation avoids redundancies (i.e. Formation and Consumption accounted with the same value, once + and once). The equation of the account is:

$$\text{EQUATION } \text{Initial stock} - \text{Loss of land cover (by CLC class)} + \text{Formation of land cover (by flows type)} = \text{Final stock}$$

In most cases, the initial and final stocks are equal equal, but theoretically they may differ in the cases mentioned in 1.3.1 footnote 10.

The full set of land cover change and land cover flows as well as the relation between the basic accounts proposed is summarized in Figure 3.3 using hypothetical numbers.

#### **3.1.2 Classification and Nomenclature**

A key data resource for land cover information in this study was CORINE Land Cover (CLC) data. Three level hierarchical classification system of CLC data includes at its most detailed level (level 3) in total 44 classes. Aggregation to level 2 results in 15 classes, while 7 classes is available on level 1. List of classes on level 1 and level 2 is presented in Figure 3.4. Complete classification on level 3 is included for reference in Annex.

**Figure 3.4 – CORINE Land Cover Nomenclature (level 1 and level 2 aggregation)**

LEVEL 1		LEVEL 2	
1	ARTIFICIAL SURFACES	11	Urban fabric
		12	Industrial, commercial and transport units
		13	Mines, dump and construction sites
		14	Artificial non-agricultural vegetated areas
2	AGRICULTURAL AREAS	21	Arable Land
		22	Permanent Crops
		23	Pastures
		24	Heterogeneous agricultural areas
3	FORESTS AND SEMI-NATURAL AREAS	31	Forests
		32	Shrub and/or herbaceous vegetation associations
		33	Open spaces with little or no vegetation
4	WETLANDS	41	Inland wetlands
		42	Coastal wetlands
5	WATER BODIES	51	Inland waters
		52	Coastal waters

When CLC data are used for land cover change matrix creation, total of 1936 (44x44) class combinations exist at the most detailed level 3. In order to support interpretation of land cover changes, typology of land cover changes to smaller set of land cover change types is therefore advantageous. Although certain ambiguities existed, working version of typology of land cover transformations was prepared for “coastal case study” based on inputs from existing typology attempts<sup>28 29 30</sup> and systematic definition of the land cover flows (LCF) in terms of

<sup>28</sup> Perdigão, V., Christiansen, S., eds. (2000). The LACOAST atlas: Land cover changes in European coastal zones. Ispra (JRC).

<sup>29</sup> PTL/LC (1999) - Inventory and Analysis of Major Land Cover Changes in Central and Eastern Europe over the Past 20 Years, Topic Report, EEA Phare Topic Link on Land Cover (PTL/LC), GISAT

clusters of land cover changes was developed. Figure 3.5 illustrate the nature of land cover flows produced – correspondance of land cover changes on level 3 and land cover flows (extract only). The full table is presented in Annex.

**Figure 3.5 – Correspondance of land cover changes and land cover flows on level 3/level 3 (extract only)**

		132	133	141	142	211	212	213	221	222	223
		Dump sites	Construction sites	Green urban areas	Sport and leisure facilities	Non-irrigated arable land	Permanently irrigated land	Rice fields	Vineyards	Fruit trees and berry plantations	Olive groves
243	Land principally occupied by agriculture with significant areas of natural vegetation	Extension of dumpsites	Construction	Development of green urban areas	Extension of sport and leisure facilities	Intensive conversion of marginal land to agriculture	Intensive conversion of marginal land to agriculture	Intensive conversion of marginal land to agriculture	Intensive conversion of marginal land to agriculture	Intensive conversion of marginal land to agriculture	Intensive conversion of marginal land to agriculture
244	Agro-forestry areas	Extension of dumpsites	Construction	Development of green urban areas	Extension of sport and leisure facilities	Intensification of agriculture	Intensification of agriculture	Intensification of agriculture	Planting of vineyards, fruit and olive trees over arable & pasture	Planting of vineyards, fruit and olive trees over arable & pasture	Planting of vineyards, fruit and olive trees over arable & pasture
311	Broad-leaved forest	Extension of dumpsites	Construction	Development of green urban areas	Extension of sport and leisure facilities	Intensive conversion of forest to agriculture	Intensive conversion of forest to agriculture	Intensive conversion of forest to agriculture	Intensive conversion of forest to agriculture	Intensive conversion of forest to agriculture	Intensive conversion of forest to agriculture
312	Coniferous forest	Extension of dumpsites	Construction	Development of green urban areas	Extension of sport and leisure facilities	Intensive conversion of forest to agriculture	Intensive conversion of forest to agriculture	Intensive conversion of forest to agriculture	Intensive conversion of forest to agriculture	Intensive conversion of forest to agriculture	Intensive conversion of forest to agriculture
313	Mixed forest	Extension of dumpsites	Construction	Development of green urban areas	Extension of sport and leisure facilities	Intensive conversion of forest to agriculture	Intensive conversion of forest to agriculture	Intensive conversion of forest to agriculture	Intensive conversion of forest to agriculture	Intensive conversion of forest to agriculture	Intensive conversion of forest to agriculture
321	Natural grassland	Extension of dumpsites	Construction	Development of green urban areas	Extension of sport and leisure facilities	Intensive conversion of marginal land to agriculture	Intensive conversion of marginal land to agriculture	Intensive conversion of marginal land to agriculture	Intensive conversion of marginal land to agriculture	Intensive conversion of marginal land to agriculture	Intensive conversion of marginal land to agriculture
322	Moors and heathland	Extension of dumpsites	Construction	Development of green urban areas	Extension of sport and leisure facilities	Intensive conversion of marginal land to agriculture	Intensive conversion of marginal land to agriculture	Intensive conversion of marginal land to agriculture	Intensive conversion of marginal land to agriculture	Intensive conversion of marginal land to agriculture	Intensive conversion of marginal land to agriculture

For the case study in the 4 CEE countries, CLC data on level 3 of CLC classification have been available for 1990 year, while CLC data used as reference to the situation in 1975 exist on level 2 only. Therefore, first, the LCF definition had to be addapted to be applicable on level 2 and at the same time as much as possible consistent for use on both level 2 and level 3 of CLC data. More, a complete check up of the matrix of definition of land cover flows was done and several changes have been introduced based on discussions following the Action 2 March Report.

By definition, the LCF were originally classified for level 3/level 3 land cover changes, but analysis showed that most of the flows allowed aggregation of CLC classes to level 2 on consumption side (“from” class) of land cover change. In oposite, aggregation of CLC classes to level 2 on formation side (“to” class) of the land cover change was not feasible without considerable modification in the LCF definition. Therefore, it have been decided that for the 4 CEEC study, the LCF definition based on level 2 / level 3 land cover change matrix was used, which was, with few exceptions, consistent with definition on level 3 /level 3. The full table of correspondances is present in Annex.

Few exceptions in consistency between level 2 and level 3 matrices include:

- 243>22\_ move from LCF52 – “Intensive conversion of marginal land to agriculture” on level 3 to LCF42 – “Planting of vineyards, fruit and olive trees over arable & pastures” on level 2.
- 243>21\_ move from LCF52 – “Intensive conversion of marginal land to agriculture” on level 3 to LCF45 – “Intensification of agriculture” on level 2

- 213>41\_, 42\_ & 521 (abandonment of rice fields) move from LCF82 – “Farmland abandonment without significant woodland creation” on level 3 to LCF89 – “Other changes and unknown” on level 2.
- 523>423 move from LCF89 - “Other changes and unknown” on level 3 to LCF86 – “Coastal erosion” on level 2

Beside the exceptions described above, also the extended diagonal has to be considered when using level 2/level 3 change matrix. Obviously, this effect is concentrated on flows of internal rotations, but it can represent a limitation, when these flows are matter of specific interest.

In order to access mentioned differences in terms of hectares and percentage of total flows, a comparison of the LCF figures has been produced using available CLC1990 and CLC2000 data<sup>31</sup> (both on level 3) for Netherlands. Figure 3.6 shows summary of the results obtained for level 2 and level 3 matrix based LCF definition. It proves that, except the LCF52 and the LCF62, the flows figures are almost identical, especially at aggregated level. Certainly, in absolute numbers, this can be depended on type of landscape, but still is interesting message for future planning of country or European wide retrospective CLC inventories<sup>32</sup>.

**Figure 3.6 – Comparison of the LCF figures produced using level 2 and level 3 matrix based definition**

**LAND COVER FLOWS DEFINITION COMPARISON**  
LEVEL2/LEVEL3 DEFINITION vs. LEVEL3/LEVEL3 DEFINITION

	LCF definition - Level 2/Level 3					LCF definition - Level 3/Level 3					+/-	%
	0	1	2	3	TOTAL	0	1	2	3	TOTAL		
LCF1 Urban land management	11870	0	0	0	11870	11870	67	0	0	11937	67	1%
LCF2 Urban sprawl	40860	0	0	0	40860	40860	0	0	0	40860	0	0%
LCF3 Extension of economic sites and infrastructures	44465	0	0	0	44465	44465	0	0	0	44465	0	0%
LCF4 Agricultural rotation and intensification	30032	0	46	0	30078	30032	0	0	0	30032	-46	0%
LCF5 Conversion of land to agriculture	1327	0	0	0	1327	1327	0	46	0	1373	46	3%
LCF6 Forests creation and management	9095	0	0	0	9095	9095	38	0	0	9133	38	0%
LCF7 Water body creation and management	3711	0	0	0	3711	3711	0	0	0	3711	0	0%
LCF8 Changes of land cover due to natural and multiple causes	28373	0	0	1409	29782	28373	287	0	1409	30070	287	1%
<b>TOTAL (ha)</b>	<b>169733</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1409</b>	<b>171188</b>	<b>169733</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1409</b>	<b>171580</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>0%</b>

*Note: 0 – consistent definition, 1 – diagonal effect, 2 – LCF5 to LCF4 moves, 3 – moves within LCF8*

Using aggregated CLC classification on level 2 extended with classes 213, 243 and forest classes 311, 312, 313 (Level 2bis) would allow to assess land cover flows (as defined in this study) completely. For detailed comparison see table present in Annex.

<sup>31</sup> CLC2000 data for Netherlands has been produced under the I&CLC2000 project and provided by ETCTE.

<sup>32</sup> Retrospective CLC inventories demand extensive ancillary information support for interpretation of old satellite data or aerial photos. This represents a serious limitation due to restricted availability and cost of such information. Aggregated CLC nomenclature (e.g. from level 3 to level 2) can help reducing this demand.

Additional main changes introduced to the original LCF definition not connected to CLC nomenclature included:

- extension of activities within the urban perimeter (in a broad sense artificial) were reclassified to LCF11 – “Urban development/infilling”. It allows better separation of flows ‘within artificial area’ from flows ‘to artificial areas’. The extension is now considered against agriculture and nature. In this sense, the development of any item, e.g. harbours, commercial areas etc. is made of two parts: rotation and extension.
- exceptional land cover changes (previously N.A.) were classified into LCF89 – “Other changes and unknown” flow .
- accordingly exceptional flows related to Glaciers and Intertidal flats were classified into the LCF similar to the other classes of their group
- LCF81 with LCF83 were merged and subsequently LCF8 were renumbered

Figure 3.7 shows extract of final list of land cover change flows definition. Full list is present in Annex as well as full table of correspondance of land cover changes and land cover flows on level 2/ level 3. Detailed nomenclature of land cover flows is listed on figure 3.8. Hierarchical structure allows aggregation for summary accounting purposes still keeping detail insight to undergoing flows.

Figure 3.7 – Land Cover Change Flows definition (*extract only*)

#### LAND COVER CHANGE FLOWS DEFINITION LIST

<b>LCF1</b>	<b>Urban land management</b>					
	LCF11	Urban development/ infilling	112>111	14_>11_	14_>12_	14_>13_
	LCF12	Developped land recycling	111>112	11_>12_	11_>13_	11_>142 12_>11_
	LCF13	Development of green urban areas	11_>141	12_>141	13_>141	142>141 21_>141
<b>LCF2</b>	<b>Urban sprawl</b>					
	LCF21	Urban continuous sprawl	21_>111	22_>111	23_>111	24_>111 31_>111
	LCF22	Urban diffuse sprawl	21_>112	22_>112	23_>112	24_>112 31_>112
<b>LCF3</b>	<b>Extension of economic sites and infrastructures</b>					
	LCF31	Extension of industrial & commercial sites	21_>121	22_>121	23_>121	24_>121 31_>121
	LCF32	Extension of transport networks	21_>122	22_>122	23_>122	24_>122 31_>122
	LCF33	Extension of harbours	21_>123	22_>123	23_>123	24_>123 31_>123
	LCF34	Extension of airports	21_>124	22_>124	23_>124	24_>124 31_>124
	LCF35	Extension of mines and quarrying areas	21_>131	22_>131	23_>131	24_>131 31_>131
	LCF36	Extension of dumpsites	21_>132	22_>132	23_>132	24_>132 31_>132
	LCF37	Construction	21_>133	22_>133	23_>133	24_>133 31_>133
	LCF38	Extension of sport and leisure facilities	21_>142	22_>142	23_>142	24_>142 31_>142
<b>LCF4</b>	<b>Agricultural rotation and intensification</b>					
	LCF41	Recent extension of pasture, fallow land, set aside	21_>23_	21_>242	22_>23_	24_>23_ 241>242
	LCF42	Planting of vineyards, fruit and olive trees over arable & pasture	21_>22_	21_>241	23_>22_	241>22_ 242>22_
	LCF43	Rotation of annual crops	211>213	212>211	212>213	213>211 213>212
	LCF44	Rotation of permanent crops	221>222	221>223	222>221	222>223 223>221

Note:   land cover change on extended diagonal



Figure 3.8 – Detailed Nomenclature of Land Cover Flows

<b>LCF1</b>	<b>Urban land management</b>
	<i>LCF11 Urban development/ infilling</i>
	<i>LCF12 Developed land recycling</i>
	<i>LCF13 Development of green urban areas</i>
<b>LCF2</b>	<b>Urban sprawl</b>
	<i>LCF21 Urban continuous sprawl</i>
	<i>LCF22 Urban diffuse sprawl</i>
<b>LCF3</b>	<b>Extension of economic sites and infrastructures</b>
	<i>LCF31 Extension of industrial &amp; commercial sites</i>
	<i>LCF32 Extension of transport networks</i>
	<i>LCF33 Extension of harbours</i>
	<i>LCF34 Extension of airports</i>
	<i>LCF35 Extension of mines and quarrying areas</i>
	<i>LCF36 Extension of dumpsites</i>
	<i>LCF37 Construction</i>
	<i>LCF38 Extension of sport and leisure facilities</i>
<b>LCF4</b>	<b>Agricultural rotation and intensification</b>
	<i>LCF41 Recent extension of pasture, fallow land, set aside</i>
	<i>LCF42 Planting of vineyards, fruit and olive trees over arable &amp; pasture</i>
	<i>LCF43 Rotation of annual crops</i>
	<i>LCF44 Rotation of permanent crops</i>
	<i>LCF45 Intensification of agriculture</i>
<b>LCF5</b>	<b>Conversion of land to agriculture</b>
	<i>LCF51 Intensive conversion of forest to agriculture</i>
	<i>LCF52 Intensive conversion of marginal land to agriculture</i>
	<i>LCF53 Diffuse conversion of forest to agriculture</i>
	<i>LCF54 Diffuse conversion of marginal land to agriculture</i>
	<i>LCF55 Conversion of wetlands to agriculture</i>
	<i>LCF56 Conversion of developed areas to agriculture</i>
<b>LCF6</b>	<b>Forests creation and management</b>
	<i>LCF61 Forests creation</i>
	<i>LCF62 Forests rotation</i>
	<i>LCF63 Recent felling and transition</i>
<b>LCF7</b>	<b>Water body creation and management</b>
	<i>LCF71 Water body creation</i>
	<i>LCF72 Water body management</i>
<b>LCF8</b>	<b>Changes of land cover due to natural and multiple causes</b>
	<i>LCF81 Semi-natural rotation</i>
	<i>LCF82 Farmland abandonment without significant woodland creation</i>
	<i>LCF83 Farmland abandonment with woodland creation</i>
	<i>LCF84 Other land abandonment (other than farmland)</i>
	<i>LCF85 Forests and shrubs fires</i>
	<i>LCF86 Coastal erosion</i>
	<i>LCF87 Impacts of storms, floods...</i>
	<i>LCF89 Other changes and unknown</i>

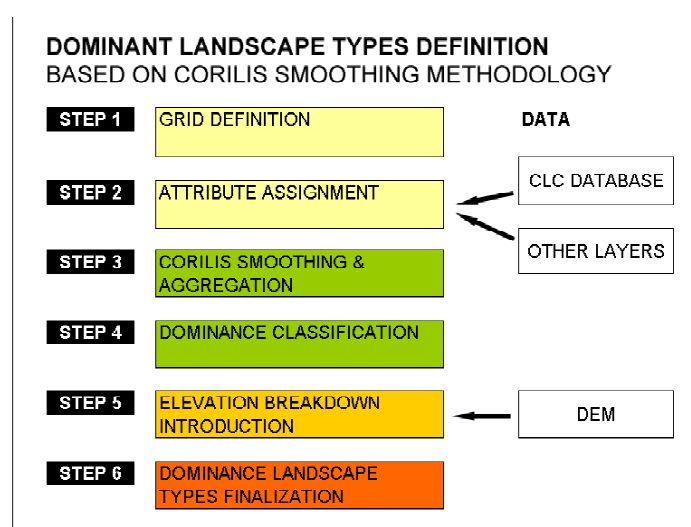
### 3.1.3 Definition of Land Accounting Units & Landscape types

Two general approaches can be followed for definition of land accounting units and landscape types. First one is based on landscape types definition by a statistical analysis of land units that are defined a priori. This means that it can be applied only if a distinct geographic pattern already exists, e.g. such as administrative units, river basins or climatic zones. Second one is based on analysis of the physical and the bio-physical (land cover) elements in a regular or irregular grid. As example, this solution has been used in the Countryside Survey of Great

Britain<sup>33</sup> for defining the Landscape types used later on for sampling in the field, as well as for reporting the results.

A similar approach has been chosen for creating LEAC, with the modification of in replacing the raw CLC data by smoothed data, using the CORILIS methodology (CORILIS = CORIne + LISsage – smoothing in French) at the European level. Using smoothed values creates a *de facto* zoning of the intensity (or potential) of a given land cover theme in one given cell and its surroundings. More about history and possibilities of CORILIS for a European-wide zoning can be found in the Action 2 Report from March 2003.<sup>34</sup>

**Figure 3.9 – Dominant Landscape types creating based on CORILIS methodology**



As a result, using the advantage of CORILIS methodology, maps can be produced showing spatial distribution of the intensity of an individual land cover type in an area. More, it is then possible to combine these particular maps in a simple and transparent way in order to identify a dominant landscape type. This arrangement is flexible for modification, so the rules (as well as the parameters of the calculation) can be adjusted easily in order to achieve an acceptable representation for a given area. In this study CORINE land cover data were

pre-processed using the CORILIS methodology and utilizing the software implementation developed by ETC-TE. Figure 3.9 gives an overview of application of CORILIS methodology for definition of Landscape Types in the 4 CEEC countries. In following paragraphs, it is further explained step by step.

### *Step 1 -Accounting grid definition*

Spatial ‘accounting grid’ has been used for the 4 CEEC countries compatible with the one used for the Action 2. In fact, extract from this regular 3x3 km grid have been prepared covering the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia and Romania. Usage of the accounting grid simplified resolving of slight spatial mis-adjustment between various data sources.

### *Step 2 -Attribute input to accounting grid*

Additional attributes has been assigned to accounting grid by geographic intersection with other data sources as CLC1990 data, CLC1975 data, administrative boundaries etc.

<sup>33</sup> For details on Countryside Survey of Great Britain see [www.cs2000.org.uk](http://www.cs2000.org.uk)

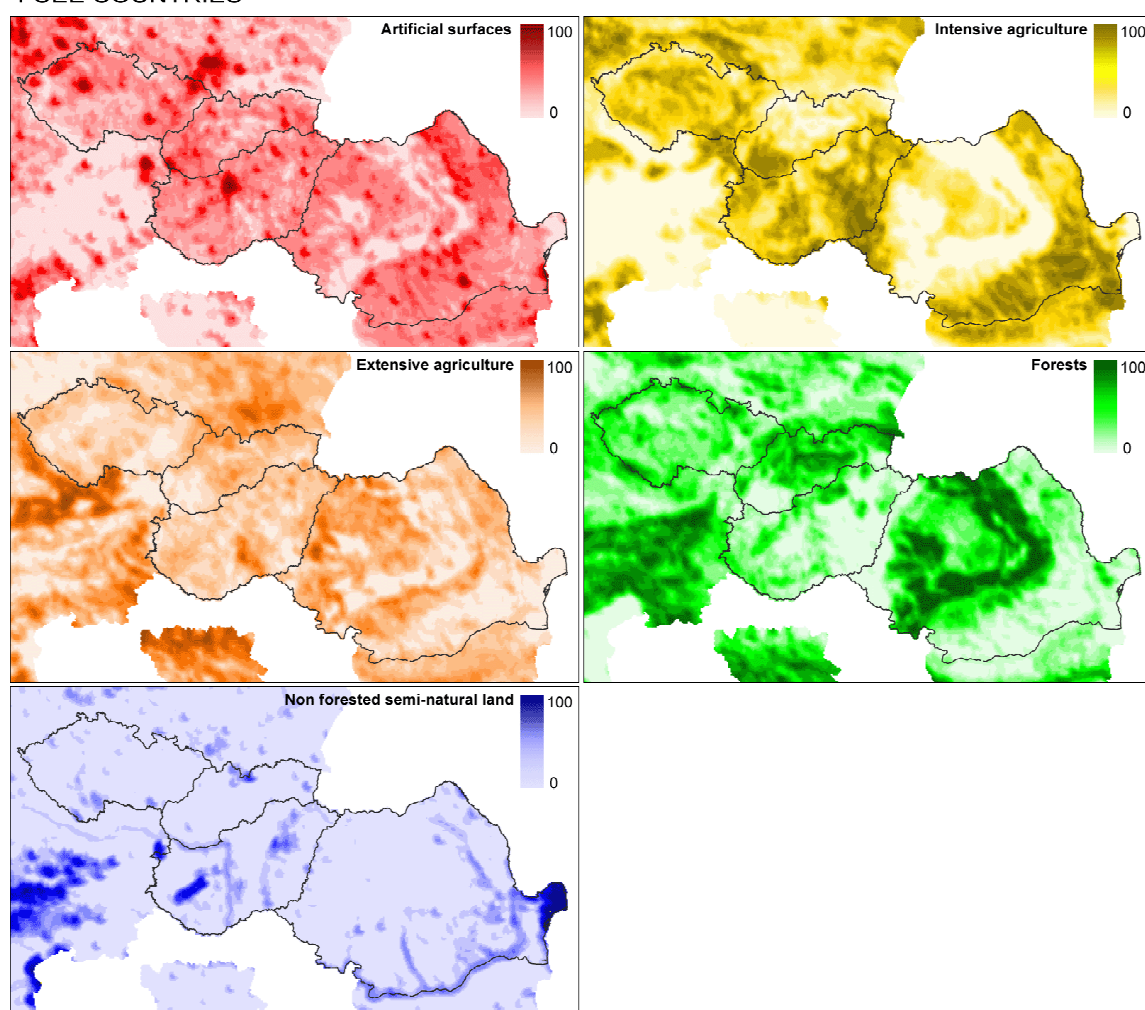
<sup>34</sup> Weber, J. L., Paramo, F., Breton, F. Haines-Young, R. (2003): Integration of geographical and statistical data in the environmental accounting framework; methodological development based on two case studies. Action 2: Integration of environmental accounts in coastal zones; case study of tourism, Barcelona 2003, Contract n° 200141200017, EUROSTAT

### Step 3 - CORILIS smoothing of CLC data – intensity themes creation

Geostatistical analysis of CLC data using CORILIS methodology has been performed in this step. CLC data (CLC1990) assigned to 3x3 km accounting grid were smoothed using a search radius of 20km and the Gaussian function was used in smoothing algorithm to weight data in the neighbourhood of particular grid cell. Calculation were done on combined individual classes by simple addition of at aggregated level of the CLC data and 5 main themes have been produced: Artificial surfaces (1), Intensive agriculture (21+22), Extensive agriculture (or Heterogeneous agriculture & Pastures) (23+24), Forests (31) and Non forested semi natural land (32+4+5).

Figure 3.10 – CORILIS intensity themes for the 4 CEE countries

#### CORILIS INTENSITY THEMES 4 CEE COUNTRIES



Each prepared theme represents percentage of area of a particular class within 20km radius. This way, aggregated intensity themes provide the information of the “intensity of neighbourhood” or “potential” of particular aggregated class.. Figure 3.10 previews five intensity themes created.

#### *Step 4 - Classification to Dominant Landscape Types*

In this step smoothed features – aggregated CORILIS classes were reclassified into the Dominant Landscape Types. The same nomenclature of main landscape types has been used as in “coastal study” as presented on Figure 3.11

**Figure 3.11 – Nomenclature of main Landscape Types**

A1	<i>Urban dense areas</i>
A2	<i>Dispersed urban areas</i>
B1	<i>Broad pattern intensive agriculture</i>
B2	<i>Composite rural landscape</i>
C1	<i>Forested landscape</i>
C2	<i>Open semi-natural or natural landscape</i>
C3	<i>Landscape with no dominant land cover character</i>

While A1, B1, C1 and C2 represent landscape types with clearly dominant landscape patterns, other three landscape types relate to dispersed or composite landscape patterns. A2 describes landscape where urban agglomerations are present, although in minority, but which are nevertheless significant in terms of their functions and probable future development. B2 corresponds to traditional European landscapes where mixed agriculture has historically coexisted with forests and other natural habitats. C3 is a type of landscape where no dominant land cover character has been identified, i.e. neither urban nor the agriculture or forest/natural ones determinant was detected. Such areas may be open to a particular type of future change.

Having defined main landscape types, a correspondence was established between the aggregated CORILIS classes and the Landscape types. Assignment was based on criterion that CORILIS dominance value  $V_n > \text{mean} + \text{standard deviation}$  (where  $V_n$  is the smoothed value of class “n” in particular grid cell). In order to introduce regional differences, mean and standard deviation values has been computed for each Sea Catchment separately. Nevertheless, in fact using this methodology often co-dominance of more classes can be present, therefore additional supplementary criterion had to be defined. The hierarchical “priority criterion” was based on the theoretical assumption as presented on Figure 3.12. The assignment of main landscape types has been done consistently with the previous part of the study and resulting Dominant Landscape Types are shown on Figure 3.13.

When compared the results, this methodology tends to slightly overweight the themes, when they are concentrated spatially. In particular, it was apparent for the urban areas (e.g. in area of high concentration of small urban areas in Carpathian region in Romania). Nevertheless, considering the fact that intensity of the environmental pressure by urban is usually (per hectare) much more important than by other classes (including intensive agriculture), this bias towards urban was found appropriate for the purposes of constructing LEAC. Modified criteria for dominance assignment as well as different thresholds have been tested, but finally the same criteria were used being compatible with coastal study and representing the best result for the 4 CEE countries.

Figure 3.12 – Correspondence between aggregated CLC land cover and main Landscape types

**DOMINANT LANDSCAPE TYPE ASSIGNMENT**  
DOMINANCE CRITERIA

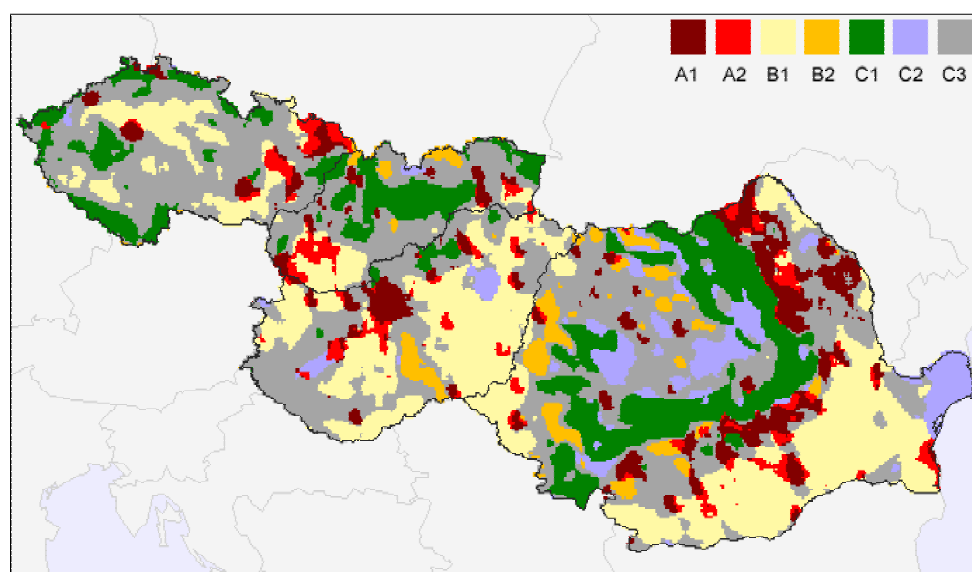
	A1	A2	B1	B2	C1	C2	C3
Artificial	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Intensive agriculture	Green	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
Heterogeneous agriculture & Pasture	Green	Yellow	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green
Forests	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red	Green	Green
Non forested semi natural land	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Green

<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color:red; border:1px solid black;"></span>	<i>Dominant LC character of the type</i>
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color:yellow; border:1px solid black;"></span>	<i>Possible co-dominance, considered as secondary</i>
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color:green; border:1px solid black;"></span>	<i>No co-dominance is possible</i>

<b>A1 Urban dense areas</b>	<i>Dominant urban character without any co-dominance</i>
<b>A2 Dispersed urban areas</b>	<i>Dominant urban character co-existing with agriculture, forests or semi-natural co-dominance</i>
<b>B1 Broad pattern intensive agriculture</b>	<i>Broad pattern intensive agriculture dominant character with no co-dominance</i>
<b>B2 Composite rural landscape</b>	<i>Dominant mixed agriculture and pasture with possible co-dominance of broad agriculture, forests or semi-natural land</i>
<b>C1 Forested landscape</b>	<i>Dominant forests character with possible co-dominance of broad pattern agriculture and semi-natural land</i>
<b>C2 Open semi-natural or natural landscape</b>	<i>Dominant shrubs and other semi natural and natural land with possible broad pattern agriculture co-dominance</i>
<b>C3 Landscape with no dominant land cover character</b>	<i>No dominant land cover characteristic identified</i>

Figure 3.13 – Dominant Landscape Types for 4 CEE countries

**DOMINANT LANDSCAPE TYPES**  
4 CEE COUNTRIES



*Step 5 -Introduction of elevation/slope breakdown*

For the purpose of the 4 CEEC study, additional elevation breakdown has been introduced in addition to 200m altitude breakdown used for the “coastal study”. The idea was to split “mountain areas” from “upland ones”. The proposed threshold of 500 m for such split has been examined against policy documents and literature. As mountain municipalities are defined in EU regulations<sup>35</sup> by altitude (80% of the territory higher than 600m) and slope (various expressions), the threshold of 500 m alone would lead to classifying large plateaux dominated by broad pattern agriculture in “Mountain areas”, which would not conform to the current definitions. Therefore, it has been decided to introduce a criterion of slope in order to

<sup>35</sup> e.g. “Severely Disadvantaged Areas” - land classed as LFA under Directive 75/268/EEC

keep large plateaux (or altitude plains) in “Upland areas”. See final criterion definition on Figure 3.14. Despite “Mountain areas” are initiated there, classification is still consistent with the one used for the “coastal study”.

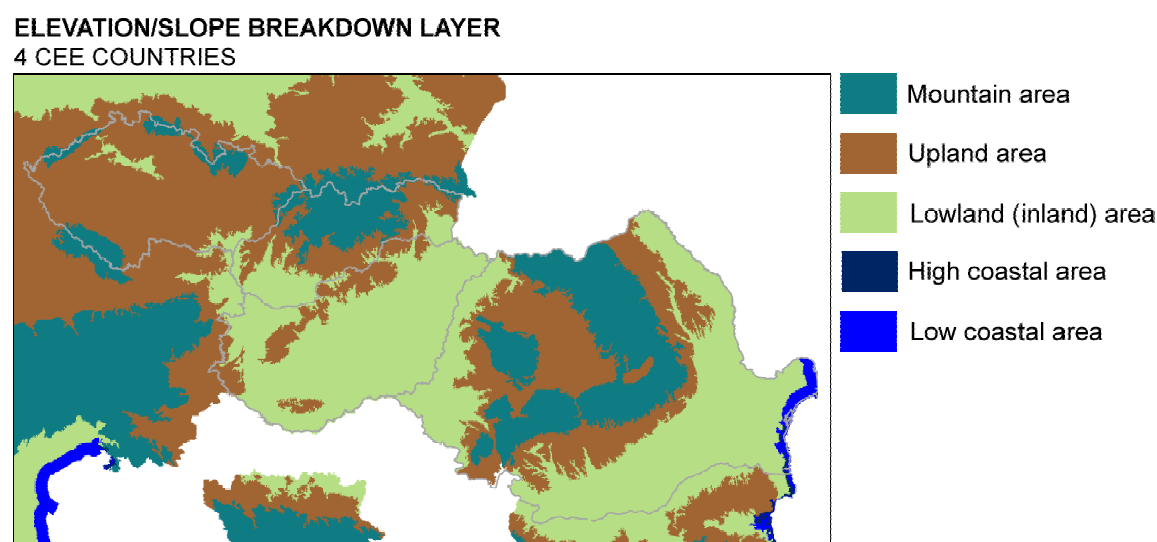
A methodology was tested based on 1km GISCO DEM and the resulting elevation/slope breakdown layer for 4 CEE countries is present on Figure 3.15

**Figure 3.14 – Criterion definition for introduction of Mountain areas**

ELEVATION/SLOPE BREAKDOWN CRITERIA

ELEVATION (m)	In the Coastal strip	Not in the Coastal Strip	
		SLOPE (%)	
		< 2	> 2
0 – 50	Low coast		Inlands
50 – 200	High coast		Uplands
200 – 500		Uplands	Mountain
500 – 1000		Uplands	Mountain
> 1000			Mountain

**Figure 3.15 – Final elevation/slope breakdown layer**

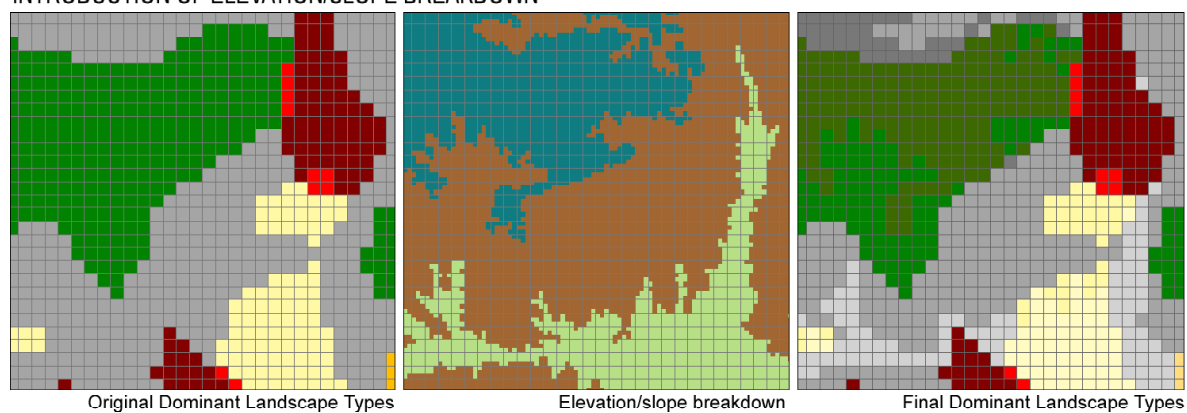


### *Step 6 - Final Dominant Landscape Types creation*

Finally, the elevation/slope breakdown have been added to original landscape types, namely to classes B1, B2, C1, C2 and C3 (see Figure 3.16). The introduction of the Mountain areas and the decision to assign the geographic rule also to the B1 Landscape type led to the presentation of the DLT nomenclature in 3 levels. The third level is *de facto* used for coastal zones only, but this arrangement allows to be compatible with classification for both coastal and European-wide studies. This classification should be used until 2004 when a revised version of CLC1990 will be available as well as a standard km grid for Europe. The final Dominant Landscape Type classification is listed on figure 3.18. and presented for the 4 CEE countries on Figure 3.17.

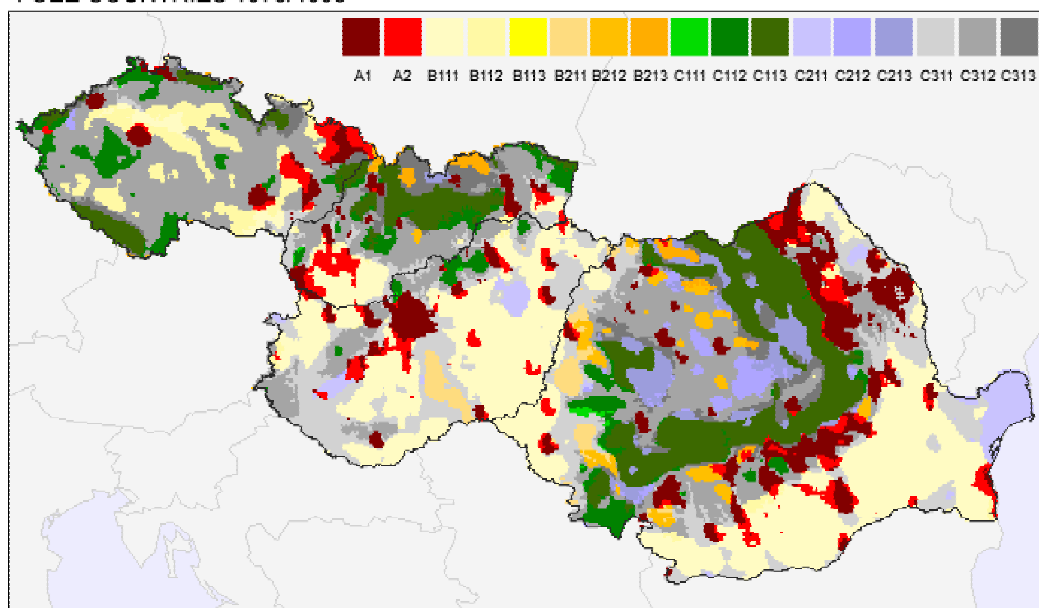
**Figure 3.16 – Combination of original Dominant Landscape Types with breakdown layer**

**DOMINANT LANDSCAPE TYPES CREATION  
INTRODUCTION OF ELEVATION/SLOPE BREAKDOWN**



**Figure 3.17 – Final Dominant Landscape Types for 4 CEE countries**

**FINAL DOMINANT LANDSCAPE TYPES INCLUDING ELEVATION BREAKDOWN  
4 CEE COUNTRIES 1975/1990**



**Figure 3.18 – Final classification of Dominant Landscape Types**

<b>A1</b>	<b>Urban dense areas</b>
<b>A2</b>	<b>Dispersed urban areas</b>
B1	Broad pattern intensive agriculture
B11	Lowland broad pattern intensive agriculture
	<i>B111 Low coastal low broad pattern intensive agriculture</i>
	<i>B112 High coastal broad pattern intensive agriculture</i>
	<i>B113 Inland broad pattern intensive agriculture</i>
B12	Upland broad pattern intensive agriculture
B13	Mountain broad pattern intensive agriculture
<b>B2</b>	<b>Composite rural landscape</b>
B21	Lowland composite rural landscape
	<i>B211 Low coastal composite rural landscape</i>
	<i>B212 High coastal composite rural landscape</i>
	<i>B213 Inland composite rural landscape</i>
B22	Upland composite rural landscape
B23	Mountain composite rural landscape
<b>C1</b>	<b>Forested landscape</b>
C11	Lowland forested landscape
	<i>C111 Low coastal forested landscape</i>
	<i>C112 High coastal forested landscape</i>
	<i>C113 Inland coastal forested landscape</i>
C12	Upland forested landscape
C13	Mountain forested landscape
<b>C2</b>	<b>Open semi-natural or natural landscape</b>
C21	Lowland open semi-natural or natural landscape
	<i>C211 Low open semi-natural or natural landscape</i>
	<i>C212 High open semi-natural or natural landscape</i>
	<i>C213 Inland open semi-natural or natural landscape</i>
C22	Upland open semi-natural or natural landscape
C23	Mountain open semi-natural or natural landscape
<b>C3</b>	<b>Landscape with no dominant land cover character</b>
C31	Lowland with no dominant land cover character
	<i>C311 Low landscape with no dominant land cover character</i>
	<i>C312 High landscape with no dominant land cover character</i>
	<i>C313 Inland landscape with no dominant land cover character</i>
C32	Upland with no dominant land cover character
C33	Mountain with no dominant land cover character



## 3.2 Results

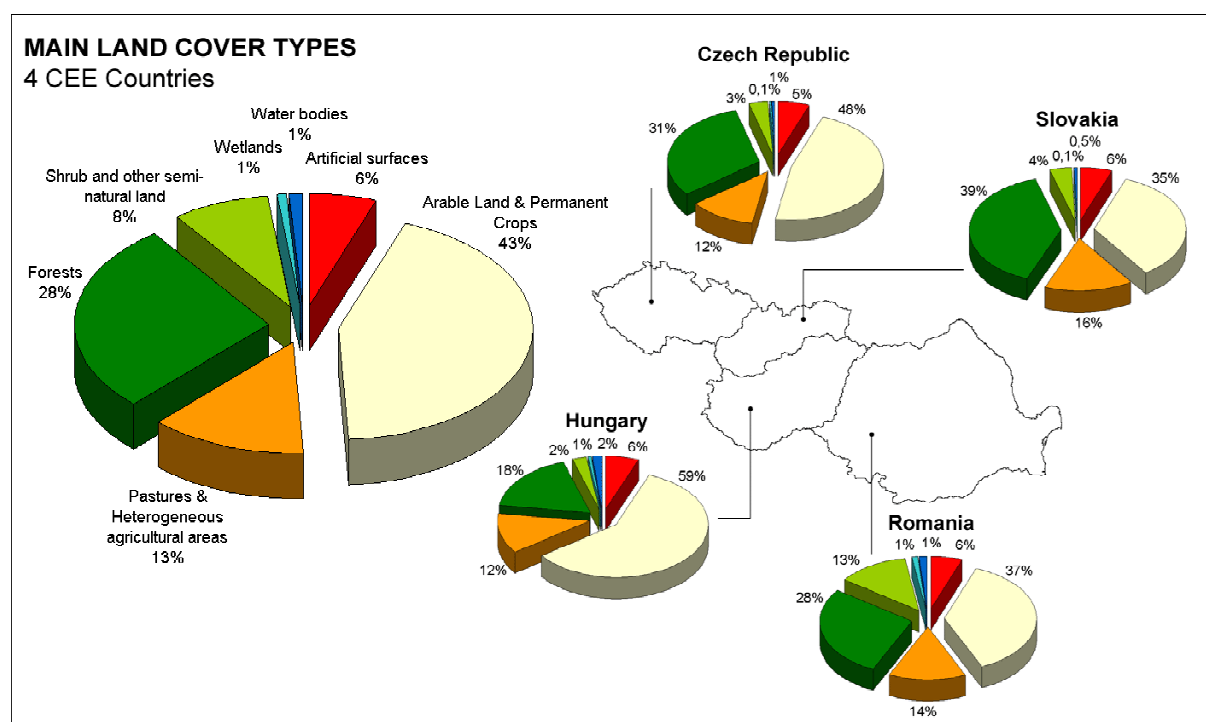
Using the above described classifications, nomenclatures and landscape types, full set of the basic accounts have been prepared according the general concept to test the feasibility of the basic accounts methodology on existing data. First, the basic accounts have been prepared on country level for the 4 Central and Eastern European countries. Later, more detailed spatial breakdown have been used for the basic accounts of the Czech Republic, which were used for the subsequent Targeted Accounts trial focused on forest and biodiversity.

### 3.2.1 Results for the 4 Central and Eastern European countries

The four Central and Eastern European countries covered in the study, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia and Romania, represent countries with rather distinct landscape patterns, ideal for assessment of methodology application in areas with different landscape dominances.

On one side Hungary, country with predominant lowland landscape suitable for intensive agriculture, where only the northern part of the territory has gentle highland character. On the other, Romania and Slovakia, countries which include extensive mountain landscape of Carpathian mountain range with large areas of continuous forests and semi-natural land. More, in case of Romania, there are also large areas of wetlands present near the Danube river delta. Finally, somewhere in between, the Czech Republic with predominant heterogeneous, patchy and hilly landscape manifested by mixture of agricultural land, pastures and forests. These differences are reflected in distribution of main land cover types (as defined by CORINE Land Cover project, see figure 2.1 in Part 2) in each particular country presented on Figure 3.20.

Figure 3.20 – Distribution of the major land cover types in the 4 CEE countries



Full set of detailed basic accounts prepared for each country is included in Annex. Following paragraphs gives an overview of results and shows some interesting points apparent in produced accounts.

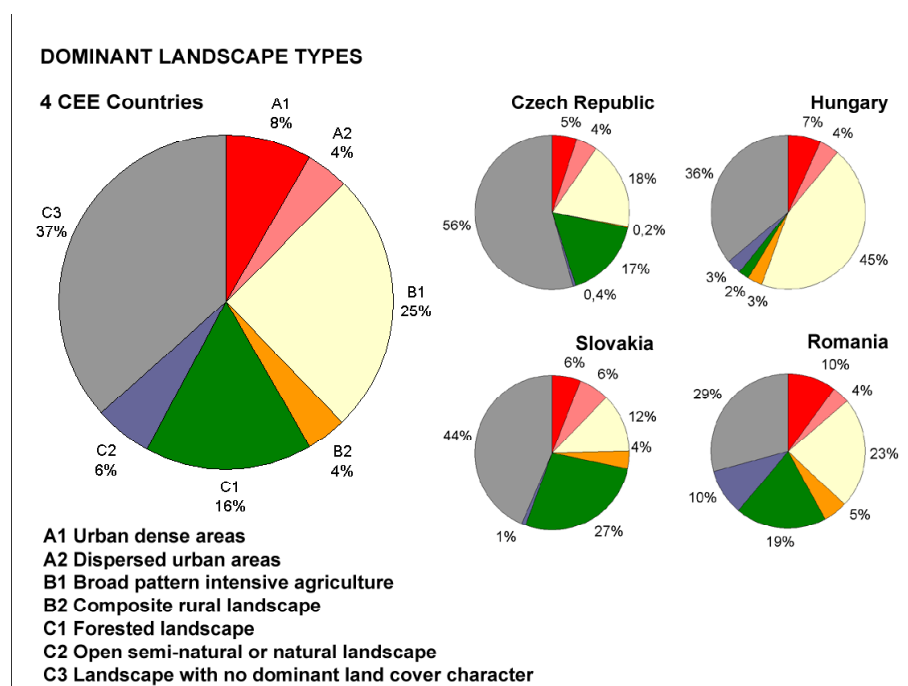
First, on Figure 3.21, the matrix of land cover change outlines the basic land cover changes which have occurred on aggregated level of main land cover classes in the 4 CEE countries during the study period 1975-1990. In total about 5 % of the total area have been subject of change leaded by changes in forests, shrub & semi-natural land and agricultural areas.

Figure 3.21 – Summary Matrix of land cover change for the 4 CEE countries

### SUMMARY MATRIX OF LAND COVER CHANGE 4 CEE COUNTRIES 1975/1990, Surface in hectares

FINAL YEAR ⇓ OPENING YEAR ⇓		1	2.1+2.2	2.3+2.4	3.1	3.2+3.3	4	5	TOTAL OPENING YEAR ~1975	Increase (+)	Decrease (-)	Net Changes 1975-1990	TOTAL FINAL YEAR ~1990
		Artificial surfaces	Arable Land + Permanent Crops	Pastures + Heterogeneous agricultural areas	Forests	Shrub and other semi-natural land	Wetlands	Water bodies					
1	Artificial surfaces	2482444	8071	6422	2080	5949	387	3052	2508406	89615	34962	54653	2563059
2.1+2.2	Arable Land + Permanent Crops	36061	19620960	410326	27897	64895	3968	12915	20177021	421674	664746	-243072	19933950
2.3+2.4	Pastures + Heterogeneous agricultural areas	13144	125323	5475628	25309	32525	2097	8715	5682740	688804	313162	375642	6058382
3.1	Forests	14625	48332	62430	12427679	489568	2664	6866	13052164	272642	624485	-351843	12700321
3.2+3.3	Shrub and other semi- natural land	12690	73119	88816	197446	3092784	7477	15607	3487938	620170	408499	211671	3699609
4	Wetlands	801	44395	9504	12416	6147	313795	25139	412196	32699	98401	-65702	346493
5	Water bodies	3293	13750	5258	7495	7741	16106	468550	522193	73554	54903	18651	540844
TOTAL FINAL YEAR 1990		2563059	19933950	6058382	12700321	3699609	346493	540844	45842658	2199158	2199158		45842658

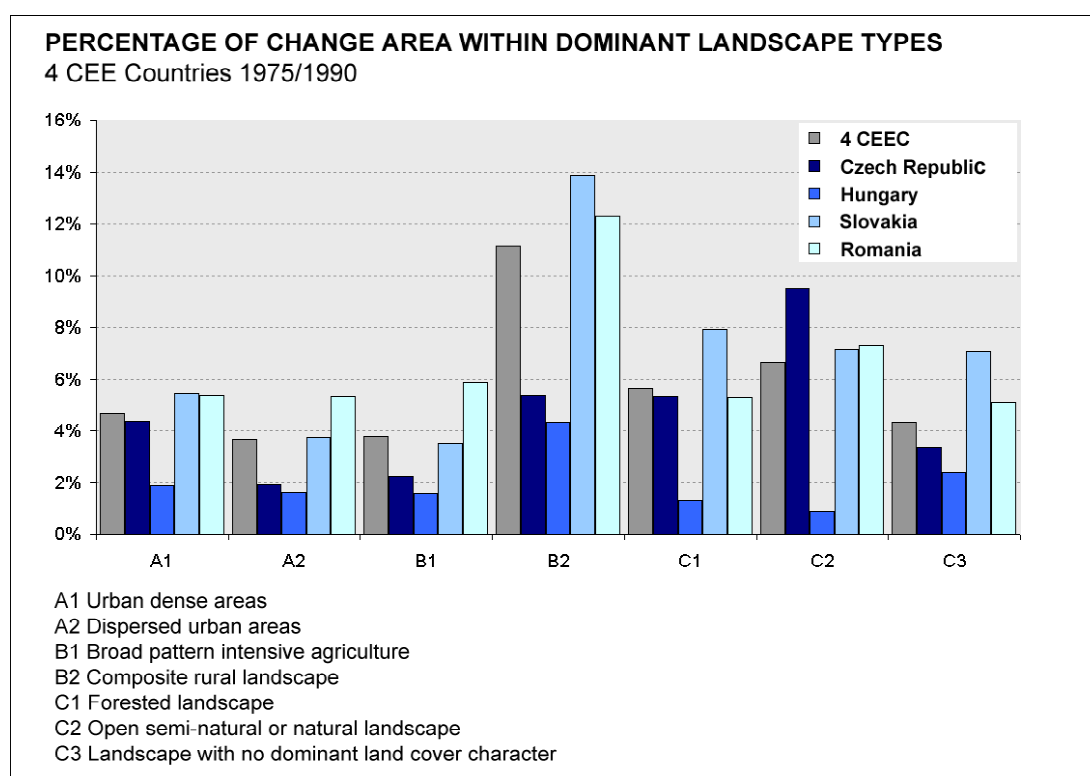
Figure 3.22 – Dominant Landscape Types for the 4 CEE countries



In addition to separate country accounts produced, further zonal breakdown have been applied using defined Dominant Landscape Types. Figure 3.22 on previous page shows the resulting proportion of area assigned to particular main landscape type. A first analysis proved that it correspond very well with distinct character of each country landscape as described above. Full classification of landscape types including also elevation aspect was used for detailed accounts listed in Annex.

Having the main landscape types assigned, we could compare percentage of changed area within particular landscape type (in % of total landscape type area). As seen on Figure 3.23, (in average!) the most “dynamic” areas are those belonging to “composite rural landscape” and “open semi-natural or natural landscape” followed by “forested landscape”. Nevertheless, it is evident that differences between particular countries are high. In fact, on country level we get a completely different sequence of “dynamics” of main landscape types for each country.

**Figure 3.23 – Percentage of change area per Dominant Landscape Types for the 4 CEE countries**



Further details can be analysed when data are presented in the Summary Land Cover Change Account prepared per Landscape Types on Figure 3.24 as well as the Summary Account of Formation of Land Cover on Figure 3.25. In particular the Account of Formation of Land Cover presents the balance between Formation and Consumption. This account is established by CORINE Land Cover classes, their total being equal for each individual flow. The balance of the account is then the Net Formation of Land Cover. The Net Formation of Cover is at the same time the difference between the two stocks, Land Cover 1975 and Land Cover 1990.

Detailed versions of both accounts for each country are present in Annex.

Figure 3.24 – Summary Land Cover Change Account for the 4 CEE countries

Landscape Types	A1 URBAN DENSE AREAS					A2 DISPERSED URBAN AREAS					B1 BROAD PATTERN INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE					B2 COMPOSITE RURAL LANDSCAPE				
	1975	(+)	(-)	1980	1975	(+)	(-)	1980	1975	(+)	(-)	1980	1975	(+)	(-)	1980	1975	(+)	(-)	1980
	1975	(+)	(-)	1980	1975	(+)	(-)	1980	1975	(+)	(-)	1980	1975	(+)	(-)	1980	1975	(+)	(-)	1980
1 Artificial surfaces	506668	27195	10075	525767	197171	11131	3514	204785	613358	15935	6711	622511	85586	806	147	66247	85586	806	147	66247
2 1+2.2 Arable Land + Permanent Crops	1528162	37983	48217	1516938	1217647	18413	28481	1205589	8878586	133237	204041	8808795	533550	12501	131058	414893	533550	12501	131058	414893
2 3+2.4 Pastures + Heterogeneous agricultural areas	485881	-8741	29516	509015	163659	17118	6005	174811	856626	139760	35043	860345	490577	150461	28803	612735	490577	150461	28803	612735
3 1 Forests	566943	25198	34629	957518	215520	8375	12948	208947	801150	39895	81957	779176	388586	9531	15361	363256	388586	9531	15361	363256
3 2+3.3 Shrub and other semi-natural land	289905	30785	54770	265930	67382	12252	14385	65249	255803	76525	88311	293017	85550	13436	12778	186607	85550	13436	12778	186607
4 Wetlands	6034	1737	1096	6575	6762	682	2366	5079	57405	11937	23542	45799	6449	502	225	6826	6449	502	225	6826
5 Water bodies	41159	7592	3847	44903	51644	6465	2727	55382	116422	20351	16124	120649	2481	775	340	2916	2481	775	340	2916
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3825767</b>	<b>179250</b>	<b>179250</b>	<b>3825767</b>	<b>1919825</b>	<b>70435</b>	<b>70435</b>	<b>1919825</b>	<b>11620390</b>	<b>437740</b>	<b>437740</b>	<b>11620390</b>	<b>1693580</b>	<b>188512</b>	<b>188512</b>	<b>1693580</b>	<b>1693580</b>	<b>188512</b>	<b>188512</b>	<b>1693580</b>
Landscape Types	C1 FORESTED LANDSCAPE					C2 OPEN SEMI-NATURAL OR NATURAL LANDSCAPE					C3 LANDSCAPE WITH NO DOMINANT LAND COVER CHARACTER					TOTAL				
	1975	(+)	(-)	1980	1975	(+)	(-)	1980	1975	(+)	(-)	1980	1975	(+)	(-)	1980	1975	(+)	(-)	1980
	1975	(+)	(-)	1980	1975	(+)	(-)	1980	1975	(+)	(-)	1980	1975	(+)	(-)	1980	1975	(+)	(-)	1980
1 Artificial surfaces	179623	8421	3210	184634	71597	2787	1346	73039	852371	23340	9659	865752	2508106	89516	34952	54653	2508106	89516	34952	54653
2 1+2.2 Arable Land + Permanent Crops	546470	19160	18448	547182	485572	49361	27433	507499	6856024	153010	205058	6832976	2077021	-421574	564746	19939950	2077021	-421574	564746	19939950
2 3+2.4 Pastures + Heterogeneous agricultural areas	797162	82565	73014	805713	282675	21065	12180	291560	2805811	229095	131700	2703206	5882740	688504	313162	6058382	5882740	688504	313162	6058382
3 1 Forests	492909	83132	231287	4781754	702838	24427	37874	689380	5047114	83685	230420	4900275	13052164	272542	624465	12700321	13052164	272542	624465	12700321
3 2+3.3 Shrub and other semi-natural land	593231	221238	90075	1024384	855031	51425	28000	678455	1100637	214489	115190	1195555	3487938	620170	408459	3698609	3487938	620170	408459	3698609
4 Wetlands	5640	164	441	5363	273196	11393	52812	231677	56709	6184	17819	45074	412196	32699	96401	346493	412196	32699	96401	346493
5 Water bodies	23909	2758	964	25703	168720	15193	15904	168009	117659	20419	14997	123382	522193	73554	54903	540844	522193	73554	54903	540844
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7375943</b>	<b>417438</b>	<b>417438</b>	<b>7375943</b>	<b>2639629</b>	<b>1756650</b>	<b>1756650</b>	<b>2639629</b>	<b>16766525</b>	<b>730132</b>	<b>730132</b>	<b>16766525</b>	<b>45842568</b>	<b>2199168</b>	<b>2199168</b>	<b>45842568</b>	<b>45842568</b>	<b>2199168</b>	<b>2199168</b>	<b>45842568</b>

Figure 3.25 – Summary Account of Formation for the 4 CEE countries

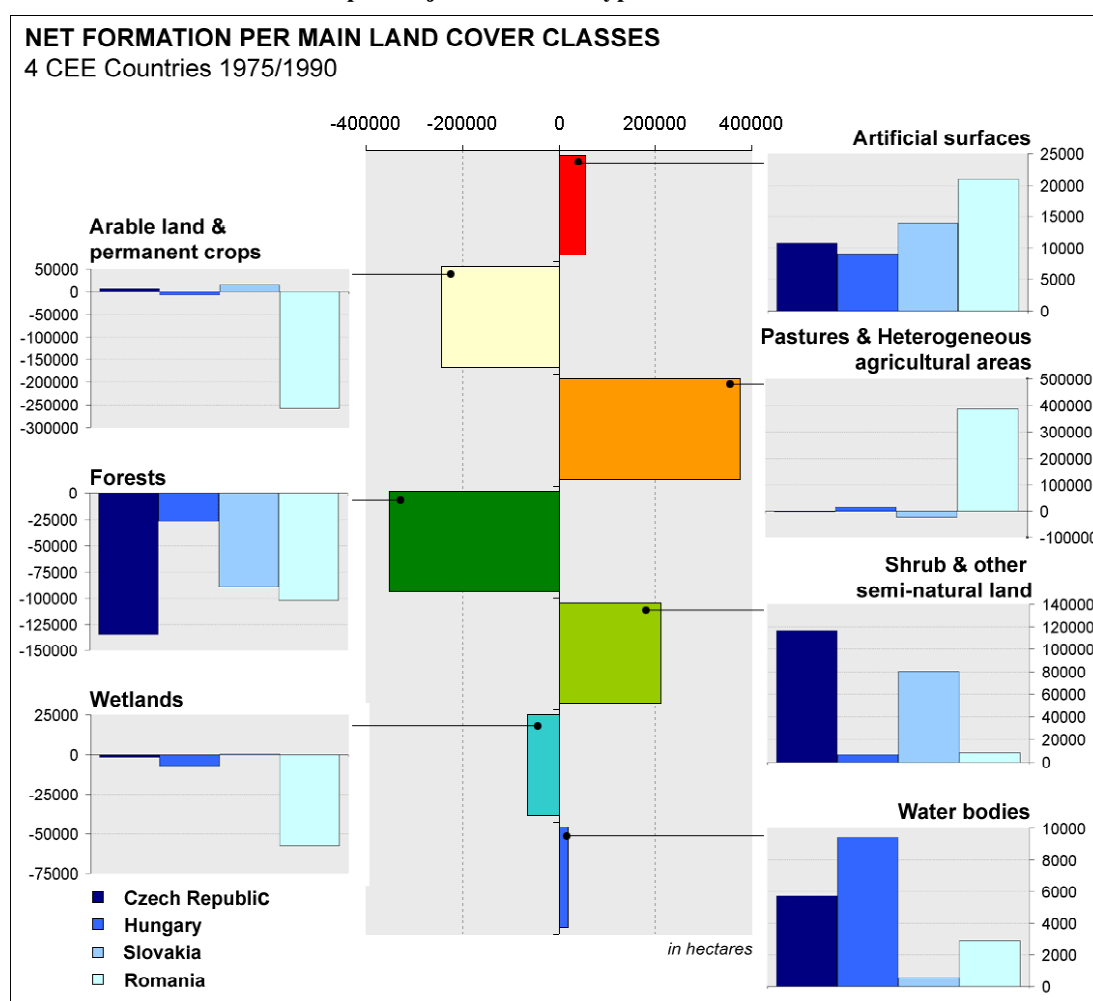
**SUMMARY ACCOUNT OF FORMATION OF LAND COVER  
4 CEE Countries 1975/1990**

Consumption of land cover					Formation of land cover					Total				
1	2.1+2.2	2.3+2.4	3.1	3.2+3.3	4	5	1	2.1+2.2	2.3+2.4		3.1	3.2+3.3	4	5
Artificial surfaces	Arable land & Permanent crops	Pastures & Mixed agricultural areas	Forests	Shrub and other semi-natural land	Wetlands	Water bodies	Artificial surfaces	Arable and Permanent crops	Pastures & mixed agricultural areas	Forests	Shrub and other semi-natural land	Wetlands	Water bodies	
9001	32	37	55	82	0	40	9247	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	13224	6446	3084	3365	180	817	27085	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	22605	6661	11506	9244	821	2436	53273	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	429894	173637	0	0	0	0	603631	234007	555824	0	0	0	0	
14483	0	0	110762	161835	53888	19007	360086	0	175429	0	0	0	0	
2000	27697	0	488522	197446	12416	7495	736856	0	0	247555	-33522	0	0	
1661	11089	8161	4658	12931	0	0	38600	0	0	0	0	0	38600	
7527	159706	118220	4918	23598	31286	25108	370361	0	146751	25505	130393	32699	34954	
<b>34952</b>	<b>664746</b>	<b>313162</b>	<b>624485</b>	<b>408499</b>	<b>98401</b>	<b>54903</b>	<b>2199168</b>	<b>89615</b>	<b>421674</b>	<b>688804</b>	<b>272642</b>	<b>620170</b>	<b>32699</b>	<b>73554</b>
<b>54653</b>	<b>-243072</b>	<b>375642</b>	<b>-351843</b>	<b>211671</b>	<b>-65702</b>	<b>18651</b>	<b>2199168</b>	<b>89615</b>	<b>421674</b>	<b>688804</b>	<b>272642</b>	<b>620170</b>	<b>32699</b>	<b>73554</b>
<b>89615</b>	<b>421674</b>	<b>688804</b>	<b>272642</b>	<b>620170</b>	<b>32699</b>	<b>73554</b>	<b>2199168</b>	<b>89615</b>	<b>421674</b>	<b>688804</b>	<b>272642</b>	<b>620170</b>	<b>32699</b>	<b>73554</b>
<b>Net Formation of Land Cover</b>														
<b>TOTAL</b>														
<b>Land Cover stock 1975</b>														
<b>Land Cover stock 1990</b>														
<b>Net Formation of Land Cover</b>														
<b>Land Cover stock 1990</b>														

2506406	2017021	5682740	13052164	3487938	412196	522193	45842658
54653	-243072	375642	-351843	211671	-65702	18651	2199168
2563059	19933950	6058362	12700321	3695609	345493	540844	45842658

Based on these accounts, a comparison of the particular Net Formation per each land cover type as identified for the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and the Slovak Republic is presented on Figure 3.26. It provides an integrated view on total net formation for the 4 CEE countries combined with country breakdown for each main land cover type. Although the same net formation trend can be noticed for most of land cover types (with exception of agricultural land cover types: arable land & permanent crops, pastures & heterogeneous agricultural areas), quite different intensity is manifested in particular country.

Figure 3.26 – Total Net Formation per major land cover types for the 4 CEE countries



To understand net formation figures presented above, we have to combine it in particular case with information about natural, social, economic and political consequences in respective period (which is in fact one of the aims of the Targeted Accounts). As example, exceptionally high changes in agricultural areas in Romania have been connected with extensification of agriculture as a consequence of new law (the Land Use Act No.18) in the beginning of 90ties, when agriculture land returned to former owners was subsequently divided in parcels for complex cultivation with lesser share of arable land. In opposite, considerable decrease of area of wetlands in Danube delta area in Romania is caused by agriculture intensification supported by the government. The greatest share of changes in forested land is represented by decrease of forests and enlargement of transitional woodland-scrub due to air pollution in the Czech Republic.

More synthetic view of the land cover change data is provided also the Land Cover Resource & Use account by identifying both the processes of land cover change (that is the Formation of cover), as well as the losses, which are distributed by landscape type. Zonal breakdown per landscape types is shown on Figure 3.27, where selected interesting sub-flows are highlighted in blue. Detailed Land Cover Resource & Use accounts for each country are included in Annex, nevertheless several important points apparent from summary account are presented further.

Figure 3.27 – Land Cover Resource and Use account for the 4 CEE countries

**SUMMARY LAND COVER RESOURCE AND USE ACCOUNT**  
4 CEE COUNTRIES 1975/1990, Surface by Landscape Types in hectares

Summary Account	Landscape Types								TOTAL
	A1 Urban dense areas	A2 Dispersed urban areas	B1 Broad pattern intensive agriculture	B2 Composite rural landscape	C1 Forested landscape	C2 Open semi- natural or natural landscape	C3 Landscape with no dominant land cover character		
<b>A - TOTAL INITIAL SURFACE - 1975</b>	<b>3826767</b>	<b>1919825</b>	<b>11620390</b>	<b>1693580</b>	<b>7375943</b>	<b>2639629</b>	<b>16766825</b>	<b>45842658</b>	
<b>Consumption of Land Cover Resource (Supply by Land Cover)</b>									
1 Artificial surfaces	10075	3514	6711	147	3210	1346	9959	34962	
2.1+2.2 Arable Land + Permanent Crops	49217	26491	204041	131058	18448	27433	206058	664746	
2.3+2.4 Pastures + Heterogeneous agricultural areas	25616	6006	36043	28603	73014	12180	131700	313162	
3.1 Forests	34629	12948	61967	15361	231287	37874	230420	624485	
3.2+3.3 Shrub and other semi-natural land	54770	14386	89311	12778	90075	28000	119180	409499	
4 Wetlands	1096	2366	23542	226	441	52912	17819	96401	
5 Water bodies	3647	2727	16124	340	964	15904	14997	54903	
<b>B - TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF LAND COVER RESOURCE</b>	<b>179250</b>	<b>70436</b>	<b>437740</b>	<b>188512</b>	<b>417438</b>	<b>176650</b>	<b>730132</b>	<b>2199158</b>	
<b>Land Cover Flows resulting from Changes in the Uses of Land</b>									
LCF1 Urban land management	4636	890	1128	28	315	286	1984	9247	
LCF2 Urban sprawl	5623	1863	6330	397	3284	1190	8409	27985	
LCF3 Extension of economic sites and infrastructures	18936	8378	9477	382	4022	1341	12937	53273	
LCF4 Agricultural rotation and intensification	36990	16681	154071	127077	38605	11460	218748	603631	
LCF41 Recent extension of pasture, fallow land, set aside	15484	8243	74729	115283	21629	2979	115683	363829	
LCF42 Planting of vineyards, fruit and olive trees over arable & pasture	9949	3281	36834	2062	865	6443	31807	90231	
LCF45 Intensification of agriculture	11557	5157	43509	9743	16111	2038	71358	199472	
LCF5 Conversion of land to agriculture	42505	14358	97918	11268	28244	49725	116077	360096	
LCF51 Intensive conversion of forest to agriculture	4734	2811	14752	1572	1396	1147	22171	48684	
LCF52+LCF54 Conversion of marginal land to agriculture	27640	7165	55269	5951	10534	8670	46706	161935	
LCF53 Diffuse conversion of forest to agriculture	8309	1809	8888	8342	14833	2012	28175	82178	
LCF55 Conversion of wetlands to agriculture	1246	1537	16496	331	214	36797	16284	72905	
LCF6 Forests creation and management	40806	11573	73808	17699	289351	54226	249392	736856	
LCF61 Forests creation	21756	6761	37807	7479	78441	21612	74403	247333	
LCF63 Recent felling and transition	19050	5022	35911	10227	210910	32614	174909	409522	
LCF7 Water body creation and management	5934	4064	9931	641	2364	2461	12405	38600	
LCF8 Changes of land cover due to natural and multiple causes	25820	11828	86078	31019	60453	54992	110171	370361	
LCF81 Farmland abandonment without significant woodland creation	15387	6731	53738	27888	43575	23274	78857	247431	
LCF83 Farmland abandonment with woodland creation	3442	624	2098	2458	4691	2815	9182	25309	
LCF84 Other land abandonment (other than farmland)	1941	603	204	30	563	129	2400	5949	
LCF89 Other changes and unknown	1220	745	7237	200	400	3210	3001	16926	
<b>C - TOTAL LAND COVER FLOWS 1975-1990</b>	<b>179250</b>	<b>70436</b>	<b>437740</b>	<b>188512</b>	<b>417438</b>	<b>176650</b>	<b>730132</b>	<b>2199158</b>	
<b>D - Final Surface - 1990 (D = A B + C)</b>	<b>3826767</b>	<b>1919825</b>	<b>11620390</b>	<b>1693580</b>	<b>7375943</b>	<b>2639629</b>	<b>16766825</b>	<b>45842658</b>	

For example, Figure 3.28 express the level of urban management flows as well as flows representing conversion of land into urban. Urban extension appears to be driven by extension of economic sites and infrastructure rather than urban sprawl. The data suggest that in terms of total area in hectares, urban expansion is highest in areas already dominated by dense urban, but also areas with specific no dominance contribute significantly. When the same figures analysed in relative terms of percentage of total area in particular landscape type, it is evident that expansion is more frequent process in those areas already dominated by urban (both dense and dispersed) then elsewhere.

Figure 3.28 – Urban related flows in the 4 CEE countries per Landscape Types

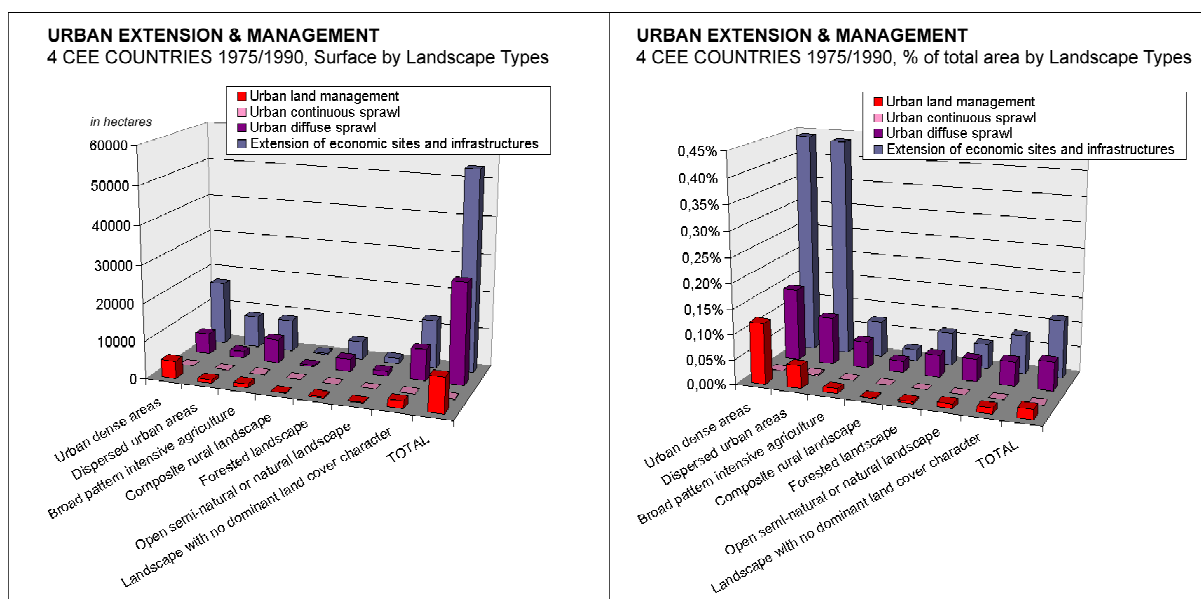
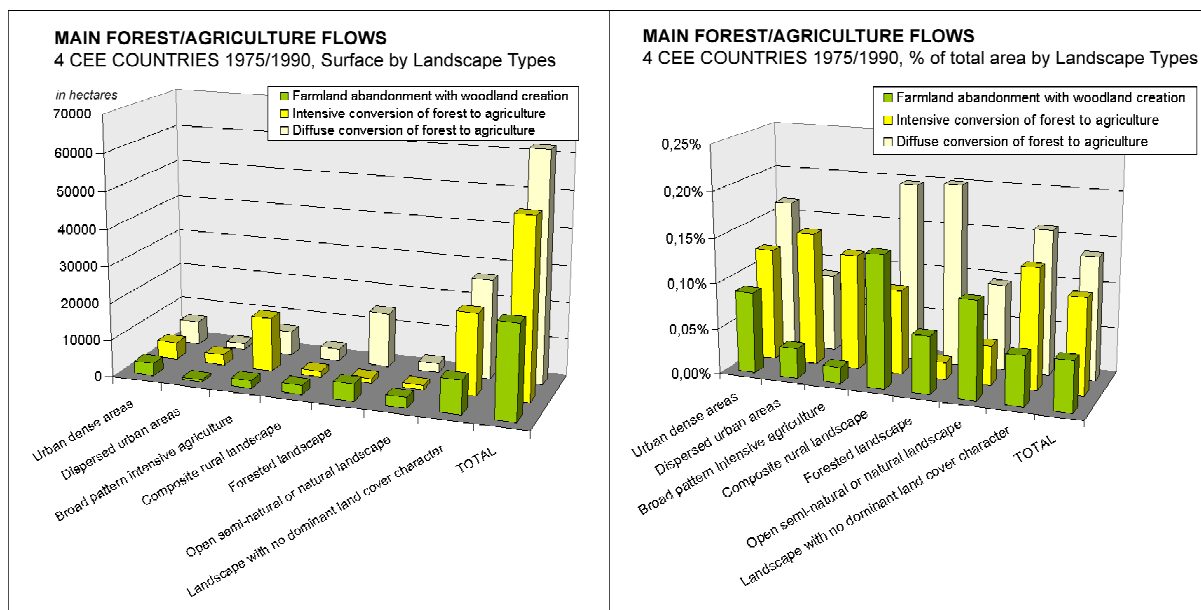


Figure 3.29 – Forest vs. agriculture flows in the 4 CEE countries per Landscape Types



Similarly, we can identify exchange flows between agriculture and forest land. The data on Figure 3.29 suggest that, in terms of hectares, conversion of forest to agriculture far exceed the opposite flows, due to farmland abandonment accompanied with woodland creation, irrespectively of the landscape type. Further analysis in terms of relative values (percentage of total area per particular landscape type) prove this assumption, but uncovers high variability of such processes in individual lanscape type.



**Figure 3.30 – Main forest in the 4 CEE countries per Landscape Types and elevation/slope zones.**

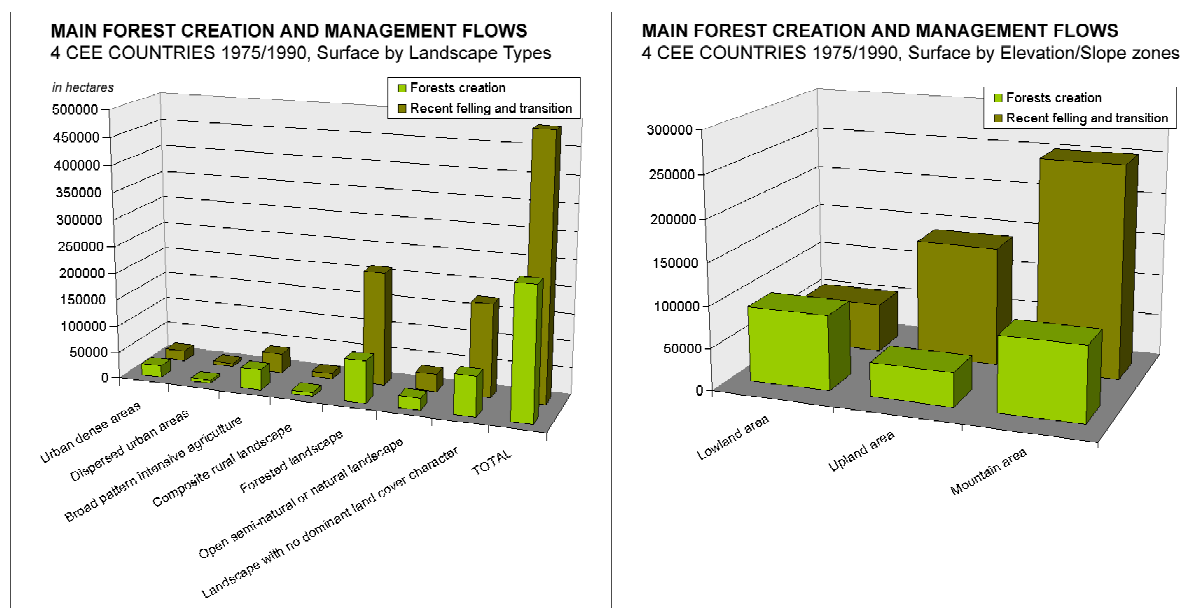
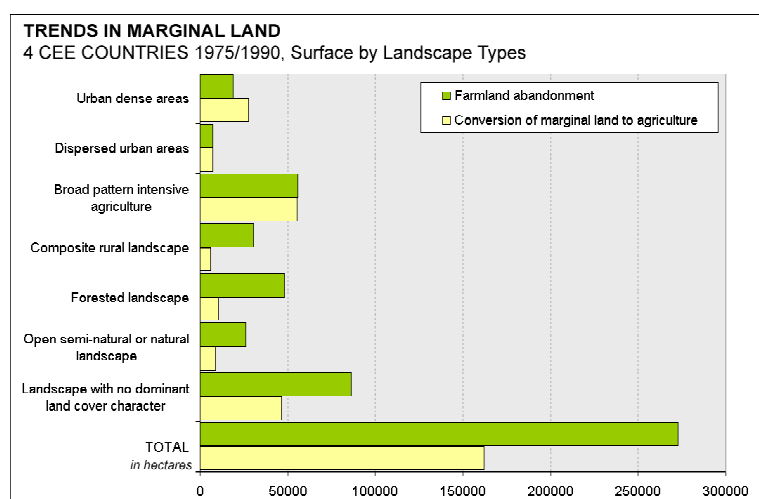


Figure 3.30 presents the analysis of main forest flows, forest creation and opposite recent felling and transition. The figure indicates the fact, that in average negative net formation of forests occurs, but on the other hand, it also demonstrate that in landscape types dominated by urban and agriculture these processes are more or less balanced. From this point of view the interesting result is obtained when using elevation/slope breakdown, where positive net formation of forests is flashed in lowland areas. Please note that these figures exclude areas with urban dominance as currently now elevation breakdown was applied in these landscape types.

**Figure 3.31 – Trends in marginal land in the 4 CEE countries per Landscape Types**



Finally, the figure 3.31 showing the trends in marginal land development in the 4 CEE countries has been produced for comparison with the same figure in the “coastal study”. While generally similar, it present a different pattern in case of agricultural areas (both broad pattern intensive agriculture and composite rural landscape) in favour of farmland abandonment. We suggest this as a first indication of processes connected to changes of land

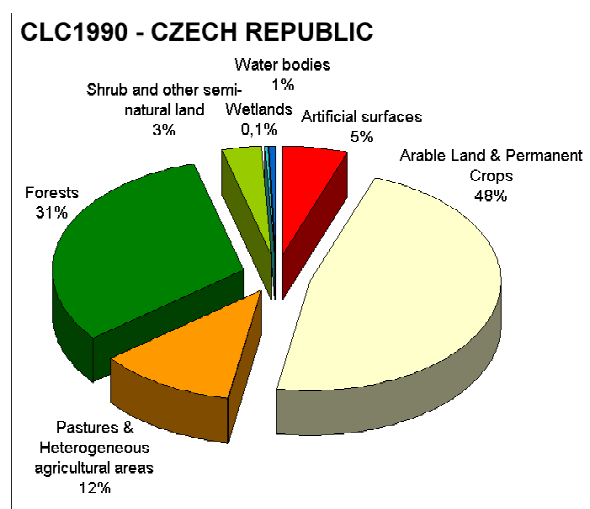
property ownership, which just started at during the last years of our study period (particularly in large extent in Romania).

All above presented figures are only preliminary results showing the advantage of land cover change information structured in the form of basic accounts as well as their spatial breakdown for assessment. These information will be subject of more detailed analysis in future, in particular in the context of additional information as well as using different spatial breakdown according zonal approach.

### 3.2.2 Results for the Czech Republic Regions

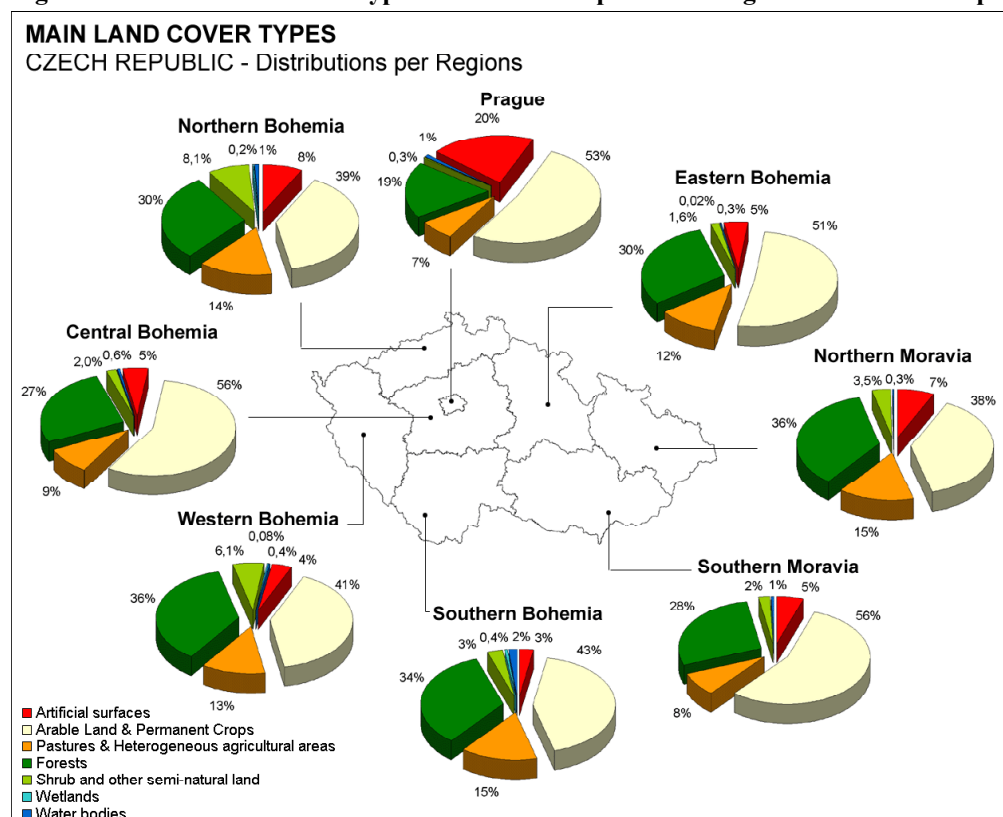
Considering availability of statistics about forest, finally administrative regions have been selected as appropriate level of Land Reporting Units for preparation of Targeted Accounts (discussed in detail in Part 4). Therefore, in addition to the basic accounts on country level and by Landscape Types, the basic accounts for 8 regions have been produced. Detailed accounts are presented in Annex. Following pages give these information in summary with some interesting points focused on forest land status and flows as present in the basic accounts.

Figure 3.32 – Main land cover types in the Czech Republic.



Figures 3.32 and 3.33 show the proportion of the major land cover types within the Czech Republic as well as its regional variation. As seen, the regional differences are not very high. Prevailing landscape is heterogeneous and with partial exception of traditional regions of agricultural production (e.g. Central Bohemia and South Moravia), no land cover type is clearly dominating. The forest areas occupy about one third of the total area of the depending on the appropriateness of land for agriculture. Large continuous forest areas are concentrated mainly in mountainous regions situated along the state border.

Figure 3.33 – Main land cover types distribution in particular region of the Czech Republic.



The summary matrix of the land cover changes recorder between 1975 and 1990, using the aggregated CLC cover classes, is shown on Figure 3.34. As seen, total change area during studied period represent about 3,5% from the total area of the Czech Republic.

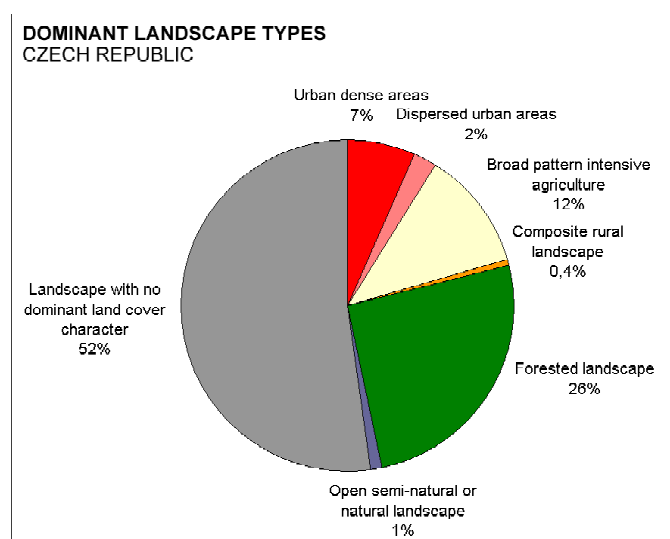
Figure 3.34 – Land cover resource and use account for the Czech Republic by Regions

**SUMMARY MATRIX OF LAND COVER CHANGE**  
CZECH REPUBLIC 1975/1990, Surface in hectares

		1	2.1+2.2	2.3+2.4	3.1	3.2+3.3	4	5	TOTAL OPENING YEAR ~1975	Increase (+)	Decrease (-)	Net Changes 1975-1990	TOTAL FINAL YEAR ~1990
FINAL YEAR II OPENING YEAR I		Artificial surfaces	Arable Land + Permanent Crops	Pastures + Heterogeneous agricultural areas	Forests	Shrub and other semi-natural land	Wetlands	Water bodies					
1	Artificial surfaces	409101	2669	1385	655	4001	0	1077	418887	24408	13602	10807	429694
2.1+2.2	Arable Land + Permanent Crops	8164	3698507	8348	1557	798	0	906	3718280	39949	33755	6194	3724474
2.3+2.4	Pastures + Heterogeneous agricultural areas	3399	17171	912265	2430	1583	0	2276	939123	26002	29275	-3273	935851
3.1	Forests	3528	4679	11578	2433418	142530	141	1247	2597122	29237	163704	-134467	2462655
3.2+3.3	Shrub and other semi-natural land	5190	1121	1905	23909	125240	52	379	157796	149336	32688	116648	274444
4	Wetlands	0	187	15	361	130	7277	1178	9148	239	1871	-1632	7516
5	Water bodies	312	139	354	325	163	46	46320	47860	7063	1339	5723	53383
<b>TOTAL FINAL YEAR 1990</b>		<b>429694</b>	<b>3724474</b>	<b>935851</b>	<b>2462655</b>	<b>274444</b>	<b>7516</b>	<b>53383</b>	<b>7888016</b>	<b>276233</b>	<b>276233</b>		<b>7888016</b>

Total net changes are generally small, except huge changes in “Forests” and “Shrub and other semi-natural areas” classes demonstrated in dramatic decrease of timberland area (31) in favour of class 32. Further analysis of the forest related changes can be done using Land Cover Change Account per Regions on Figure 3.36. Dramatic changes can be identified in Northwest Bohemia, in the area of strong concentration of mining, chemical industry and power supply resulting in excessive air pollution. Further, these changes appear also in Krkonose Mountains, which were affected also by the air pollution as well as military activities (military bases). The next important group of changes (more than 10% from total changed area) occurred due to intensification of agriculture or crop rotation practices.

Figure 3.35 – Land Cover Change Account of the Czech Republic per Regions



In terms of relative figures we should also note high decrease in percentage of total area of wetland during study period.

Analysing land cover changes by landscape types allows another perspective in understanding of the processes of land cover change. Figure 3.35 shows proportion of main Dominant Landscape Types in the Czech Republic. Large percentage of area with no clear dominance reflects well heterogeneous character of



Figure 3.37 – Land Cover Change Account of the Czech Republic per Landscape Types

**SUMMARY LAND COVER CHANGE ACCOUNT  
CZECH REPUBLIC 1975/1990, Surface by Landscape Types in hectares**

Landscape types	A1 URBAN DENSE AREAS				A2 DISPERSED URBAN AREAS				B1 BROAD PATTERN INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE				B2 COMPOSITE RURAL LANDSCAPE			
	1975	(+)	(-)	1990	1975	(+)	(-)	1990	1975	(+)	(-)	1990	1975	(+)	(-)	1990
<b>Land Cover</b>	76859	790E	4662	79803	42981	2405	778	44609	74987	2641	901	78406	601	-7	0	618
1 Artificial surfaces	184367	266C	3716	183311	208979	972	1483	208469	1018519	12057	11051	1019526	2538	431	0	2968
2.1+2.2 Arable Land + Permanent Crops	42815	152E	2307	42038	40345	438	1229	39653	100639	3287	5471	98455	4262	122	482	3892
2.3+2.4 Pastures + Heterogeneous agricultural areas	87252	104Z	3729	94585	54731	278	2046	52963	243863	1594	12932	232531	10496	-6	487	10055
3.1 Forests	8203	446E	3298	9372	3875	1970	1036	4809	8279	10686	1040	17904	502	378	13	865
3.2+3.3 Shrub and other semi-natural land	62	C	88	23	77	0	74	3	956	0	701	255	8	0	0	8
4 Wetlands	2402	461	316	2547	2250	626	43	2832	5564	2143	291	7416	26	0	0	26
5 Water bodies	<b>411658</b>	<b>18064</b>	<b>16064</b>	<b>411658</b>	<b>353239</b>	<b>6889</b>	<b>6689</b>	<b>353239</b>	<b>1452493</b>	<b>32388</b>	<b>32388</b>	<b>1452493</b>	<b>18432</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>18432</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1319614</b>	<b>70783</b>	<b>70783</b>	<b>1319614</b>	<b>28699</b>	<b>2721</b>	<b>2721</b>	<b>28699</b>	<b>4304081</b>	<b>144597</b>	<b>144597</b>	<b>4304081</b>	<b>7986016</b>	<b>276233</b>	<b>276233</b>	<b>7986016</b>

Landscape types	C1 FORESTED LANDSCAPE				C2 OPEN SEMI-NATURAL OR NATURAL				C3 LANDSCAPE WITH NO DOMINANT				TOTAL			
	1975	(+)	(-)	1990	1975	(+)	(-)	1990	1975	(+)	(-)	1990	1975	(+)	(-)	1990
<b>Land Cover</b>	44523	2784	1187	46120	242	0	0	242	179313	8656	6073	181887	418887	24436	13802	15807
1 Artificial surfaces	300089	401E	2891	301213	904	0	0	904	2002885	19813	14614	2008063	3718280	39649	33755	6194
2.1+2.2 Arable Land + Permanent Crops	185575	6647	5136	197086	5401	195	176	5420	550087	13784	14464	549407	939123	26002	29275	-3273
2.3+2.4 Pastures + Heterogeneous agricultural areas	717375	1121E	49750	678841	13032	314	2258	11088	1460368	14747	92502	1382812	2597122	29237	163704	-134467
3.1 Forests	46886	4529E	11254	80730	9020	2212	287	10945	81232	84349	15762	149820	157796	149336	32888	119648
3.2+3.3 Shrub and other semi-natural land	5474	164	441	5197	0	0	0	0	2570	75	616	2029	9148	239	1871	-1632
4 Wetlands	9782	65E	123	10328	0	0	0	0	27626	3174	567	30233	47660	7035	1339	5723
5 Water bodies	<b>1319614</b>	<b>70783</b>	<b>70783</b>	<b>1319614</b>	<b>28699</b>	<b>2721</b>	<b>2721</b>	<b>28699</b>	<b>4304081</b>	<b>144597</b>	<b>144597</b>	<b>4304081</b>	<b>7986016</b>	<b>276233</b>	<b>276233</b>	<b>7986016</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1319614</b>	<b>70783</b>	<b>70783</b>	<b>1319614</b>	<b>28699</b>	<b>2721</b>	<b>2721</b>	<b>28699</b>	<b>4304081</b>	<b>144597</b>	<b>144597</b>	<b>4304081</b>	<b>7986016</b>	<b>276233</b>	<b>276233</b>	<b>7986016</b>



Another presentation providing better insight into land cover changes processes is the Account of Formation of Land Cover, which represents the balance between Formation and Consumption per individual defined flows (LCF). This account is established by CLC classes, their total being equal for each individual flow. The balance of the account is the Net Formation of Land Cover. The Net Formation of Cover is at the same time the difference between the two stocks, Land Cover 1975 and Land Cover 1990. Summary Account of Formation of Land Cover for the Czech Republic is shown on previous page on Figure 3.38. Using the detailed Account of Formation of Land Cover (present in Annex) we are able to trace in depth exact contribution to/from particular land cover class to individual defined flows and vice versa.

Finally, the Land Cover Resource & Use Account provides a more synthetic view of the land cover change data, by identifying both the processes of land cover change (that is the Formation of cover), as well as the losses, which are distributed by Regions (Figure 3.39) or by Landscape types (Figure 3.40). Selected sub-flows related to agriculture, farmland abandonment, marginal land, forest and wetlands are highlighted in blue. Regional and zonal approach clearly show different profiles and facilitate a more detailed commentary on the statistics. Comprehensive assessment of presented figures is far beyond this study, but some of the interesting finding related specifically forest to flows apparent in produced accounts is further developed on Figures 3.41 – 3.46.

Figure 3.39 – Summary Land Cover Resource and Use Account for the Czech Republic per Regions

### SUMMARY LAND COVER RESOURCE AND USE ACCOUNT CZECH REPUBLIC 1975/1990, Surface by Regions in hectares

Summary Account		South Bohemia	South Moravia	Prague	North Bohemia	North Moravia	Central Bohemia	East Bohemia	West Bohemia	TOTAL
<b>A - TOTAL INITIAL SURFACE ~ 1975</b>		<b>1135984</b>	<b>1502416</b>	<b>166395</b>	<b>779449</b>	<b>1106338</b>	<b>984745</b>	<b>1124862</b>	<b>1087826</b>	<b>7888016</b>
<b>Consumption of Land Cover Resource (Supply by Land Cover)</b>										
1	Artificial surfaces	533	1564	1688	6061	680	641	727	1727	13602
2.1+2.2	Arable Land + Permanent Crops	3894	7271	682	10858	2779	3877	2221	2173	33755
2.3+2.4	Pastures + Heterogeneous agricultural areas	4423	5548	514	6039	3426	1658	3557	4110	29275
3.1	Forests	28500	19793	171	37315	16722	13811	12126	35265	163704
3.2+3.3	Shrub and other semi-natural land	2069	1207	239	11402	7020	1321	4269	5160	32688
4	Wetlands	92	1259	0	73	0	26	66	365	1871
5	Water bodies	275	104	13	528	58	179	151	32	1339
<b>B - TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF LAND COVER RESOURCE</b>		<b>39787</b>	<b>36747</b>	<b>3286</b>	<b>72276</b>	<b>30686</b>	<b>21514</b>	<b>23117</b>	<b>48821</b>	<b>276239</b>
<b>Land Cover Flows resulting from Changes in the Uses of Land</b>										
LCF1	Urban land management	72	693	1312	734	252	134	218	404	3819
LCF2	Urban sprawl	441	624	414	482	496	301	333	566	3666
LCF3	Extension of economic sites and infrastructures	986	971	638	7713	1136	1291	551	3648	16933
LCF4	Agricultural rotation and intensification	5952	8960	150	10270	3167	3469	3981	3373	39332
LCF41	Recent extension of pasture, fallow land, set aside	3047	461	42	857	972	493	897	999	7752
LCF42	Planting of vineyards, fruit and olive trees over arable & pasture	0	2507	26	3012	210	1736	472	131	8174
LCF45	Intensification of agriculture	2921	5911	81	6407	1905	1240	2610	2240	23406
LCF5	Conversion of land to agriculture	2262	4048	320	5960	3367	1427	2057	4506	24033
LCF51	Intensive conversion of forest to agriculture	436	917	4	677	585	409	495	1156	4679
LCF52+LCF54	Conversion of marginal land to agriculture	78	235	0	1578	298	92	230	514	3026
LCF53	Diffuse conversion of forest to agriculture	1442	1948	27	1919	2163	515	976	2588	11578
LCF55	Conversion of wetlands to agriculture	139	266	13	42	40	82	88	26	696
LCF6	Forests creation and management	28456	16893	365	40103	20476	13964	14883	34150	169291
LCF61	Forests creation	2320	1280	290	6531	6888	1014	4500	3377	26807
LCF63	Recent felling and transition	26136	15613	69	33572	13588	12350	10383	30773	142484
LCF7	Water body creation and management	920	2692	6	1019	493	192	327	219	5668
LCF8	Changes of land cover due to natural and multiple causes	688	1867	81	5967	1299	737	767	1876	13302
LCF82	Farmland abandonment without significant woodland creation	264	579	9	2039	871	341	234	629	4966
LCF83	Farmland abandonment with woodland creation	338	193	55	488	327	275	475	279	2430
LCF84	Other land abandonment (other than farmland)	12	25	0	2981	0	95	3	885	4001
LCF89	Other changes and unknown	46	0	17	231	5	0	0	22	321
<b>C - TOTAL LAND COVER FLOWS 1975-1990</b>		<b>39787</b>	<b>36747</b>	<b>3286</b>	<b>72276</b>	<b>30686</b>	<b>21514</b>	<b>23117</b>	<b>48821</b>	<b>276239</b>
<b>D - Final Surface ~ 1990 (D = A-B+C)</b>		<b>1135984</b>	<b>1502416</b>	<b>166395</b>	<b>779449</b>	<b>1106338</b>	<b>984745</b>	<b>1124862</b>	<b>1087826</b>	<b>7888016</b>

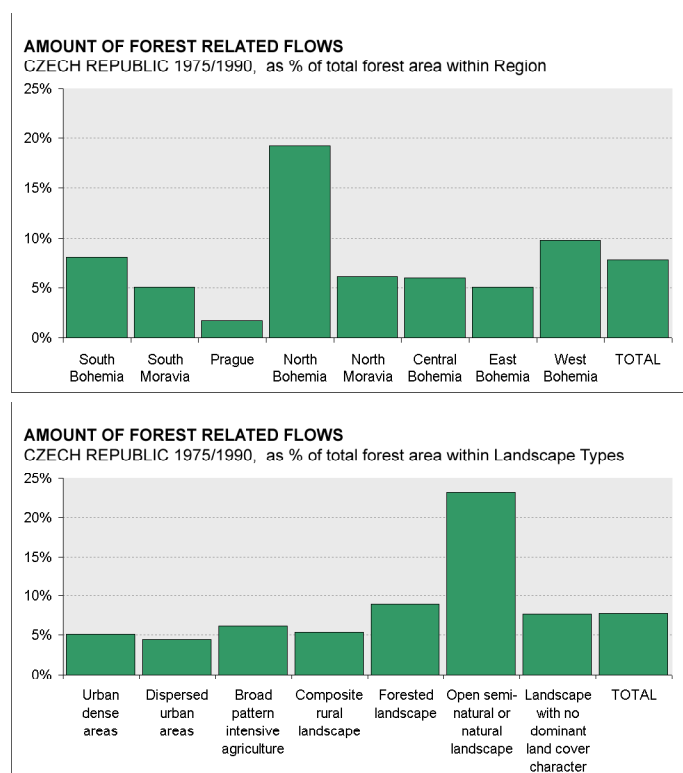


Figure 3.40 – Land cover resource and use account for Czech Republic by Landscape Types

**SUMMARY LAND COVER RESOURCE AND USE ACCOUNT**  
CZECH REPUBLIC 1975/1990, Surface by Landscape Types in hectares

Summary Account	Landscape Types								TOTAL
	A1 Urban dense areas	A2 Dispersed urban areas	B1 Broad pattern intensive agriculture	B2 Composite rural landscape	C1 Forested landscape	C2 Open semi-natural or natural landscape	C3 Landscape with no dominant land cover character		
<b>A - TOTAL INITIAL SURFACE - 1975</b>	411658	353238	1452493	18432	1319514	28598	4304081	7888018	
<b>Consumption of Land Cover Resource (Supply by Land Cover)</b>									
1 Artificial surfaces	4662	778	901	0	1187	0	6073	13602	
2.1+2.2 Arable Land & Permanent Crops	3718	1483	11051	0	2891	0	14814	33756	
2.3+2.4 Pastures & Heterogeneous agricultural areas	2307	1229	5471	492	5136	176	14464	29275	
3.1 Forests	3729	2046	12932	407	49750	2250	92502	163704	
3.2+3.3 Shrub and other semi-natural land	3296	1036	1040	13	11254	287	15762	32688	
4 Wetlands	38	74	701	0	441	0	816	1871	
5 Water bodies	318	43	291	0	123	0	567	1339	
<b>B - TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF LAND COVER RESOURCE</b>	11064	6904	322301	591	117103	2221	144597	276233	
<b>Land Cover flows resulting from Changes in the Uses of Land</b>									
LCF1 Urban land management	2158	128	184	0	137	0	1211	3819	
LCF2 Urban sprawl	899	298	674	0	296	0	1499	3656	
LCF3 Extension of economic sites and Infrastructures	4859	1979	1782	17	2351	0	5946	16933	
LCF4 Agricultural rotation and intensification	1936	785	11833	442	5461	20	18856	39332	
LCF41 Recent extension of pasture, fallow land, set aside	181	185	1145	25	2134	20	4082	7752	
LCF42 Planting of vineyards, fruit and olive trees over arable & pasture	367	90	3772	0	215	0	3772	8174	
LCF45 Intensification of agriculture	1388	522	8918	417	3112	0	11052	23408	
LCF5 Conversion of land to agriculture	2052	578	2832	111	4843	175	13442	24033	
LCF51 Intensive conversion of forest to agriculture	203	107	632	14	697	0	3027	4679	
LCF52+LCF54 Conversion of marginal land to agriculture	682	20	86	0	506	20	1712	3028	
LCF53 Diffuse conversion of forest to agriculture	469	153	1193	97	3245	155	8286	11578	
LCF55 Conversion of wetlands to agriculture	12	78	221	0	26	0	360	696	
LCF6 Forests creation and management	3497	1772	11725	399	55263	2370	94276	169291	
LCF61 Forests creation	888	247	1337	13	10608	287	13446	26807	
LCF63 Recent felling and transition	2609	1525	10387	376	44655	2103	80830	142404	
LCF7 Water body creation and management	405	592	1562	0	659	0	2650	5060	
LCF8 Changes of Land Cover due to natural and multiple causes	2268	557	1796	33	1774	158	6718	13302	
LCF82 Farmland abandonment without significant woodland creation	487	135	931	0	598	109	2705	4966	
LCF83 Farmland abandonment with woodland creation	155	31	257	33	608	48	1300	2430	
LCF84 Other land abandonment (other than farmland)	1480	357	4	0	238	0	1821	4001	
LCF89 Other changes and unknown	108	23	23	0	107	0	83	321	
<b>C - TOTAL LAND COVER FLOWS 1975-1990</b>	18064	6689	32389	991	70783	2721	144597	276233	
<b>D - Final Surface - 1990 (D = A-B+C)</b>	411658	353238	1452493	18432	1319514	28598	4304081	7888018	

Figure 3.41 – Amount of forest related flows in the Czech Republic by Regions and Landscape Types

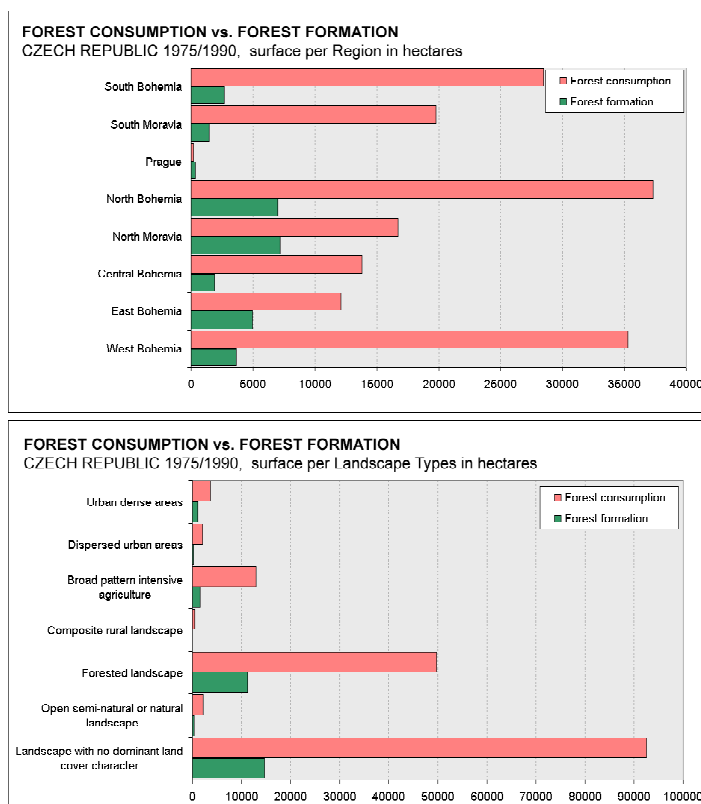


In average about 8% percent of the forest areas are subject of some change, percentage being extremely high in North and West of the country (~20%) as well as in Open semi-natural or natural landscape type (~24%). As explained above reason for massive changes was mainly excessive air emissions by coal-burning power plants especially in Mountains Krusne hory and Krkonose and these changes regard more to change of the forest quality and health than a total extent. Part of forest changes also belongs to a regular forest cut-grow process as large amount of wood was exported.

It also shows that the damaged forest was simultaneously restored, but not with the same intensity as damages

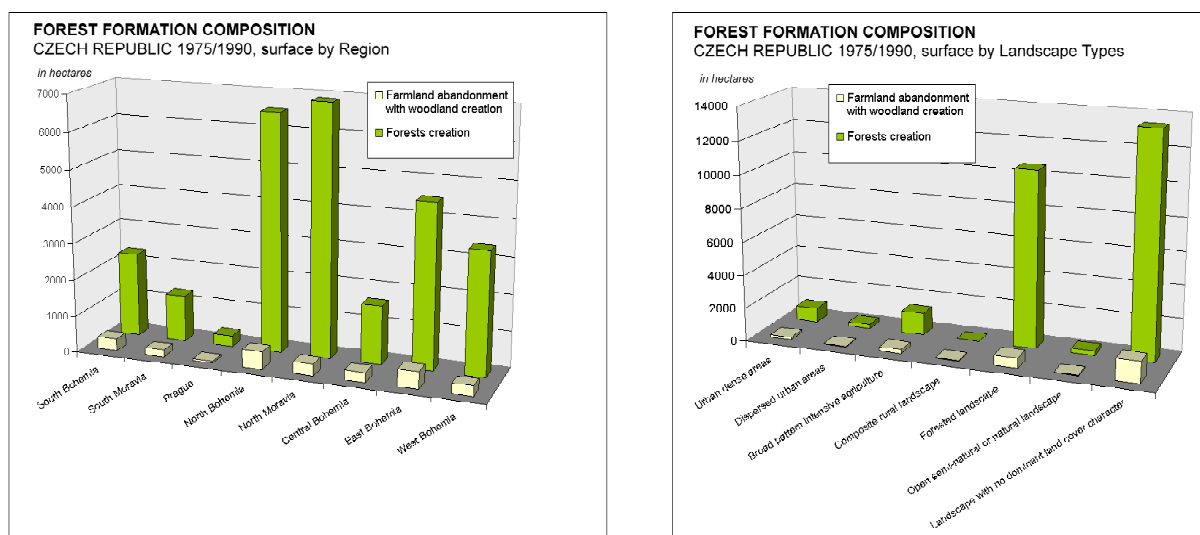
occured. Figure 3.42 presents regional overview on ratio between forest consumption and forest formation flows as well as it allows their perception per main Landscape Types.

**Figure 3.42 – Consumption vs. formation of forest in the Czech Republic by Regions and main Landscape Types**

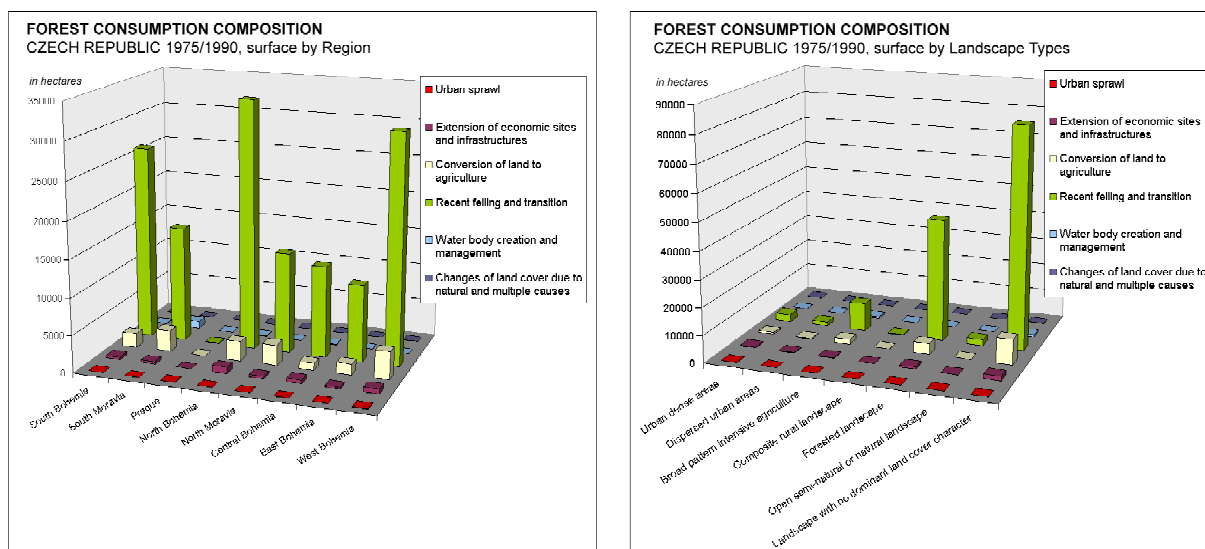


Using the prepared basic accounts, we can have a closer look at composition of both the consumption and the formation flows. We can identify more detailed thematic breakdown of total flows according to particular sub-flows as well as spatial breakdown using different administrative units or zones. Figure 3.43 shows composition of the forest formation flows per Regions and main Landscape Types, while Figure 3.44 illustrates the same for the consumption flows. Figure 3.45 finally focuses in detail on further composition of minor flows of forest consumption both per Regions and main Landscape Types.

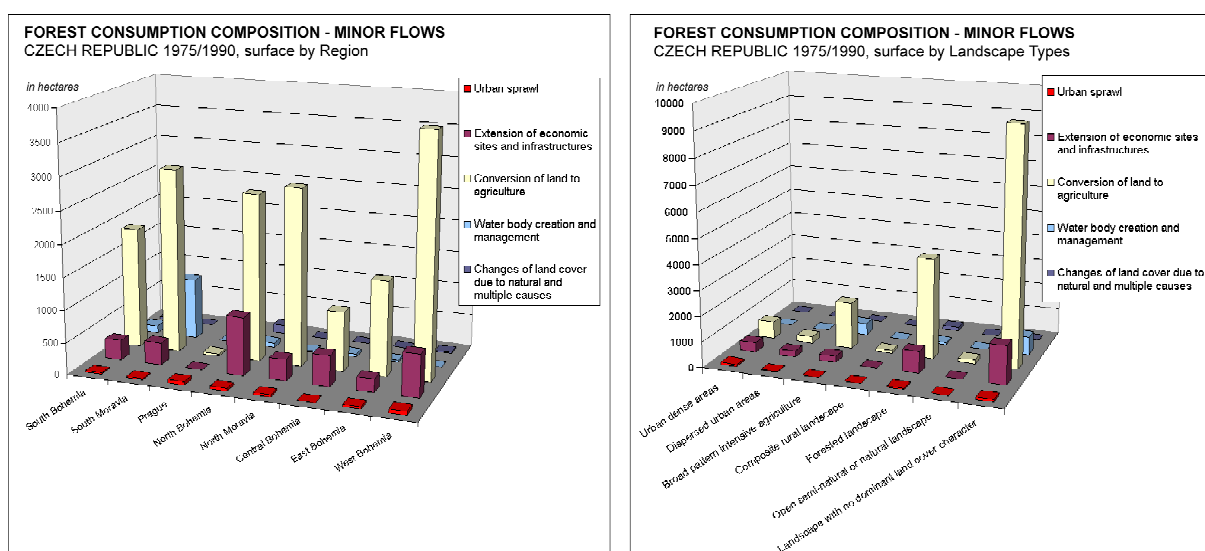
**Figure 3.43 - Forest formation flows in the Czech Republic per Regions and main Landscape Types.**



**Figure 3.44 Forest consumptions flows in the Czech Republic per Regions and Landscape Types.**

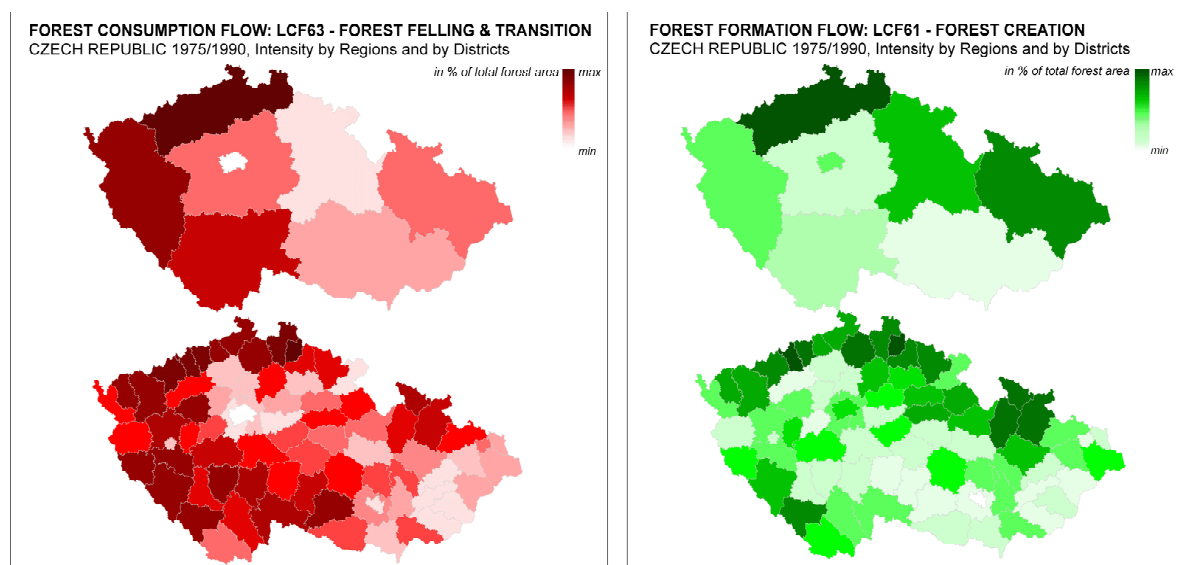


**Figure 3.45 Minor forest consumptions flows in the Czech Republic per Regions and Landscape Types.**



Introduction of spatial aspect and especially flexibility to exploit various spatial breakdowns using different reporting units like administrative districts or zones (e.g. watersheds etc.) or landscape types brings major advantage into the accounts assessment. More, it also allows mapping of accounting results at most suitable level selected for particular processes under study and production of the targeted indicators as discussed in next chapter. Figure 3.46 shows example of mapping of the spatial intensity of two distinct forest flows, LCF61 “Forest creation” and LCF63 “Forest felling & transition”, for the Czech Republic on two different levels of administration: regions and districts.

**Figure 3.46 Spatial intensity of selected forest flows on various administrative level**



Examples presented above outlines type of information, which can be obtained by simple analysis of the accounts themselves as proposed and created within the study. Nevertheless, this can be further developed when combining with additional statistics in the focused Targeted accounts as discussed in next chapter.

## **Part 4: Targeted accounts for Forests – Case study Czech Republic**

### **4.1 Targeted accounts**

Targeted or supplementary accounts are constructed for specific purposes, to describe a particular theme or issue. They are derived from basic types of land accounts, and present a more detailed view of the data.

One type of supplementary account is used to give a geographical or zonal breakdown of the data. These accounts are particularly useful in the context of land cover and land use policy, because they allow us to see what geographical contrasts and differences occur between different regions and environments. More importantly they can show how a global indicator is expressed spatially and help in assessing how indicators are interlinked.

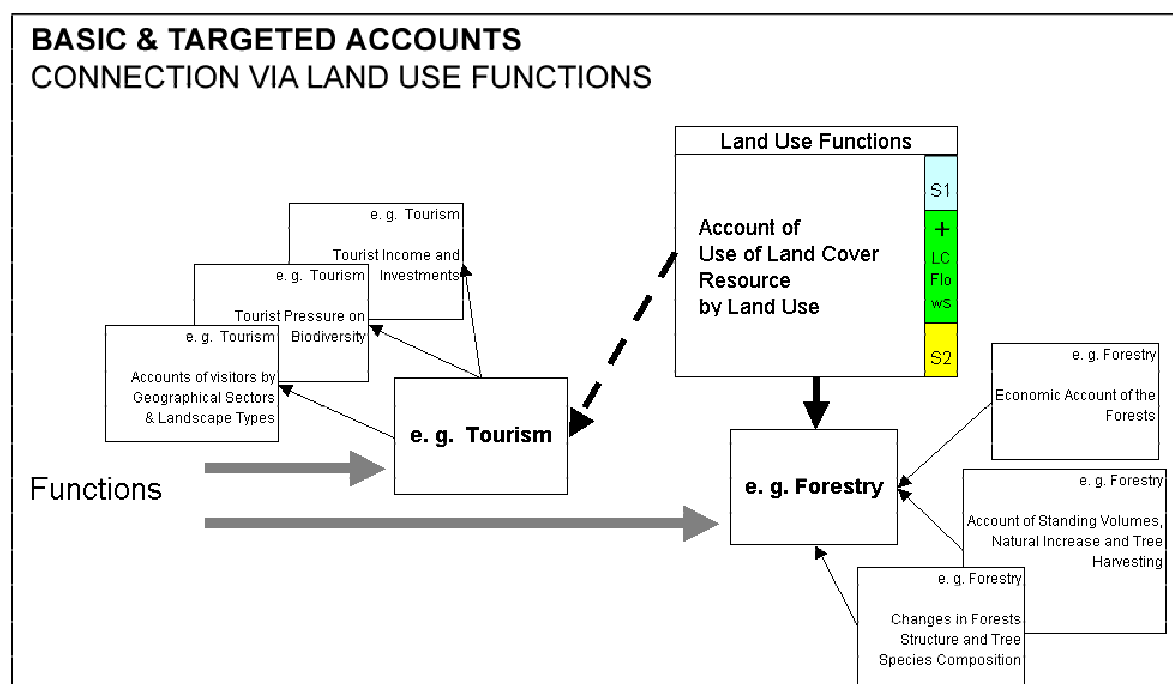
Other types of targeted or supplementary accounts include those, which seek to place a monetary or relative value on the resources or types of change within the flow account. Such accounts provide an important opportunity for the future in terms of showing how the value of various ecosystem goods and services are affected by different types of land cover change.

The so called targeted accounts can be described as a set of accounting tables connected to the LEAC basic accounts via the Land Use Functions account (Fig. 4.1). Such accounts can express stock and change in physical units, such as area or numbers, or there can be some attempt to monetise the account if this is appropriate. The formal relationship of targeted accounts and basic accounts can be made at the level of land analytical units, where detailed and continuous statistics exist, as for population. More often, however, only more general information is available and more aggregated reporting units have to be created. Such accounts could, for example, be developed for large reporting units like administrative regions or river basins when statistics are collected at this level.

The aggregation and linking process required to produce targeted accounts can be made either statistically or, by landscape types, or from multi-variate statistical analysis of grids or of pre-established land units.

The value of targeted accounts is that they allow the calculation of a wider range of indicators that can describe the potentials, the value or the quality of particular natural resources, as well as the intensity of pressure upon them. As a result, they allow the wider use of environmental accounts and indicators in decision-making processes.

Figure 4.1: Connection of LEAC basic accounts and targeted accounts via land use functions



## 4.2 Targeted accounts for forests

### 4.2.1 Approaches of forest accounting in published handbooks

Approaches to accounting for forest, as well as possible ways of other natural resources and economic activities accounts construction have been published in several studies. Forest accounts are key element in designing the so-called “targeted accounts for forests” which aim at bridging them with the overall Land and Ecosystems Accounts. It is possible to find types and examples of forest accounts for example in SEEA2003 – “System of Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting”<sup>36</sup> or in IEEAF (2002) – “The European Framework for Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting for Forests”<sup>37</sup>.

*SEEA 2003*<sup>38</sup> *Accounts for wooded land, timber and forest products*

SEEA 2003 introduces following types of forest accounts:

- 1) Physical accounts
    - a) For Forested land
    - b) For Timber
  - 2) Monetary accounts for forested land and timber
  - 3) Accounts for forest products
  - 4) Expenditures on forest management and protection
  - 5) Supplementary tables
- 1a) Physical accounts for forested land

Changes in forested land may be brought about by:

- increases in the stock (afforestation and natural expansion);
- decreases in the stock (deforestation and degradation); and
- changes in land classification and reassessment of stocks.

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36 Handbook of National Accounting. Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/61/Rev.1 (Final Draft)

37 The European Framework for Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting for Forests- IEEAF. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2002, Cat. No. KS-BE-02-003-EN-N

38 Handbook of National Accounting. Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/61/Rev.1 (Final Draft)

○ Terms and definitions

*Forested land* is defined as land with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 per cent and an area of more than 0.5 hectares. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 metres at maturity *in situ*. Forested land includes:

- young natural stands and all plantations established for forestry purposes which have yet to reach the crown density of 10 per cent or tree height of 5 metres;
- areas normally forming part of the forested land area which are temporarily unstocked as a result of human intervention or natural causes but which are expected to revert to forest;
- forest roads, cleared tracts, firebreaks and other small open areas, as well as forest nurseries and seed, orchards that constitute an integral part of the forest;
- forested land in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of special environmental, scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest;
- windbreaks and shelter belts of trees with an area of more than 0.5 hectares and a width of more than 20 metres;
- rubber wood plantations and cork oak stands.

The primary use of forested land is forestry, which includes activities related to the management of forested land and other wooded land for the production and supply of wood and/or other goods and services.

*Forested land available for wood supply* covers areas where legal, economic, or environmental restrictions do not have a significant impact on the supply of wood. It includes areas where harvesting of timber is not taking place, for example, because of long-term utilisation plans or intentions.

*Forested land not available for wood supply* includes areas where legal, economic, or environmental restrictions prevent any significant wood production.

*Natural forests* – Forests with natural species and ecological processes and for which there has been continuity of ecological processes over a very long period of time. The time period of continuity is sometimes quoted as being of more than 200 years but this may not be relevant for all types of forests.

*Semi-natural managed forests* – Forests in which management has substantially altered the structure and ecological processes but in which growth is still mainly a natural process with no regular and continuous human intervention.

*Plantations* – Forests for intensive fuel or industrial wood production, planted or artificially regenerated and made up of exotic (non-indigenous) species and/or mono-cultures.



**Figure 4.2: An example of physical account table for forested land (1000 ha) in the SEEA**

	Forest land available for wood supply	Natural forests	Semi-natural forests	Plantations	Total	Conifers	Broadleaved	Total	Not available for wood supply	Conifers	Broadleaved	Total	Total forest land
<b>Opening area</b>													
<i>Changes in cover</i>													
Man made changes													
Afforestation													
Deforestation													
<i>Natural events</i>													
Expansion													
<i>Degradation</i>													
<i>Change in classification</i>													
Economic decisions													
Catastrophic events													
<b>Closing area</b>													

- 1b) Physical accounts for timber

Changes in stocks of timber are due to:

- natural growth of timber (gross annual increment);
- felling of timber;
- natural losses, including catastrophic natural events;
- changes in land classification; and
- reassessment of stock.

- Terms and definitions

*Standing volume* – The volume of standing trees, living or dead, above stump measured over bark to the top

*Growing stock* – The living component of the standing volume.

*Gross annual increment* – The average annual volume of increment over the reference period of all trees, with no minimum diameter. Gross annual increment is thus equivalent to natural growth in a year.

*Net annual increment* – The average annual volume over the reference period of gross increment less natural losses.

*Natural losses* – The average annual losses to the growing stock during the reference period due to mortality from other causes than cutting by man.

*Annual felling* – The average annual standing volume of all trees, living or dead, measured over bark (with no minimum diameter) that are felled during the reference period.

*Annual removals* – The average annual volume of those fellings that are removed from forested land, other wooded land and other felling sites during the reference period.

**Figure 4.3: An example of physical account table for standing timber (volume) (million solid m<sup>3</sup>)**

	Forest land available for wood supply	Natural forests	Semi-natural forests	Plantations	Total	Conifers	Broadleaved	Total	Not available for wood supply	Conifers	Broadleaved	Total	Total forest land
<b>Opening stock</b>													
<i>Natural growth</i>													
Felling													
<i>Harvested timber</i>													
Saw logs													
Pulp wood													
Fuel wood													
<i>Timber left in the forest</i>													
Felling residuals													
Other timber													
<i>Changes in classification</i>													
<b>Closing stock</b>													

- 2) Monetary accounts for forested land and timber

The monetary asset account for timber consists of the opening stock, flows, changes in classification, revaluations and closing stock. Flows include net natural growth, timber removals, timber left in the forests and catastrophic losses. Revaluation records the change in value due to changes in prices of standing timber between the beginning and the end of the period.

- Valuing timber stocks and flows

For monetary accounts it is essential to value timber stocks and flows. Because monetary accounts are not in the centre of our interest we do not describe the methods of valuations here. For the methods of valuation see SEEA 2003<sup>39</sup>

**Figure 4.4: An example of monetary account – Asset account for standing timber (million national monetary units)**

	Conifers	Broadleaved	Total
<b>Opening stock</b>			
<i>Natural growth</i>			
Felling			
<i>Harvested timbers</i>			
Saw logs			
Pulp wood			
Fuel wood			
<i>Timber left in the forest</i>			
Felling residuals			
Other timber			
<i>Changes in classification</i>			
<b>Closing stock</b>			

- 3) Accounts for forest products

As well as the timber harvested, there are other non-wood products, which should be estimated for a full accounting of the environmental yield of a forest. Non-wood products for own consumption and industrial uses are grouped as:

- food (game, berries, fruits, mushrooms, nuts, palm oil, honey, etc.);
- medicines;
- fodder/forage for animal breeding;
- industrial extracts (cork, rubber, gum, tar, chemicals);
- forest animals as agricultural products (wild boar, reindeer, etc.).

- Valuation of non wood products

The volumes of non-wood products are converted from physical to monetary terms using average market prices for the products concerned. These values are imputed for non-wood products for own consumption as well as for products for sale.

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39 Handbook of National Accounting. Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/61/Rev.1 (Final Draft)

**Figure 4.5: An example of forest products account – Volume and value of all forest products**

	Volume in thousand tonnes	Value in current prices					
	<b>Total in the period</b>	Agriculture	Hunting	Forestry and logging	Charcoal production	Others incl. own consumption	<b>Total</b>
<i>Timber</i>							
conifers							
broadleaved							
others							
<i>Industrial extracts</i>							
cork							
rubber							
tar							
chemicals							
others							
<i>Forest animals</i>							
<i>Food</i>							
fruits							
meat for hunting							
berries and mushrooms							
nuts							
palm oil							
honey							
others							
<i>Medicines</i>							
<i>Fooder/forage</i>							
<b>Total</b>							

- 4) Expenditures on forest management and protection

Expenditures on forest protection include conservation of protected forests (according to IUCN categories) and costs of environmental protection activities; such as, the prevention of forest degradation and pollution, and the restoration and reparation of forests. Restoration and reparation costs should be separated from the cost of forestry and logging for purely wood-production purposes. Actual expenditures may represent new investments or maintenance costs. Costs should be split not only by industry but also between the public and private sectors.

**Figure 4.6: An example of expenditure on forest management and protection (million national monetary units)**

	Private	Forest industry	State	Environmental protection services	Public administration, other public services	Other branches of industry	Total	of which public sector
<i>Forestry and logging</i>								
forest improvement and silviculture								
logging								
environmentally sound forestry and logging								
<i>Forest protection</i>								
prevention								
restoration								
<i>Forest conservation</i>								
<b>Total</b>								

- 5) Supplementary tables

The supplementary tables may be useful to compile when wooded land is being studied in depth. The topics covered are:

- eco-floristic zones;
- protection status (protected (IUCN)/non-protected);
- carbon sequestration;
- age structure of forests;
- forest health;
- biodiversity and ecosystems; and
- non-wood services.

**Figure 4.7: An example of supplementary table – Age and timber volumes by dominant species (solid m<sup>3</sup> over bark per hectare; Age in years)**

	up to 20	21-60	61-100	100-140	over 140
Pine					
Spruce					
Broadleaved					

*IEEAF – The European Framework for Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting for Forests*<sup>40</sup>

The European Framework for Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting for Forests (IEEAF) is one of the outputs of Eurostat's Environmental Accounting work. It contributes to various EU-wide and international activities in the context of national and environmental accounts, including the implementation of the European System of Accounts (ESA 1995), the implementation of the new Economic Accounts for Forestry (EAF Rev. 1) and the ongoing revision of the above mentioned System of Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA).

Objective of the IEEAF is to consistently link forest balance sheets and flow accounts for land and timber, forest-related economic activities and the supply and use of wood within the economy, in physical and monetary terms and, in a next step, to also integrate monetary and physical data on non-market environmental and protective functions of forests, biodiversity, the health status of forests, etc.

The manual gives an overview of classifications, definitions, accounting frameworks and valuation issues. The classification of forest-related assets is reviewed, as well as the treatment in national accounts of the changes that affect these assets (transactions, other changes in volume, etc.). Physical accounting frameworks and indicators as well as valuation issues of forest-related assets in ESA/SNA are then analysed, with special focus on (wooded) land and stocks of standing timber.

IEEAF proposals are made for integrated environmental and economic accounts for forests. These accounts form a "forest satellite account" to the national accounts allowing for the linking of national accounts data to other environmentally oriented instruments (indicators, land accounting matrices, etc.). The final objective is to describe interactions between economic activities and forests as natural media and to integrate environmental and economic concerns about forests in a consistent and comprehensive way.

The proposed framework covers:

- a core classification of forest-related assets, wood products and related industries,
- balance sheets of forest-related assets, in monetary and physical units, integrating the description of all changes that affect forest-related assets,
- monetary accounts for activities and transactions related to forests (forestry, logging, etc.), including forest protection and management activities,
- supply and use tables, in monetary and physical units,
- mass balances and flows of residuals accounts, in physical units.

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40 The European Framework for Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting for Forests- IEEAF. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2002, Cat. No. KS-BE-02-003-EN-N

Types of the IEEAF accounts:

- 1) Flow accounts
  - Simplified NAM
  - Monetary flows
  - Material flows and balances
- 2) Balance sheets and changes in assets
  - Classification of assets
  - Changes in balance sheets
- 3) Flows of residuals
  - Objective and general structure
  - Description of residual flows
  - Application to forests: classifications
  - CO<sub>2</sub> balances
- 4) Non-wood and non-ESA/SNA functions of forests
  - Non-wood products of forests
  - Non-ESA/SNA functions

Twenty tables have been drafted for a first implementation of IEEAF. They cover the main aspects of the IEEAF:

- Balance sheets for land and standing timber (physical balances of wooded land areas, monetary balances of wooded land areas, physical balances of standing timber and monetary balances of standing timber).
- Table for defoliation.
- Output related to wooded land, detailed accounts for forestry and logging and economic accounts for forestry and logging.
- Supply and use tables, in physical and in monetary units.
- Material balances.
- Tables describing origins and destinations of waste containing wood or paper, of black liquors and the corresponding wood contents.

The set of tables is inspiring but only balance sheets (see below) were at least partly applicable (especially due to low availability of statistical data) for our study.

**Figure 4.8: Forest balance: area and wooded land (1000 ha or million national monetary units) in IEEAF**

	Forest and other wooded land						Other land	Total land	
	Available for wood supply			Not available for wood supply					Total
	Cultivated	Not cultivated	Total	Strictly protected	Not strictly protected	Total			
<b>Opening area</b>									
<i>Changes due to economic activities</i>									
Afforestation									
Deforestation									
<i>Other changes</i>									
Natural colonisation									
Natural regression									
Other									
<i>Changes in use/status</i>									
<b>Closing area</b>									

**Figure 4.9: Forest balance: volume of standing timber (1000 ha or million national monetary units) in IEEAF**

	Standing volume on wooded land						Other land	Total land	
	Available for wood supply			Not available for wood supply					Total
	Cultivated	Not cultivated	Total	Strictly protected	Not strictly protected	Total			
<b>Opening area</b>									
Gross increment									
Total removals									
Other changes									
Changes in use/status									
<b>Closing area</b>									

#### 4.2.2 Land targeted accounts for forests and their specifics

We have introduced basic (core) accounts on one side and special forest accounts on the other side in the previous parts of the report. Targeted forests accounts have their special nature as compared to both core land cover accounts and conventional forest accounts.

Targeted accounts enrich the core land cover accounts because they record the development of land cover in relation with socio-economic functions of the territory. They reflect land use functions of the territory and this way allow us to study the influence of the use of land on the land cover and its development. For the list of land use functions see Fig. 4.10.



**Figure 4.10: Nomenclature of land use functions as proposed for LEAC<sup>41</sup>**

*UF1 Residential, incl. services*

*UF2 Commercial*

*UF3 Transport*

*UF4 Industrial production*

*UF5 Energy production*

*UF6 Mining & quarrying*

*UF7 Waste dumping*

*UF8 Water management*

*UF9 Farming, food production*

*UF10 Forestry*

*UF11 Recreation & Tourism*

*UF12 Nature conservation*

*UF13 Other uses*

*Note: The proposed nomenclature of Land use functions of forestry is presented in the section 4.4.2 Land use functions of forestry and targeted accounts.*

For the purpose to reflect land use functions the targeted accounts use statistical records for several types of units. Forest targeted accounts use forest statistics for this purpose. The advantage is in the wide geographical breakdown of targeted accounts. They can be constructed as for administrative units on several levels (country, region, district) as for units natural for land cover studies like landscape zones, forest regions or river basins. This way the relation between administrative units by which usually statistics are recorded and natural units is made and land use functions development and influence can be studied in these natural units.

In comparison with the above proposed forest accounts (SEEA, IEEAF) the targeted forest accounts have to be usually simplified as long as not all statistics can be available by natural zones (transferable into them).

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<sup>41</sup> Weber, J. L., Paramo, F., Breton, F. Haines-Young, R. (2003): Integration of geographical and statistical data in the environmental accounting framework; methodological development based on two case studies Action 2: Integration of environmental accounts in coastal zones; case study of tourism, Barcelona 2003, Contract n° 200141200017, EUROSTAT

## 4.3 Framework and data sources for forest targeted accounts in the Czech Republic

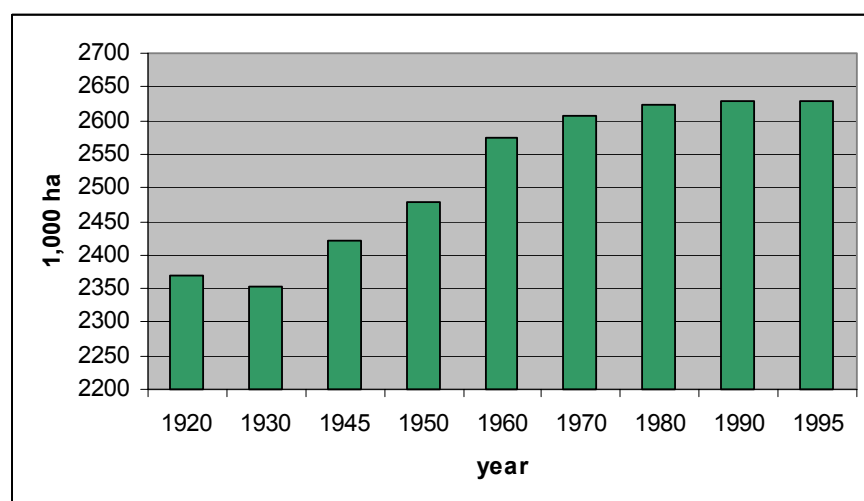
### 4.3.1 Czech forests – development and state<sup>42</sup>

Long-term development of forest coverage in Czech lands is recorded in the following figures.

**Figure 4.11: Forest coverage development in the Czech lands**

year	1790	1865	1910	1990	1995
Forest coverage (%)	25	28	30	33.3	33.3

**Figure 4.12: Forest land area development in the Czech Republic in 20<sup>th</sup> century**



Czech forests have been mainly influenced by several essential driving forces during the 20<sup>th</sup> century:

- expropriation of private forests after 1948
- poor management by State after expropriation
- development of industry and energy (brown coal power plants) that resulted in high production of SO<sub>2</sub> emissions (local and long-distance transport from Germany) and forest damage in the north parts of the country (which belongs to the so called “Black triangle”)
- breakdown and the return of market economy after 1989
- restitution of forests

42 The main source of the data and information in this chapter is Report of Forestry of the Czech Republic 1996. Compiled by the Forest Management Institute, Brandýs nad Labem (<http://www.uhul.cz/zelenazprava/1995>)

- current subsidy system for forest management (subsidies to owners for the purpose of afforestation and forest management)
- bark beetle calamity in 1990s (damage of protected forests in the south parts of country – Šumava national park)
- good nature preservation low from 1992 (special forest management in strictly preserved areas)

### *Role of forestry in national economy*

Significant change of political system in 1989, as well as significant changes in Czech forestry have been recorded between 1975 and 1990 and further. In the Czech Republic recession as a result of period of transition has finished. the Czech Republic has become a member of the OECD. Macroeconomic results of the Czech Republic has enabled to submit an application for membership of the EU. The CR has become an interesting country for foreign investments as well.

Forestry sector produced 0.8 % of GDP in the Czech Republic in 1990. This percentage did not reflect real importance of forestry for society because benefits of non-wood functions were not included. Forestry employed 0.7 % of total number of national work force (in 1975 the number was 0.5%), investments in forestry sector were 0.4 % of total volume in the Czech Republic.

### *Forest management*

- Changes in Forest Ownership

Because the great majority of Czech forests before 1989 belonged to State their manager was the State organization “*Forests of the Czech Republic*”. The other part of the forests about which data sources are practically not available were military forests under management of the Czech army.

While in 1975 and 1990 private property of forests practically did not exist the restitution process continued during 1990s. In 1995 83% of 158,000 claims of individuals was authorized which covers more than 687,000 ha. The average area of forest holding in this category is only 3 ha. In restitution of forests to communities, more than 90% of claims was completed. Restitution of properties of forest communal cooperatives was started (about 22,000 ha is claimed). Return of church forests has not been legislatively regulated yet.

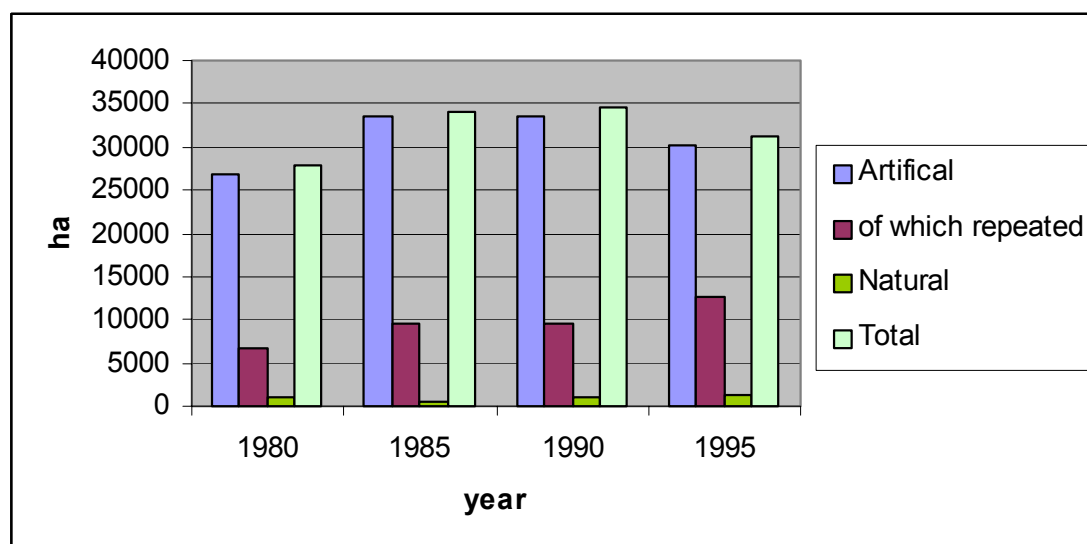
**Figure 4.13: Forest ownership changes on the territory of the Czech Republic**

Forests	Year															
	1850	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1945	1947	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1994	1995
	% of forest land area															
state	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.6	12.4	18.3	60.1	70.1	74.2	91.6	94.4	95.8	69.6	69.6
communal	9.1	10.2	10.6	9.3	9.4	10.0	11.3	14.9	17.4	16.6	14.2	–	–	–	10.5	11.0
church	8.0	7.2	8.0	6.7	6.6	7.9	7.1	6.1	7.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
co-operatives	–	–	–	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	3.2	3.2	–	–	–	–	0.0	0.0
foundations	1.7	1.3	–	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
nobility	21.0	25.7	24.6	28.7	29.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
other private	57.7	55.3	56.5	53.3	51.8	75.8	66.2	58.1	12.2	10.1	3.0	1.2	0.4	0.1	14.9	15.1
agro-cooper.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8.6	7.2	5.2	4.1	0.0	–
restitution is under way	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.0	4.3

- Methods of forest management

Methods of reforestation, balance of unstocked area, thinning and clearings and annual felling during the last period summarize the following figures.

**Figure 4.14: Reforested area by methods of reforestation**



**Figure 4.15: Balance of unstocked area**

Year	Area on Jan. 1	New unstocked area				Decrease in unstocked area				Area on Dec. 31
		after cutting	refor. losses	other	total	refor.	natural refor.	other	total	
ha										
1980	31961	19980	6309	4866	31155	26939	999	1403	29341	33775
1985	39332	22706	9954	5090	37750	33555	594	3768	37917	39165
1990	38870	19240	12178	2855	34273	33615	908	1080	35603	37540
1991	37540	15599	13060	4025	32684	31516	557	1283	33356	36868
1992	36868	14651	14452	3392	32495	29600	575	4761	34936	34427
1993	34427	12472	13437	3862	29771	27698	697	4010	32405	31793
1994	31793	12562	14448	3767	30777	26897	818	1667	29382	33188
1995	33188	17016	11090	3615	31721	30128	1163	1189	32480	32429

**Figure 4.16: Thinning and clearings**

Year	Thinning	Cleanings	Total	Share of salvage felling (%)
	1,000 ha			
1980	92.7	53.7	146.4	51.8
1985	34.9	55.2	90.1	82.4
1990	68.8	51.0	119.8	73.7
1991	93.5	52.6	146.1	64.5
1992	92.9	44.7	137.6	54.8
1993	53.2	34.2	87.4	77.8
1994	74.3	43.0	117.3	77.7
1995	111.4	44.8	156.2	63.7

**Figure 4.17: Total annual felling**

Felling		1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
conifers	mil. m <sup>3</sup> u. b.	12.82	12.17	9.51	8.70	9.69	11.16	11.31
broadleaved		1.09	1.16	1.24	1.15	0.72	0.79	1.06
total		13.91	13.33	10.75	9.85	10.41	11.95	12.37
per capita	m <sup>3</sup> u. b.	1.34	1.29	1.04	0.95	1.01	1.16	1.20
per 1 ha of fl.		5.29	5.07	4.09	3.75	3.96	4.54	4.70

*Forest condition*

Area of forests in the Czech Republic has been increased by 656,000 ha since 1790 when the first data were available. The percentage of forest land has enlarged from 25% to 33%. Sylvicultural system has been changed. During the last 90 years proportion of high forests has increased by 10% up to 99.8%. Since 1950 percentage of broadleaved species has increased from 12.5% up to 21.8%. This trend is continuing. Since 1920 average rotation has risen by more than 20 years (and by more than 10 years since 1950) up to the present level of 114.6 years. The age composition shows some anomalies. Low percentage of 2<sup>nd</sup>–5<sup>th</sup> age classes is unfavourable (caused predominantly by high volume of salvage felling without consequent reforestation), as well as high percentage of 6<sup>th</sup>–9<sup>th</sup> age classes as a result of mass pest outbreaks (mainly of nun moth) in the beginning of this century and the above average percentage of older age classes. The unbalanced age structure will influence volume, proportionality and assortment composition of harvesting in the period after 2040. Therefore, it is desirable to regulate intentionally volume of felling. Growing stock volume amounts to 595 millions m<sup>3</sup> and is nearly as twice as much compared with 1950. Mean annual increment is higher than 16 millions m<sup>3</sup>, i.e. more than 6 m<sup>3</sup> per ha of forest stands area.

**Figure 4.18: Site conditions of the Czech forests**

Ecolog. category	Forest vegetation zone										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	total
	% of forest stands area										
extreme	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.8
acid	2.9	1.3	3.8	7.8	2.3	10.2	5.6	2.4	0.8	0.1	37.2
fertile	0.3	1.8	4.6	10.7	3.7	12.2	2.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	37.0
enriched	0.0	1.6	0.9	2.2	0.6	2.3	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	9.0
gleyic	0.4	1.3	0.8	1.5	3.0	2.5	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	12.0
water-logged	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	3.0
total	4.4	6.6	10.2	22.3	9.8	27.7	12.4	4.4	1.9	0.3	100.0

**Figure 4.19: Development of species composition of Czech forests**

Species	Year									
	1950		1970		1980		1990		1995	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
spruce	1353203	60.0	1427735	55.6	1437499	55.7	1413893	54.7	1398498	54.1
fir	64692	2.9	53325	2.1	44786	1.7	27708	1.1	24153	0.9
pine	477627	21.2	491501	19.2	469403	18.3	460481	17.8	452993	17.5
larch	33529	1.5	57410	2.2	68266	2.7	81762	3.2	90043	3.5
other conif.	4719	0.2	14885	0.6	19275	0.8	21446	0.8	24582	1.0
oak	81016	3.6	139761	5.5	145817	5.7	155269	6.0	157753	6.1
beech	102243	4.5	129158	5.0	135988	5.3	139533	5.4	145557	5.6
birch	–	–	66926	2.6	65027	2.5	74167	2.9	76729	3.0
other broad.	99778	4.4	167980	6.5	166209	6.5	167959	6.5	174684	6.8
conifers	1933770	85.8	2044856	79.7	2039229	79.2	2005290	77.6	1990260	77.0
broadleaved	283037	12.5	503825	19.6	513041	20.0	536928	20.8	554723	21.5
total without unstocked area	2216807		2548681		2552270		2542218		2544992	100.0

**Figure 4.20: Development of Czech forests age structure**

Age range	Year					
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995
	forest stands area, ha					
0 – unstocked	64281	23335	18627	19796	40562	38871
1–40	948040	941218	940665	834913	791948	789494
41–80	945123	951215	999090	1022009	975060	897766
81–120	475760	474077	527635	593707	662853	710295
121 +		72914	81291	101641	112357	147439

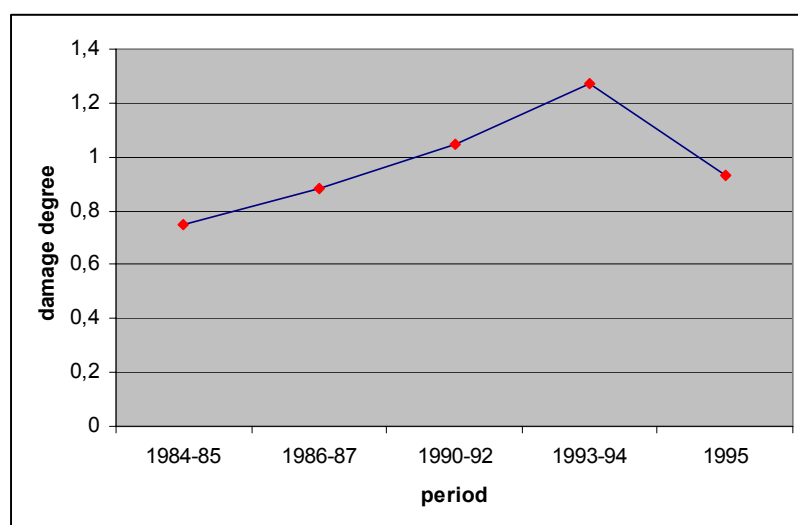
### *Relation of Forestry and Environment*

- Air pollution

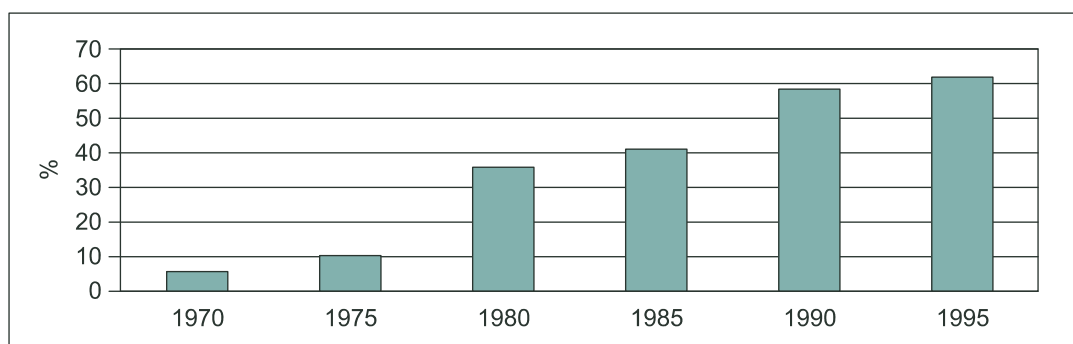
One of the most serious environmental problems of forestry in Czechia was during the last decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century air pollution. Emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> were reduced between 1980 and 1993 by 31.7%. In the period 1992-1995 the emissions of the main pollutants from stationary source decreased by 19% and total emissions of solid pollutants by 36%. Continuous reduction of selected power plants production and the installation of the precipitators (Prunéřov I, II, Počeradý, Ledvice) caused further reduction of sulphur emissions.

The Czech Republic implements its international commitments concerning reduction of SO<sub>2</sub>. Further decreasing should be 72% in 2010 related to 1980 state. The state expended CZK 253 mil. for reclamation and torrent control in forests. The development of damage degree due to air pollution shows following figures.

**Figure 4.21: Average damage degree in conifers forest stands**

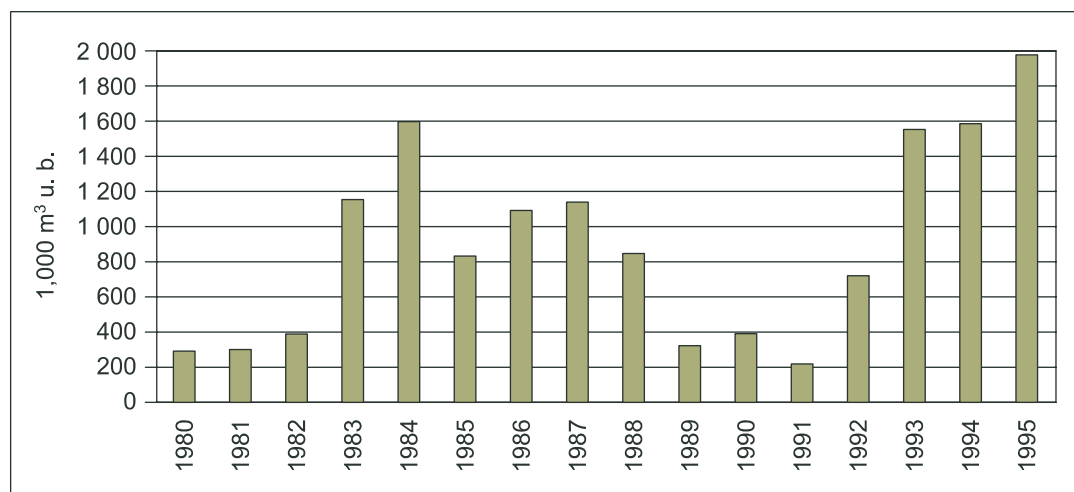


**Figure 4.22: Development of air pollution damage of forest**



- Insect attacks

As a result of suitable weather conditions and some difficulties in forest management decisions and practice the Bark Beetle calamity took place in some areas. One of the most affected area is Šumava national park. The evidence about the development of the calamity until 1995 gives the amount of Norway Spruce timber attacked by Bark Beetle.

**Figure 4.23: Volume of wood infested by Bark Beetle in Norway Spruce stands**

- Areal protection

Special forest management with the goal of preservation of the most valuable forest ecosystem is being applied in the forests in protected areas. The share of forests in these areas and the zones of immission damage summarizes following table.



**Figure 4.24: Forests of big protected areas with nature preservation function in the Czech Republic**

Name of preserved territory	Area of forests (ha)	Forest cover (%)	Zones of immission damages at %			
			A	B	C	D
CHKO Beskydy	85 931	74.1	-	7.6	50.8	41.6
CHKO České Středoohoří	31 826	29.7	-	20.7	79.1	0.2
CHKO Šumava	52 909	56.0	-	-	-	11.3
CHKO Jeseníky	57 914	78.3	-	16.0	68.0	16.0
CHKO Žďárské vrchy	33 219	46.5	-	-	43.6	56.4
CHKO Bílé Karpaty	32 365	45.3	-	-	1.6	9.4
CHKO Třeboňsko	33 280	47.5	-	-	-	30.0
Šumavský národní park	55 501	81.0	-	-	-	8.8
CHKO Slavkovský les	34 966	54.6	-	17.6	69.1	13.3
CHKO Křivoklátsko	39 165	62.2	-	-	7.8	8.9
CHKO Broumovsko	16 348	39.9	-	8.2	91.8	-
Krkonošský národní park	31 955	83.1	-	21.0	33.4	45.6
CHKO Jizerské hory	27 968	79.9	6.1	45.4	43.3	0.2
CHKO Lužické hory	17 667	50.5	0.4	5.7	82.5	11.4
CHKO Labské pískovce	23 346	77.8	3.6	18.7	61.0	16.7
CHKO Železné hory	12 511	43.6	-	-	20.0	80.0
CHKO Kokořínsko	13 526	50.1	-	10.0	88.0	2.0
CHKO Blanský les	12 190	57.4	-	-	-	1.4
CHKO Orlické hory	15 607	78.0	-	38.5	61.5	-
CHKO Český kras	5 106	38.7	-	15.0	50.0	35.0
CHKO Český ráj	4 429	35.4	-	-	-	100.0
CHKO Lit. Pomoraví	5 380	56.0	-	-	-	100.0
CHKO Moravský kras	5 436	59.1	-	-	-	26.2
CHKO Poodří	786	9.6	-	9.6	19.5	70.9
CHKO Pálava	2 638	37.7	-	-	-	-
Národní park Podyjí	5 320	85.0	-	-	-	-
CHKO Blaník	1 265	31.6	-	-	-	100.0

### *Economic results of Forestry*

Some of the available economic results of forestry from 1985 and especially the results from 1990 and further are in the tables below. It is important to stress that the prices during socialist period were not market prices and that economic results were purposely misrepresented. This is a reason why it is not possible to compare reliable the results before and after 1989.

**Figure 4.25: Forest management average costs in CZK (1995 prices, 1€=33CZK)**

Activity	Technical unit	Average costs in CZK per unit				
		1985	1990	1993	1994	1995
Forest Regeneration	ha	14 927	19 743	56 443	56 687	56 826
Tending of young plantation	ha	1 283	1 648	4 788	4 318	4 714
Cleanings	ha	1 068	2 703	4 180	4 083	4 648
Forest protection	ha	50	40	131	165	237
Total silviculture	ha of forest	542	788	1 540	1 479	1 861
Felling	m <sup>3</sup> u.b.	67	85	97	114	114
Skidding	m <sup>3</sup> u.b.	62	94	154	155	125
Hauling	m <sup>3</sup> u.b.	44	53	85	95	108
Total harvesting	ha of forest	1 226	1 477	1 536	2 349	2 206

**Figure 4.26: Timber supply**

Indicator	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Delivered assortments (excl. imports)						
thousand m <sup>3</sup> u. b.						
round-wood	6 963	5 145	4 890	4 745	5 409	6 087
of which						
conifers	6 530	4 734	4 507	4 485	5 156	5 740
broadleaved	433	411	383	260	253	347
pulpwood	3 940	4 145	3 933	4 208	5 228	5 885
of which						
conifers	3 472	3 648	3 453	3 868	4 778	5 328
broadleaved	468	497	480	340	450	557
forest chips	95	73	52	16	13	19
of which						
conifers	91	68	50	16	13	19
broadleaved	4	5	2	0	0	0
fuelwood	1 301	1 014	833	694	778	649
of which						
conifers	1 039	729	586	558	647	517
broadleaved	262	285	247	136	131	132
industrial wood	11 627	9 864	9 037	9 447	11 194	11 991
of which						
conifers	10 613	8 943	8 129	8 843	10 470	11 087
broadleaved	914	921	908	604	724	904
total timber supply	12 828	10 878	9 870	10 141	11 972	12 640
of which						
conifers	11 652	9 672	8 715	9 401	11 117	11 604
broadleaved	1 176	1 206	1 155	740	855	1 036

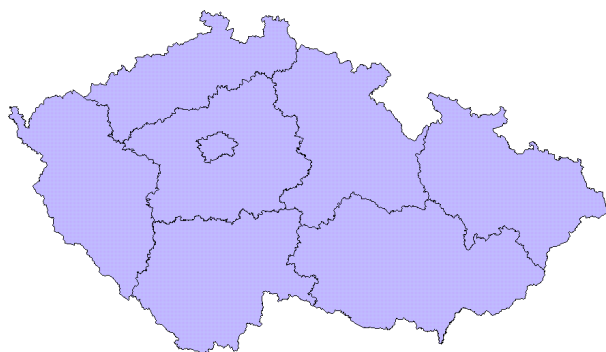
**Figure 4.27: Removals and sawn wood production and trade in Europe and other countries in 1994**

Country	Removals production			Roundwood	Pulpwood	Industrial wood, Conifers			Conifers		
	cnif	brdl	total	cnif	cnif	prod.	export	import	prod.	export	import
	mill. m <sup>3</sup>										
A	12.2	2.1	14.3	7.9	2.3	10.2	0.5	4.0	7.2	4.4	0.8
CZ	11.1	0.8	11.9	5.2	4.8	10.5	1.6	0.1	2.8	1.1	0.2
SF	39.8	7.8	47.6	21.4	17.0	38.4	1.5	1.9	9.7	7.1	0.1
F	23.3	19.5	42.8	13.4	5.5	19.3	0.2	0.3	7.0	0.4	1.6
D	26.8	10.2	37.0	18.0	7.2	25.8	3.9	0.9	12.3	1.4	5.1
I	1.6	7.9	9.5	0.8	0.2	1.3	x	2.5	0.8	x	4.8
A	8.2	0.6	8.7	4.3	3.6	8.0	0.4	1.9	2.4	0.8	0.7
PL	13.6	4.8	18.4	7.6	4.1	12.7	0.6	0.0	3.9	0.5	x
S	50.1	6.4	56.5	28.5	19.5	48.2	1.0	3.6	13.6	10.6	0.1
others	48.4	47.1	95.5	26.1	13.8	43.7	2.9	3.4	13.7	2.6	18.6
Europe	235.1	107.2	342.2	133.2	78.0	218.1	12.6	18.6	73.4	28.9	32.0
RUS	76.7	43.3	120.0	42.9	14.7	65.9	10.1	0.1	22.4	6.1	x
CDN	167.0	12.9	179.9	132.6	29.4	165.2	0.8	3.8	60.6	44.9	0.7
USA	275.5	211.7	487.2	165.0	88.4	261.2	11.0	0.4	77.2	4.9	38.1
J	18.8	6.9	25.7	16.1	2.3	18.8	x	14.7	23.3	x	8.8

### 4.3.2 Statistical data sources for forest targeted accounts in the Czech Republic

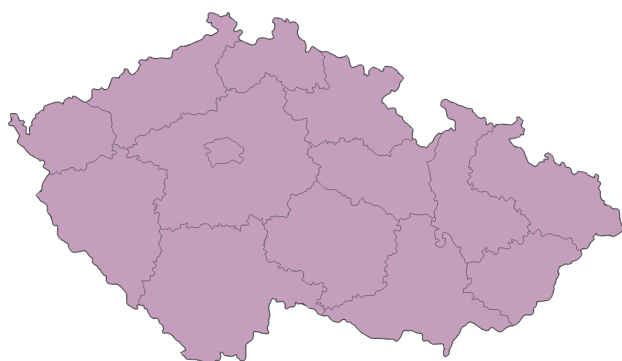
Except of basic accounts, land cover flows and landscape types data inputs that are described above in the report also statistical data are essential for targeted accounts construction.

Before 1989 the forest statistics were published by *Czech Statistical Office (CSO)* and by the organization of the Ministry for forest and water management – *Forest Management Institute (FMI)*. The statistics were not fully reliable because socialist regime misrepresented the data, especially for the purpose to pretend better economic results. This is very important information and means we use for targeted accounts data from two such different years (1975, 1990) with different levels of data reliability.

**Figure 4.28: Administrative regions in the Czech Republic (valid until the end of 1992)**

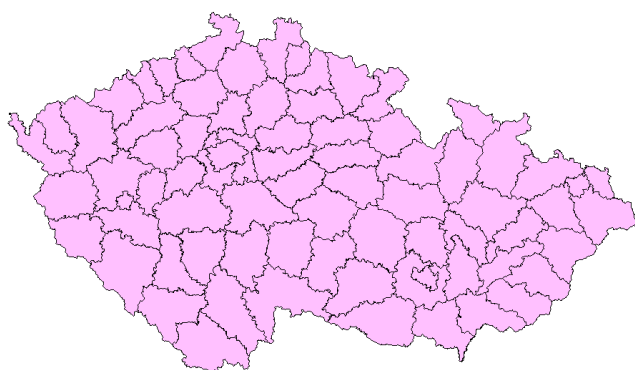
The statistics were produced for the *country level* and very elementary statistics for the level of the *administrative regions* (see Fig. 4.28). These administrative regions were valid until the end of 1992 and they were replaced by wholly different regional system then – new administrative regions (NUTS 3) – compare the figures 4.28 and 4.29.

**Figure 4.29: NUTS 3 – administrative regions in the Czech Republic (from the beginning of 1993)**



After 1989 the *Czech Statistical Office* (<http://www.czso.cz>) continued publishing forest data on country and regional levels until 1993. That is why we can use their data sources also for 1990. From 1993 onwards the forest statistics are published for new regions (Fig. 4.29) by CSO. The *Forest Management Institute* (<http://www.uhul.cz>) have also started to produce data for new regions (NUTS 3) and also for district level (NUTS 4) – Fig 4.30 from 1994. These data are valuable because they report about the situation in relative small territorial units and in spite of the fact that in national territorial system the district have been cancelled (from 2003) forest statistics will be published for district level also in the future, so the comparisons of the development (including targeted accounts) on this level will be possible. Unfortunately our study is concerned with previous period so we cannot use districts as reporting units.

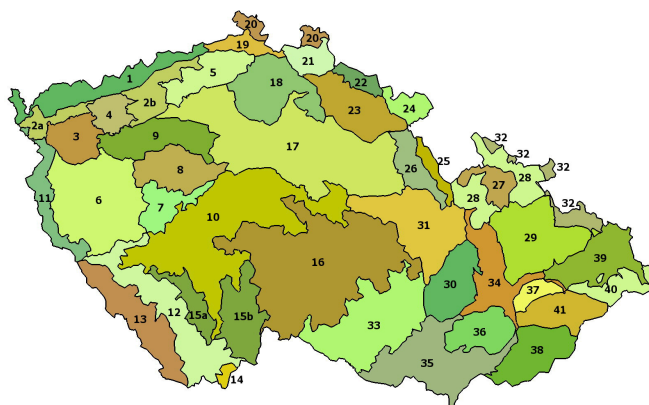
**Figure 4.30: NUTS 4 – district in the Czech Republic**



It is important for forest accounting to mention that the *Forest Management Institute* works also with special reporting units – so called *natural forest regions* (NFR). These regions are divided on the basis of common geologic, climatic, orographic and phyto-geographic conditions. In this way are delimited relative naturally homogenous zones – see Fig. 4.31. In relation to the NFR, the regional plans of forest development (RPF) define forest management principles. The RPF data are shared with the *Forest Management Institute* (FMI) through the Information and Data Centre (IDC). It will be possible to use the data of IDC – “Information about the state of forests” – for forest accounting in the future. They are

available for the country level (NUTS 1), NUTS3 and NUTS 4 from 1994 (up to now until 2000) and for NFR from 1998 (up to now until 2000).

**Figure 4.31: Map of natural forest regions (NFR)**



Other important note is that no data, except some basic statistics on the country level, were published for military forests that represent about 5-7% of forested land and these forests are certainly incorporated in CORINE database. This produces certain inconsistency for use of forest statistical data in combination with CORINE data set for forest targeted accounts calculations. Even now only basic information about the military forest are available for FMI.

Further inconsistency could appear when we use data of the *Czech Statistical Office* that are published for “forest land” that is not just “forested” land but this category incorporates also other areas like temporary deforested areas that are not classified as “forests” in CORINE data set. Extensive discussion about the problem of the compatibility of national land use/land cover statistics with CORINE land cover records are published in Feranec et al. (2001)<sup>43</sup>.

To prevent this inconsistency, when possible, we work not with “forest land” but with “forested land” that has been recorded in the data of FMI and represents only land with tree cover, it means practically the same category like is the category 31 – forests in CORINE nomenclature. Unfortunately as the following table shows in 1975 the result of CORINE classification is closer to the category forest land (CSO) than to the forested land (FMI). This can be caused by inaccuracy of the CSO data sources as we mentioned above or in general by different definitions of forests in CSO, FMI sources and CORINE nomenclature.

**Figure 4.32: Comparison of forest nomenclature and area in different data sources for the Czech Republic (ha)**

	forest land (CSO)	forested land (FMI)	forests (CORINE)
1975	2613098	2570483	2596992
1990	2629905	2582780	2455398

43 Feranec, J. et al. (2001): Výsledky porovnania národných štatistík Česka, Maďarska, Rumunska a Slovenska s údajmi CORINE land cover. Geodetický a kartografický obzor, 47/89, 2001, No. 8-9, pp. 208 – 213

When we compare the content of forest statistics for 1975 and 1990 we can find rather similar records for the country level, especially in the CSO statistic. Very problematic situation is in the records matching on the regional level. During the time of 15 years the statistical tables have been significantly changed. That is why we were able to produce just very limited amount of forest targeted accounts for this level.

It is obvious from all the above mentioned information that forest statistics data availability and compatibility for 1975 and 1990 are rather problematic. It is the reason why even on the country level the construction of supplementary forest tables was problematic and why the tables had to be simplified in comparison with above introduced tables suggested for this purpose in SEEA 2003<sup>44</sup> and IEEAF<sup>45</sup>.

There is a good possibility to improve forests accounting in the Czech Republic in the future especially from 1994 further especially because the above mentioned data will be published by FMI. In any case EUROSTAT should start a wider discussion with CSO and FMI about which records should be stored for this purpose. Even when the level of data records will be appropriate, the content of the statistics records is not at this time sufficient for the construction of forest targeted accounts adequate to SEEA 2003 or IEEAF proposals. We discuss more the data needs and data gaps for forest accounting in Czech statistics in the next parts of the study.

*List of the data sources used for the targeted forest accounts construction:*

### **1975**

- *Forest Management Institute* (1975): Forest Inventory 1975. Ministry of the forest and water management of the Czech Socialistic Republic.
- *Czech Statistical Office* (1976): Czech statistical yearbook 1976 (state in December 31<sup>st</sup> 1975).
- *Forest Management Institute* (1996): Report of Forestry of the Czech Republic 1996. Brandýs nad Labem (<http://www.uhul.cz>)

### **1990**

- *Forest Management Institute* (1991): Forest Inventory 1990. Ministry of forests and water management of the Czech Socialistic Republic.
- *Czech Statistical Office* (1991): Czech statistical yearbook 1991 (state in December 31<sup>st</sup> 1990).
- *Forest Management Institute* (1996): Report of Forestry of the Czech Republic 1996. Brandýs nad Labem (<http://www.uhul.cz>)

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44 The European Framework for Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting for Forests- IEEAF. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2002, Cat. No. KS-BE-02-003-EN-N

45 Handbook of National Accounting. Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/61/Rev.1 (Final Draft)

## 4.4 Targeted forest accounts for the Czech Republic – results of the case study

One of the main goals of the project was to produce targeted (supplementary) accounts for forests of the Czech Republic by suitable reporting units. This chapter is an output of theoretical and practical proposal of forest targeted accounts set based on land use functions and functions of forestry on country level, by landscape types and by regions that were only administrative units for what the forest statistical data in 1975 and 1990 were available.

### 4.4.1 The use of land cover by functions

As we mentioned before one of the specifics of targeted accounts is that they reflect the use of land cover by functions. Following table shows the Supply&Use of land cover resource by Land Use Functions in general for all land cover types.

Figure 4.33: Supply&use of land cover resource by land use functions

#### SUPPLY & USE OF LAND COVER RESOURCE BY LAND USE FUNCTIONS

Supply & Use of Land Cover Resource by Land Use Functions	UF1 Residential, incl. services	UF2 Commercial	UF3 Transport	UF4 Industrial production	UF5 Energy production	UF6 Mining & quarrying	UF7 Waste dumping	UF8 Water management	UF9 Farming, food production	UF10 Forestry	UF11 Recreation & tourism	UF12 Nature conservation	UF13 Other uses	ADJUSTMENT FOR MULTIPLE USES	TOTAL
<b>Initial surface</b>															
1 Artificial surfaces															
2.1+2.2 Arable Land & Permanent Crops															
2.3+2.4 Pastures & Mixed agricultural areas															
3.1 Forests															
3.2+3.3 Shrub and other semi-natural land															
4 Wetlands															
5 Water bodies															
<b>A - TOTAL INITIAL SURFACE ~1975</b>															
<b>Net Formation of Land Cover by Use</b>															
LCF1 Urban land management															
LCF2 Urban sprawl															
LCF3 Extension of economic sites and infrastructures															
LCF4 Agricultural rotation and intensification															
LCF5 Conversion of land to agriculture															
LCF6 Forests creation and management															
LCF7 Water body creation and management															
LCF8 Changes of Land Cover due to natural and multiple causes															
<b>B - TOTAL Net Formation of Land Cover</b>															
<b>Net Extension of Use without Formation of Cover</b>															
1 Artificial surfaces															
2.1+2.2 Arable Land & Permanent Crops															
2.3+2.4 Pastures & Mixed agricultural areas															
3.1 Forests															
3.2+3.3 Shrub and other semi-natural land															
4 Wetlands															
5 Water bodies															
<b>C - TOTAL Net Extension of Use without Formation of Cover</b>															
<b>Final Surface</b>															
1 Artificial surfaces															
2.1+2.2 Arable Land & Permanent Crops															
2.3+2.4 Pastures & Mixed agricultural areas															
3.1 Forests															
3.2+3.3 Shrub and other semi-natural land															
4 Wetlands															
5 Water bodies															
<b>D - TOTAL FINAL SURFACE ~1990 (D = A+B+C)</b>															

This describes the use of land by the function and the way it expands or shrinks over the accounting period. These changes may result in formation of a new land cover, e.g. the expansion of forestry resulting in conversion of land to forests. But it is not always the case and the change in the area of a function may take place without any modification of land cover. More generally, the possible multiple uses of a given land cover requires a separate accounting of changes in use that does not result in the formation of a new cover. The new protection of a forest (an extension of the Use Function “Nature protection”) does not generate loss of forests, although it may have consequences on the function “Forestry”. Consequently, the total allocation of land to these functions is important in environmental and economic assessment and in policy-making, in particular when multiple uses result in possible conflicts of use.

The basic equation of the Supply & Use of Land Cover Resource by Land Use Functions is:

**EQUATION**    **Initial surface**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+ \text{Net Formation of Land Cover by Use} \\
 &+ \text{Net Extension of Use without Formation of Cover} \\
 &= \text{Final surface}
 \end{aligned}$$

This equation is valid for each individual function. When addressing several functions, overlaps generally happen due to possible multiple uses. Therefore, an additional column is necessary to adjust the total by deducing the multiple uses and maintain a formal identity between the sum total of land use and of land cover.

This last point is disputable when considering the Change in Use without Formation of Cover. As long as the total surface depends on the number of functions identified, it seems reasonable not to present results for this total. However, the land used by each individual function is presented and can always be added to others for specific analysis.

Based on the general table of the use of land cover by functions – Fig. 4.33 specific table for forests – Supply & Use of land cover resource by land use functions in the case of forests - have been constructed – see following Fig. (4.34).

**Figure 4.34: Supply&use of land cover resource in the case of forests**

	UF5	UF8	UF9	UF10	UF11	UF12	UF13		
Supply & Use of Land Cover Resource by Land Use Functions	Energy production	Water management	Farming, food production	Forestry	Recreation & Tourism	Nature conservation	Other uses	ADJUSTMENT FOR MULTIPLE USES	<b>TOTAL CZ</b>
<b>Initial surface 1975</b>									<b>2597121.6</b>
<b>Consumption</b>									<b>163703.6</b>
Formation LCF 61									26806.7
Formation LCF 83									2430.0
<b>Total formation</b>									<b>29236.7</b>
<b>Final Surface 1990</b>									<b>2462654.6</b>



#### 4.4.2 Functions of forestry and land use functions

The functions of “Forestry” can be in turn detailed for analytical purpose. It corresponds to the concept of “Targeted Accounts” introduced earlier in the report. These accounts present, first, details of land cover flows related to specific zones, landscape types, and environmental issues. Second, they organise the information on a given function in the framework of accounts of land use functions.

Like in the case of tourism also for forestry classification of sub-functions has been established and basic table showing the connection of forest functions and land use functions has been constructed:

**Figure 4.35: Functions of forests and land use functions**

Forest functions	Land use functions
<b>Wood production</b>	
<i>timber</i>	UF10 Forestry
<i>pulp</i>	UF10 Forestry
<i>firewood</i>	UF10 Forestry UF5 Energy
<i>other</i>	UF10 Forestry
<b>Non-wood production</b>	
<i>food</i>	UF9 Farming, food production
<i>animal breeding</i>	UF9 Farming, food production
<i>Medicinal plants</i>	UF9 Farming, food production
<i>industrial extracts</i>	UF4 Industrial production
<b>Protective functions</b>	
<i>biodiversity protection</i>	UF12 Nature conservation
<i>soil protection</i>	UF12 Nature conservation
<i>landscape maintenance</i>	UF12 Nature conservation
<i>water protection</i>	UF8 Water management
<b>Socio-economic functions</b>	
<i>Recreation &amp; tourism</i>	UF11 Recreation & Tourism
<i>provision of employment</i>	UF13 Other uses
<i>Research &amp; education</i>	UF13 Other uses

#### 4.4.3 Proposal of targeted forest accounts

In the pilot studies on the feasibility of LEAC with CORINE Land Cover, 2 issues have been identified for tests: Tourism on the coastal zone and forestry for the Czech Republic. The first test has been finished already and is published in the first part of this report<sup>46</sup>

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46 Weber, J. L., Paramo, F., Breton, F. Haines-Young, R. (2003): Integration of geographical and statistical data in the environmental accounting framework; methodological development based on two case studies Action 2: Integration of environmental accounts in coastal zones; case study of tourism, Barcelona 2003, Contract n° 200141200017, EUROSTAT

In the case of forestry, the test has also been twofold: methodology and statistical implementation. Though the methodological framework tests are limited due to difficulties in collecting statistics they can be considered as a good base for further development. The set of tables show clearly how the various sub-accounts match and what is the interest in bridging them together. Issued from the theoretical approaches and outputs of tourism part the outputs in the case of forestry were further developed. The statistics have been collected and real targeted forest accounts for the Czech Republic (country), regions in the Czech Republic and also for landscape types as natural units were calculated in two levels:

– theoretical level – tables without numbers in blue colour

– practical level – usually simplified tables according to statistics availability – tables with results of calculations (by landscape types, regions and country).

The list of all the tables of proposed targeted forest accounts and the tables follow.

The construction and factual problematic of individual proposed accounts in theoretical and practical levels are further widely commented (chapter 4.4.4).

*List of the proposed targeted accounts for forestry (figures 4.36 – 4.44)*

- [Figure 4.36: Forests by dominant landscape types](#)

A) Forests by dominant landscape types

- [Figure 4.37: Forests by regions and/or forest regions](#)

A) Forests by regions

- [Figure 4.38: Forest composition \(age/structure/ownership/monetary value\) by regions and/or forest regions](#)

A) Age structure by regions

B) Categorization of forests in the Czech Republic

C) Owners structure of forests in the Czech Republic

D) Silvicultural system of forests in the Czech Republic

- [Figure 4.39: Forest stocks and use by regions and/or forest regions](#)

A) Annual felling by tree species by regions

B) Annual afforestation by regions

C) Non-wooded forestland available for afforestation in the Czech Republic -annual balance

D) Development of real total felling in the Czech Republic – cumulated balance

- [Figure 4.40: Supply and use of wood](#)

A) Wood supply by regions

B) Annual wood supply in the Czech Republic

- [Figure 4.41: Forest non-wood products by regions and/or forest regions](#)

A) Trap hunting in the Czech Republic – annual

B) Hunting – shooting in the Czech Republic

- [Figure 4.42: Forests and protection by landscape types or regions or forest regions](#)

A) Protected forests by regions

- [Figure 4.43: Forests biodiversity and health by landscape types or regions or forest regions](#)

A) Forest diversity by tree species in the Czech Republic

B) Air pollution damage degree of conifers forests in the Czech Republic

- Figure 4.44: Social account of forests

A) Employment by forestry in the Czech Republic

B) Export from the Czech Republic

C) Direct investments for 1 m<sup>3</sup> of wood

Figure 4.36: Forests by Dominant landscape types

## Theoretical proposal

UF10.01	Forests by Dominant Landscape Types – (ha)												Total CZ				
	A1			A2			B1			etc.,...			Brdl	Cnif			
	Total Surface 0 (1975)																
+	LCF61																
+	LCF83																
+/-	LCF62																
-	LCF51																
-	LCF53																
-	....																
=	Total Surface 1 (1990)																

## A) Forests by dominant landscape types (ha)

UF	Forests by dominant landscape types	A1	A2	B1	B11	B12	B13	B2	B22	B23	C1	C11	C12	C13	C2	C22	C23	C3	C31	C32	C33	Total CZ
10.01	Total Surface 1975	97251.77	54730.91	243868.84	23881.52	219887.57	99.75	10495.78	3378.95	7116.83	717374.88	151.27	399941.21	317282.40	13031.68	9606.97	3424.71	1460367.72	27961.70	1251719.53	180686.49	2597121.58
+	LCF61	887.68	247.28	1337.25	280.34	1056.66	0.25	12.69	12.69	0.00	10608.14	43.22	3687.16	6877.76	267.36	113.50	153.86	13446.27	396.75	8122.07	4927.45	26806.67
+	LCF83	154.64	30.82	256.83	39.90	216.93		33.23	0.00	33.23	607.86		339.25	268.61	46.27	44.18	2.09	1300.38	18.41	1057.40	224.57	2430.03
-	LCF21	8.86																7.57		7.57		16.43
-	LCF22	69.59	20.38	6.09		6.09					60.77		37.28	23.49				91.50		91.50		248.33
-	LCF31	80.99		29.93	8.73	21.20					205.31		205.31					181.10	46.34	134.76		497.33
-	LCF32			29.41	29.41													30.66		30.66		60.07
-	LCF34										29.83		29.83									29.83
-	LCF35	136.86	174.88	113.68	49.62	64.06					503.71		503.71					898.64	72.24	774.01	52.39	1827.77
-	LCF36	33.58	65.83								77.35		77.35					247.22	59.79	173.38	14.05	423.98
-	LCF37			76.90		76.90					58.74		42.75	15.99				163.37		163.37		299.01
-	LCF38	117.98																7.51			7.51	125.49
-	LCF51	203.05	107.18	631.56	71.99	559.57		14.06	8.15	5.91	697.08		495.94	201.14			3026.52	112.29	2801.63	112.60	4679.45	
-	LCF63	468.83	152.91	1193.42	234.90	956.52		96.67	3.22	93.45	3245.22		1519.27	1725.95	155.14	137.72	17.42	6265.86	270.67	5110.14	885.05	11578.05
-	LCF63	2609.14	1524.52	10387.43	724.24	9663.19		375.88	218.46	157.42	44654.77		17973.50	26681.27	2102.65	758.49	1344.16	80829.58	1651.89	58899.15	20278.54	142483.97
-	LCF71			463.87	462.43	1.44					71.56		71.56					711.84	563.80	136.82	11.22	1247.27
-	LCF85										45.78		45.78									45.78
-	LCF89										100.23		84.25	15.98				40.65				140.88
=	Total Surface 1990	94565.21	52963.31	232530.63	22620.44	209810.19	100.00	10055.09	3161.81	6893.28	678840.53	194.49	382881.09	295764.95	11087.52	8868.44	2219.08	1382612.35	25599.84	1192576.01	164436.50	2462654.64

Figure 4.37: Forests by regions and/or forest regions

## Theoretical proposal

UF 10.02	Forests by regions and/or forest regions – (ha)	Region A		Region B		Total CZ	
		Brdl	Cnif	Brdl	Cnif	Brdl	Cnif
	Surface 0 (1975)						
+	LCF61						
+	LCF83						
+ / -	LCF62						
-	LCF51						
-	....						
+ / -	Statistical adjustment between CLC and forests stat.						
=	Surface 1 (1990)						

## A) Forests by regions (ha)

UF 10.02	Forests by Regions (ha)	Northern Bohemia	Central Bohemia	Southern Bohemia	Western Bohemia	Eastern Bohemia	Prague	Southern Moravia	Northern Moravia	Total CZ
	<b>Total Surface 1975</b>	<b>260427.7</b>	<b>276820.85</b>	<b>409623.16</b>	<b>428339.95</b>	<b>346241.83</b>	<b>31642.3</b>	<b>440213.06</b>	<b>403812.73</b>	<b>2597121.58</b>
+	LCF61	6531.37	1613.78	2320.12	3377.27	4499.97	296.19	1279.73	6888.24	26806.67
+	LCF83	488.12	274.86	338.37	279.02	474.52	55.38	193.03	326.73	2430.03
-	LCF21				7.57			8.86		16.43
-	LCF22	41.04	3.59	20.89	52.14	34.14	59.53	5.58	31.42	248.33
-	LCF31	123.80	244.10	6.46	12.89	11.74		34.40	63.94	497.33
-	LCF32	2.89	57.18							60.07
-	LCF34	29.83								29.83
-	LCF35	398.05	143.39	265.12	599.23	185.45		86.50	150.03	1827.77
-	LCF36	311.74	36.28		34.51	10.13			31.32	423.98
-	LCF37	37.29		41.02	19.45		6.57	108.36	86.32	299.01
-	LCF38							117.98	7.51	125.49
-	LCF51	676.87	409.49	436.19	1156.49	494.55	4.25	916.81	584.80	4679.45
-	LCF53	1918.68	515.19	1442.34	2588.05	975.72	27.43	1947.92	2162.72	11578.05
-	LCF63	33571.50	12349.99	26136.37	30772.62	10383.18	69.23	15613.06	13588.02	142483.97
-	LCF71	67.66	52.20	116.50	6.46	30.92	3.58	953.78	16.17	1247.27
-	LCF85	45.78								45.78
-	LCF89	89.37		35.53	15.98					140.88
=	<b>Total Surface 1990</b>	<b>230132.69</b>	<b>296721.36</b>	<b>383781.23</b>	<b>396730.85</b>	<b>339090.49</b>	<b>31823.28</b>	<b>421892.57</b>	<b>394305.45</b>	<b>2462654.64</b>
+ / - (ha)	Statistical adjustment between CLC and forests stat. (1990)	-25366.31	1771.2	28902.23	21605.85	-20000.51		20014.57	7165.45	-120125.36
+ / - (%)	sign "-." means that CLC record is lower than stat. record	-11.02	0.5	7.53	5.45	-5.90		4.74	1.82	-4.88

Figure 4.38: Forest composition (age/structure/ownership/monetary value) by regions and/or forest regions

## Theoretical proposal

UF10.03	Forest composition / age /structure / ownership / monetary value, by regions and/or forest regions (ha)					Region A					Region B					Region C					... TOTAL CZ				
	<i>to be defined</i>																								

## A) Age structure by regions (ha)

Age structure ha	Central Bohemia		Southern Bohemia		Western Bohemia		Northern Bohemia		Eastern Bohemia		Southern Moravia		Northern Moravia		Total CZ	
	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990
1-10	25444.3	19934.6	40457.7	27282.2	46926.4	30387.5	30381.9	36135.2	29483.6	25120.1	36760.6	31057.3	37102.0	36966.9	245965.3	209686.3
11-20	18896.9	18942.2	32174.8	30940.2	33551.2	32364.2	18191.2	23475.9	26401.7	24585.1	32746.1	30265.9	38155.8	28374.0	201964.0	191940.7
21-30	21596.6	22655.6	34731.8	29199.8	34114.2	38675.7	13615.1	20804.7	27851.6	26086.5	46610.0	31607.1	32383.3	39643.9	209816.2	208347.5
31-40	29861.3	14445.6	32832.2	27600.2	36550.0	24987.7	27553.5	12701.9	41978.5	20896.0	54525.8	29846.9	37066.0	25414.9	261011.8	157025.9
41-50	31597.6	24679.3	35524.9	31192.3	41955.7	32965.2	29592.1	12970.9	41117.5	30374.8	45180.4	49866.0	39655.9	34283.8	267894.8	214965.7
51-60	24872.7	31830.6	34322.4	33015.4	37874.6	37238.1	26609.6	27398.1	31605.3	45346.0	42636.1	49694.8	37144.4	38008.3	236155.4	264678.3
61-70	28659.7	24934.2	44184.5	30550.5	45076.8	38882.9	25111.9	20336.9	34980.7	33156.0	44938.3	39905.4	40982.2	35481.7	266963.2	223853.5
71-80	28508.4	27343.2	42955.1	37045.7	45792.2	38710.1	24235.9	19699.6	33864.6	34226.9	46924.7	45881.8	38276.7	37056.2	262714.2	241176.7
81-90	22903.0	25603.1	33079.0	41286.3	34113.1	40040.2	18217.1	16260.4	24146.4	33480.0	29109.0	39771.4	32576.2	37681.6	198553.0	236161.8
91-100	18014.4	20391.9	29182.6	33221.3	28753.5	31868.5	14807.9	13915.9	21343.9	26157.4	25586.3	31451.9	26426.3	30226.4	167208.2	189810.5
101-110	11004.9	15080.1	22021.5	24675.1	20023.6	22561.4	12463.3	8928.5	13873.3	16135.1	16776.9	19219.3	16402.6	22212.1	116029.0	132670.9
111-120	7439.4	8453.6	13873.1	17164.9	11409.1	14157.4	8666.2	6647.3	8330.6	10443.2	9276.0	12521.8	11832.3	11054.2	75440.7	83446.5
121-130	3820.3	4259.9	7390.4	10631.2	6019.5	7756.6	5445.6	3982.7	4570.0	5542.3	4603.3	5876.4	6812.5	7230.1	40646.2	47878.9
131-140	1873.3	3085.8	3341.9	5274.3	3189.2	3778.3	2387.7	2837.0	2097.0	2833.9	2016.1	2584.4	4269.2	4646.5	22706.4	27281.4
141 +	2328.2	3258.4	3551.3	4721.7	2990.7	4417.0	3148.4	4037.6	4637.1	4707.3	2523.4	2362.3	4727.2	6022.9	24052.9	33730.1
Total	276820.9	264898.1	409623.2	383781.2	428340.0	396730.9	260427.7	230132.7	346241.8	339090.5	440213.1	421892.6	403812.7	394305.5	2597121.6	2462654.6

## B) Categorization of forests in the Czech Republic (ha)

Categorization of forests (ha)	Forests total	commercial forests	protection forests	special purpose forests
Initial Stock 1975 (ha)	2597121.58	2059517.41	345417.17	192187.00
Final Stock 1990 (ha)	2462654.64	1438190.31	61566.37	962897.96
Change 1975-1990 total (ha)	-134466.9	-621327.10	-283850.80	770710.97
%	94.4	69.83	17.82	501.02

**C) Owners structure of forests in the Czech Republic (ha)**

<b>Owners structure of forest (ha)</b>	Forests total	state	private	agro-cooperative
Initial Stock 1975 (ha)	2597121.58	2378963.4	31165.5	186992.8
Final Stock 1990 (ha)	2462654.64	2359223.1	2462.7	100968.8
Change 1975-1990 total (ha)	-134466.9	-19740.2	-28702.8	-86023.9
%	94.4	99.2	7.9	54.0

**D) Sylvicultural system of forests in the Czech Republic (ha)**

<b>Sylvicultural system of forests (ha)</b>	Forests total	high forest	coppice forest
Initial Stock 1975 (ha)	2597121.58	2565956.12	31165.46
Final Stock 1990 (ha)	2462654.64	2455266.68	7387.96
Change 1975-1990 total (ha)	-134466.9	-110689.44	-23777.50
%	94.4	95.69	23.71



Figure 4.39: Forest stocks and use by regions and/or forest regions

## Theoretical proposal

UF10.04 Forest stocks and use (m3) by regions and/or forest regions	Region A		Region B		TOTAL CZ	
	1975-1990	annual 1989-90	1975-1990	annual 1989-90	1975-1990	annual 1989-90
Standing stock t0 (1975 / 1994)						
+						
+						
-						
-						
-						
-						
=						

## A) Annual felling by tree species by regions (1000 m3 u.b.)

Annual felling (1000 m3 u.b.)	Central Bohemia		Southern Bohemia		Western Bohemia		Northern Bohemia		Eastern Bohemia		Southern Moravia		Northern Moravia		Total CZ	
	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990
Spruce	393.6	475.7	952.7	1038.2	985.1	1113.8	481.2	639.0	1060.0	1331.0	812.1	1026.6	1540.8	1613.0	6772.7	7872.2
Fir	11.4	7.5	45.5	34.5	24.6	17.1	1.2	0.3	34.3	20.5	57.8	42.1	189.8	97.9	426.7	250.1
Pine	257.4	291.4	519.4	572.3	342.7	315.6	150.8	134.7	223.2	256.3	269.9	303.4	83.2	76.3	2009.0	2106.2
Larch	24.1	35.2	9.1	15.2	11.6	18.3	8.6	10.2	21.3	39.3	41.7	63.5	59.4	68.1	196.7	275
Conifers total	689.4	810.5	1527.5	1661.8	1356.8	1456.3	643.9	784.6	1343.4	1648	1182.4	1436.5	1874.2	1855.8	9420.2	10510.0
Oak	56.9	64.3	13.6	16.5	9.9	9.5	19.3	15.8	383.8	41.8	125.2	147.6	24.3	27.7	316.7	350.3
Beech	31.1	29.5	44.2	48.6	28.7	26.5	55.3	23.1	42.9	37.3	148.4	179.3	247.0	210.2	671.1	618
Birch	10.2	135	15.1	19.3	7.2	9.3	11.8	10.0	30.8	27.9	22.1	20.3	16.0	11.6	124.4	117.7
Alder	0	4.6	3.6	6.2	2.0	3.5	1.6	2.3	5.5	7.3	8.5	9.0	7.1	10.4	32.3	44.6
Linden	0	3.4	1.3	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.5	2.3	15.2	19.5	11.9	19.7	36.3	51.3
Poplars	0	6.0	0	1.6	0	1.2	1.2	2.1	0.4	2.9	15.6	33.8	1.2	3.9	20.0	52.5
Broadleaved total	119.1	138	79.7	96.1	49.7	52.6	97.2	62.3	129.9	130.4	424.9	497.4	337.5	318.1	1366.6	1409.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>808.5</b>	<b>948.5</b>	<b>1607.2</b>	<b>1757.9</b>	<b>1415.5</b>	<b>1517.9</b>	<b>741.1</b>	<b>846.9</b>	<b>1473.3</b>	<b>1778.0</b>	<b>1607.3</b>	<b>1933.9</b>	<b>2211.7</b>	<b>2173.9</b>	<b>10786.8</b>	<b>11919.0</b>

**B) Annual afforestation by regions (ha)**

Annual afforestation ha	Central Bohemia		Southern Bohemia		Western Bohemia		Northern Bohemia		Eastern Bohemia		Southern Moravia		Northern Moravia		Total CZ	
	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990
After felling	2351	2434	3253	3926	3399	3641	2384	3326	3054	3971	3436	4100	3700	4432	23704	27752
<b>Total</b>	<b>3566</b>	<b>3200</b>	<b>4854</b>	<b>4942</b>	<b>5755</b>	<b>5107</b>	<b>5778</b>	<b>4830</b>	<b>4400</b>	<b>5280</b>	<b>4646</b>	<b>5083</b>	<b>5056</b>	<b>5564</b>	<b>35213</b>	<b>36518</b>

**C) Non-wooded forestland available for afforestation in the Czech Republic -annual balance (ha)**

Land for afforestation (ha)	1975	1990
<b>beginning of the year total</b>	25837	38370
of which unstocked area	21655	x
increment during the year		
caused by calamities	579	1160
total	24588	34273
decline during the year		
afforested	21752	33615
natural increment	1203	908
total	24486	35603
<b>end of the year total</b>	<b>25939</b>	<b>37040</b>

*Note: the difference of total annual afforestation in tables B) and C) is caused by different sources of the data*

D) Development of real total felling in the Czech Republic – cumulated balance (1000 m<sup>3</sup> u.b.)

Cumulated felling (1000 m <sup>3</sup> u.b.)	total	conifers	broadleaved	salvage	% of salvage
1975	11404	10022	1382	3865	33.9
1976	12078	10871	1207	7059	58.4
1977	11960	10513	1447	4180	34.9
1978	12963	11479	1484	4156	32.1
1979	13552	12086	1466	5866	43.3
1980	13626	12198	1428	7060	51.8
1981	13435	12061	1374	6715	50.0
1982	13169	11768	1401	5102	38.7
1983	13162	11806	1356	6449	49.0
1984	13511	12359	1152	8198	60.7
1985	13905	12819	1086	11459	82.4
1986	13156	11938	1218	7568	57.5
1987	12891	11621	1270	6580	51.0
1988	12632	11323	1309	5655	44.8
1989	12303	10922	1381	4994	40.6
1990	13332	12175	1157	9822	73.7
<b>TOTAL 1975-1990</b>	<b>207079</b>	<b>185961</b>	<b>21118</b>	<b>104728</b>	

Figure 4.40: Supply and use of wood

## Theoretical proposal

UF10.05	Supply and use of wood m <sup>3</sup> (annual)		Region A		Region B		...		TOTAL CZ	
	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990
+	National supply									
	Import									
=	TOTAL SUPPLY									
	Timber									
+	Pulp									
+	Firewood									
+	Other uses									
+	Exports									
=	TOTAL USE									

A) Wood supply by regions – annual (1000 m<sup>3</sup> u. b.)

Wood supply (1000 m <sup>3</sup> u. b.)	Central Bohemia		Southern Bohemia		Western Bohemia		Northern Bohemia		Eastern Bohemia		Southern Moravia		Northern Moravia		Total CZ	
	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990
Fuelwood	61.3	123.6	95.6	326.4	79.1	121.5	46.0	97.9	93.8	196.2	148.5	181.9	202.5	146.3	726.7	1193.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>835.2</b>	<b>1003.5</b>	<b>1550.0</b>	<b>2329.9</b>	<b>1461.1</b>	<b>1918.4</b>	<b>878.7</b>	<b>759.2</b>	<b>1427.4</b>	<b>1845.0</b>	<b>1741.1</b>	<b>1967.4</b>	<b>2313.8</b>	<b>1918.0</b>	<b>10207.2</b>	<b>11741.3</b>

B) Annual wood supply in the Czech Republic (1000 m<sup>3</sup> u. b.)

Annual wood supply (1000 m <sup>3</sup> u. b.)	total	Cnif	Brdl	round-wood		mine props		poles		pulp		industrial wood		fuelwood	
				Cnif	Brdl	Cnif	Brdl	Cnif	Brdl	Cnif	Brdl	Cnif	Brdl	Cnif	Brdl
1975	<b>11089</b>	9777	1312	5292	590	482	20	379	6	2813	255	9246	1051	792	531
1990	<b>12828</b>	11652	1176	6530	433	311	8	209	1	3472	468	10613	914	1301	1039

Note: the difference of total annual wood supply in tables B) and C) is caused by different sources of the data

Figure 4.41: Forest non-wood products by regions and/or forest regions

## Theoretical proposal

UF9.01	Forest non-wood products by regions and/or forest regions, in tons or number and in €		Region A		Region B		...		TOTAL CZ	
	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990

## A) Trap hunting in the Czech Republic – annual (pieces)

Trap hunting (pieces)	hares	partridges	pheasants	hoofed game
1975	47465	3029	62323	165
1990	20007	157	41731	NA

## B) Hunting – shooting in the Czech Republic (pieces –P, weight – W in tons)

Hunting – shooting (pieces, weight)	hares		partridges		pheasants		hoofed game		black pigs		hares		partridges		pheasants		
	P	W	P	W	P	W	P	W	P	W	P	W	P	W	P	W	
1975	9180	688.5	1478	44.3	2466	61.7	107769	1616.5	11747	1616.5	587.4	968986	3100.8	11808	3.0	998208	1098.0
1990	22947	1721.0	4615	138.5	7110	177.8	81490	1222.4	47817	1222.4	2390.9	192805	570.8	200	0.1	606119	660.7

Figure 4.42: Forests and protection by landscape types or regions or forest regions

## Theoretical proposal

UF12.01	A1		A2		...		Total CZ	
	Region A		Region B		...		TOTAL CZ	
	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990
Forests under nature protection designation								
Other protection forest								
soil protection								
water protection								
other restriction of use								
Other forests								
Total Surface of forests								

## A) Protected forests by regions (ha)

Protected forests (ha)	Central Bohemia		Southern Bohemia		Western Bohemia		Northern Bohemia		Eastern Bohemia		Southern Moravia		Northern Moravia		The Czech Republic – Total	
	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990
	<b>National parks</b>				<b>22183.5</b>		<b>25867.4</b>		<b>68.4</b>		<b>27126.8</b>		<b>5594.8</b>			
conifers				17909.0		24698.0				16.0		86.6				69760.9
broadleaved				173.2		31.8				54.4		2034.8				2294.1
mixed				4101.3		1137.7				77.6		3473.4				12226.9
<i>not available for wood supply</i>				2228.2		4202.1				1272.7		2173.7				9876.8
<b>Protected landscape areas</b>	<b>7169.1</b>	<b>47540.3</b>	<b>65660.8</b>	<b>82994.9</b>	<b>77563.1</b>	<b>52534.2</b>	<b>57022.9</b>	<b>85720.0</b>	<b>69220.6</b>	<b>26907.2</b>	<b>139035.8</b>	<b>141138.56</b>	<b>410275.6</b>	<b>543809.2</b>		
conifers		15645.5		72224.2		44977.0		41146.0		64048.9		27849.7				366863.8
broadleaved		8210.8		1748.3		858.3				204.9		15601.2				47953.8
mixed		23684		9022.3		6699.0		32790.8		4966.8		21209.7				128991.6
<b>Total under protection</b>	<b>7169.1</b>	<b>47540.3</b>	<b>65660.8</b>	<b>105178.3</b>	<b>77563.1</b>	<b>78401.7</b>	<b>57091.3</b>	<b>85813.7</b>	<b>99763.2</b>	<b>26907.2</b>	<b>139035.8</b>	<b>141138.6</b>	<b>437470.8</b>	<b>628091.1</b>		
conifers		15645.5		90133.2		69674.9		41162.0		91100.2		27936.3				436624.6
broadleaved		8210.8		1921.6		890.0		11783.2		259.2		17636.0				50247.9
mixed		23684.0		13123.6		7836.7		32868.4		8403.7		24683.1				141218.5

Figure 4.43: Forests biodiversity and health by landscape types or regions or forest regions

## Theoretical proposal

UF12.02	A1		A2		...		Total CZ	
	Region A		Region B		...		TOTAL CZ	
	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990
Forests biodiversity and health of forest ecosystems by (a) landscape types, or by (b) regions and or forest regions (ha)								
<i>to be defined</i>								

## A) Forests diversity by tree species in the Czech Republic (ha, %)

Forest diversity by tree species	Forests total	spruce	fir	pine	larch	other cnif	oak	beech	birch	other brdl	conifers	broadleaved
Initial Stock 1975 (ha)	2597121.6	1443999.6	54539.6	498647.3	57136.7	15582.7	142841.7	129856.1	67525.2	168812.9	2069905.9	509035.8
Final Stock 1990 (ha)	2462654.6	1347072.1	27089.2	438352.5	78804.9	19701.2	147759.3	132983.4	71417.0	160072.6	1911020.0	512232.2
Change 1975-1990 total (ha)	-134466.9	-96927.5	-27450.4	-60294.8	21668.3	4118.5	4917.6	3127.3	3891.8	-8740.4	-158885.9	3196.3
%	94.8	93.3	49.7	87.9	137.9	126.4	103.4	102.4	105.8	94.8	92.3	100.6
Initial Stock 1975 (%)		56.0	2.1	19.3	2.2	0.6	5.5	5.0	2.6	6.5	80.3	19.7
Final Stock 1990 (%)		55.6	1.1	18.1	3.3	0.8	6.1	5.5	2.9	6.6	78.9	21.1
Natural composition (%)		11.2	19.8	3.4	0.0	0.3	19.4	40.2	0.8	4.9	34.7	65.3

## B) Air pollution damage degree of conifers forests in the Czech Republic (ha, %)

Air pollution damage (ha)	Conifers total	Damage class			
		0/I + I	II	III	IV
Initial Stock 1975 (ha)	1874021.0	612804.9	48724.6	16866.2	5622.1
Final Stock 1990 (ha)	1711980.4	878246.0	77039.1	20543.8	1712.0
Change 1975-1990 total (ha)	-162040.6	265441.1	28314.6	3677.6	-3910.1
%	91.4	143.3	158.1	121.8	30.5

Figure 4.44: Social account of forests

## Theoretical proposal

UF13.01, 11.01	Social account of forests, by regions and/or forest regions	Region A		Region B		...		TOTAL CZ	
		1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990	1975	1990
	Employment by forestry								
	Employees (number)								
	Income (millions €)								
	Population in forested / areas (number)								
	Tourism & recreation / frequentation (number)								
	Tourism & recreation / income (millions €)								

## A) Employment by forestry in the Czech Republic (number of workers, %)

Employment by forestry	number of workers	share on the total no. of employees (%)
1975	37177	0.5
1990	57724	0.7

B) Export from the Czech Republic (1000 m<sup>3</sup> u.b.)

Export (1000 m <sup>3</sup> u.b.)	total		broadleaved
	conifers		
1975			
1990	414	187	227

C) Direct investments for 1 m<sup>3</sup> of wood (CZK)

Direct investments (CZK)	felling			skidding		hauling	
1975		24		31			9
1990		85		94			53





#### 4.4.4 Remarks and data needs for proposed forest targeted accounts

According to land use functions and related functions of forestry, the above theoretical framework of forest targeted accounts has been established. Then using available LEAC as well as statistical data we have prepared real samples of the accounts. In this chapter we comment more these proposed targeted accounts (theoretical and real), their specifics and data needs for their construction. The parts that are on our opinion the most important for Eurostat are in bold.

- **Theoretical proposal of account: Forests by dominant landscape types (Fig. 4.36)**

*construction remarks:*

- in theoretical level forests can be divided into conifers, broadleaved and mixed in the dependence of CORINE data set legend level
- the difference between total initial and final surface could be also incorporated for quick information about the development of forests area changes in individual landscape types during the period

- Real table: A) Forests by dominant landscape types

*construction remarks:*

- because of the legend level difference in 1975 (level 2) and 1990 (level 3) the diversification between conifers and broadleaved was not incorporated
- also +/- flow of LCF 62 (change between conifers and broadleaved forests) is not incorporated

*factual remarks:*

- in accordance with the trend of the whole the Czech Republic in most of the landscape types forest area decreases between 1975 and 1990
- an exception are landscape types B13 and C11 – increase of forest is due to LCF 61 – Forest creation

- statistical data needs:

statistical data not needed

- **Theoretical proposal of account: Forests by regions and/or forest regions (Fig. 4.37)**

*construction remarks:*

- in theoretical level forests can be divided into conifers, broadleaved and mixed in the dependence of CORINE data set legend level
- the difference between total initial and final surface could be also incorporated for quick information about the development of forests area changes in individual landscape types during the period
- this account can be also constructed for other administrative units (for example districts)

*factual remarks:*

- statistical adjustment between CLC and forest statistics can be incorporated but the explanation of the difference is not easy because the differences can be caused by different definitions of forest, or by incorrect statistical records or by classification accuracy problems
- this account in combination with forests by dominant landscape types creates the “bridge” between CLC and forest statistics

- Real table: A) Forests by regions

*construction remarks:*

- because of the legend level difference in 1975 (level 2) and 1990 (level 3) the diversification between conifers and broadleaved was not incorporated
- also +/- flow of LCF 62 (change between conifers and broadleaved forests) is not incorporated

*factual remarks:*

- in accordance with the trend of the whole the Czech Republic there is clear forest decline in all district of the Czech Republic, except Prague
- the most significant decline was in Northern Bohemia (damage due to air pollution)
- the difference between CLC and forest statistics in 1990 is relative high, especially in Northern Bohemia (statistics show 11,02% higher area than CLC)
- the reason of the difference can be in different definitions of forests (in Northern and also Eastern Bohemia there was in 1990 extensive area of temporarily unforested forestland – damaged by air pollution – that is in statistics recorded under forest land still while on satellite image forests cannot be detected)

- statistical data needs:

statistical data needed only for statistical adjustment – **area of forested land by regions (districts)**

- [Theoretical proposal of account: Forest composition \(age/structure/ownership/monetary value\) by regions and/or forest regions \(Fig. 4.38\)](#)

*construction remarks:*

- forest composition can be expressed by several ways; construction of individual account depends on the variable of expression
- can be constructed for administrative units or for natural units (forest regions)

- Real tables

## A) Age structure by regions

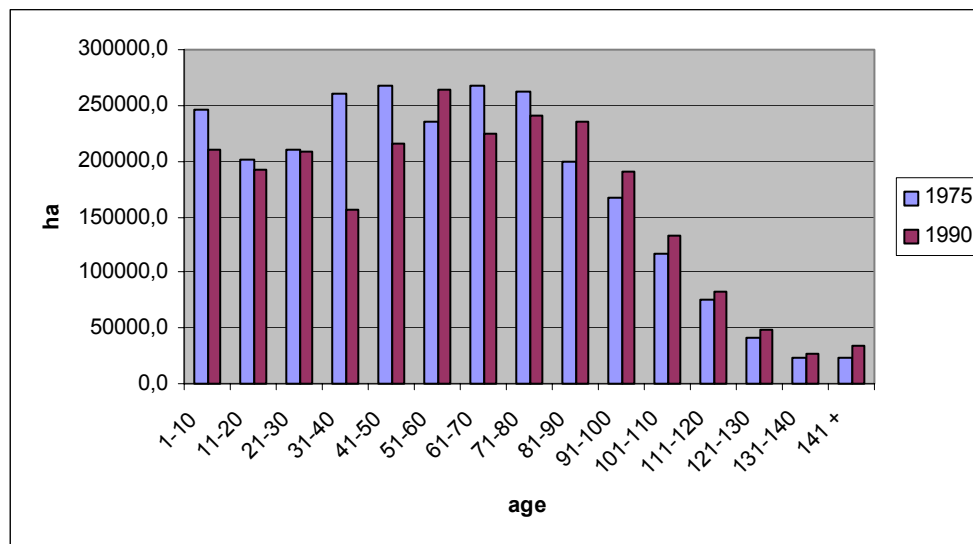
*construction remarks:*

- statistical records in % can be used to recalculate age structure for CLC
- can be constructed for administrative units or for natural units (natural forest regions)

*factual remarks:*

- as following figure shows Czech forests are getting older during the period under observation – area of younger age groups decreases and area of older age groups increases

**Figure 4.45: Age structure development in the Czech Republic**



## B) Categorization of forests in the Czech Republic

*construction remarks:*

- the numbers for CLC are recalculated using statistics (% share of the categories)
- during the period some changes in types of categories occurred but for the future there will be stable categories

*factual remarks:*

- high decrease of protection forests (and high increase of special purpose forests) is caused partly due to changes in categories definitions

## C) Owners structure of forests in the Czech Republic

*construction remarks:*

- the numbers for CLC are recalculated using statistics (% share of the categories)

*factual remarks:*

- there was still very low share of private forests in 1990 but until 2000 the situation has changed dramatically – there are more than 20% of private forests in the Czech Republic now and very low share of agro-cooperative forests

## D) Sylvicultural system of forests in the Czech Republic

*construction remarks:*

- the numbers for CLC are recalculated using statistics (% share of the categories)

- Statistical data needs for forest composition targeted accounts (by districts, regions, natural forest regions)
- 1) forested area divided by conifers, broadleaved and total (in ha or %)**
- 2) age structure by age groups divided in conifers, broadleaved, total and by tree species**
- 3) categories of forests (commercial forests, protection forests divided in water, soil and other types of protection, special purpose forest) divided in conifers, broadleaved and total (in ha or %)**
- 4) owners structure (state, communal, church, co-operative, foundations, nobility, other private, agro-cooperatives, other) divided in conifers, broadleaved and total (in ha or %)**
- 5) silvicultural categories (high, medium, coppice forests) divided in conifers, broadleaved and total (in ha or %)**
- 6) changes in classification of forests (caused by low or by other reasons)**

- Theoretical proposal of account: Forest stocks and use by regions and/or forest regions (Fig. 4.39)

*construction remarks:*

- the account is a type of flow accounts; in this case it is based on statistical data of afforestation (plantations, natural increase, colonisation) and deforestation (felling, thinning, loss due to storms, floods, insect calamities, degradation by pollution etc.)
- this account can be constructed as annual – then the data from initial and/or final year are sufficient
- when the account is constructed for the whole period under observation – cumulated account – the data from each year inside the period are needed
- when the units of the account are different from areal extent units (ha), the account has to be based on statistics data and cannot use CLC data (recalculate the values for them)

- Real tables

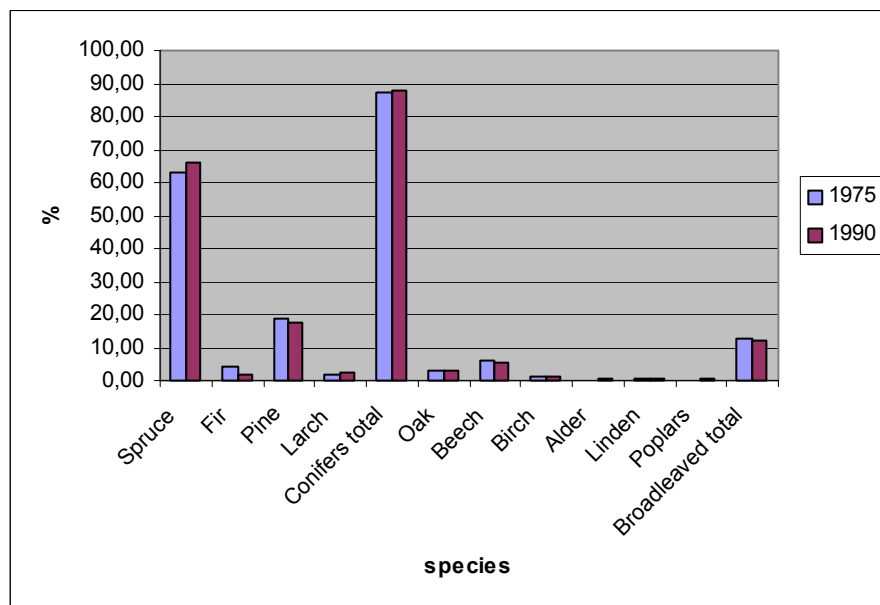
A) Annual felling by tree species by regions

*construction remarks:*

- this table is the annual type of the account
- the table is based on statistical data (in 1000 m<sup>3</sup>)

*factual remarks:*

- the total annual felling in the Czech Republic was more than 10% higher in 1990
- the total annual felling in regions was higher in 1990 except Northern Moravia
- the share (in %) of the tree species on total felling was on the country level higher in 1990 in the case of spruce, larch, conifers in total, alder, linden and poplars, lower in the case of broadleaved in total (see the following figure)

**Figure 4.46: Annual felling by tree species in the Czech Republic**

#### B) Annual afforestation by regions

##### *construction remarks:*

- this table is the annual type of the account
- the table is based on statistical data

##### *factual remarks:*

- while total afforestation in the Czech Republic was higher in 1990 the tendencies in regions were different; higher afforestation in 1990 in Southern, Eastern Bohemia and in the both Moravian regions and lower in other regions

#### Non-wooded forestland available for afforestation in the Czech Republic -annual balance

##### *construction remarks:*

- this table is a special account on country level that shows the extent of non-wooded forest land available for afforestation in the beginning and in the end of the year and the increment and decline of this land during the year

#### C) Development of real total felling in the Czech Republic – cumulated balance

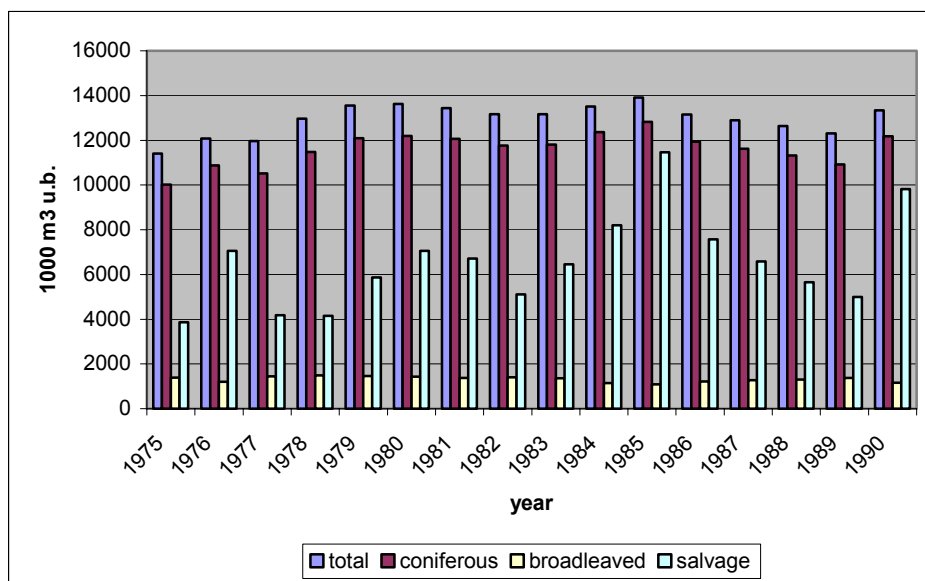
##### *construction remarks:*

- this table is the cumulated type of the account which needs data for each year during the period under observation
- because of the data and time high demand it is difficult to calculate for lower than country level
- the table is based on statistical data

##### *factual remarks:*

- the peak of the felling and salvage felling in 1985 was caused by the forest damage due to air pollution (see the following picture).

**Figure 4.47: Development of real total felling in the Czech Republic**



- Statistical data needs for forest stocks and use accounts (by districts, regions, natural forest regions) – in  $m^3$  ( $1000 m^3$ ) or ha
  - 1) standing stock
  - 2) afforestation- plantations, natural increase, colonisation
  - 3) deforestation – felling, thinning, cleanings, loss due to storms, floods, insect calamities, degradation by pollution etc.
  - 4) the data should be available for the initial and/or final year of the period under observation – for annual accounts or for all years of the period – for cumulated accounts
  - 5) all the data can be divided in conifers, broadleaved and total, or by forest categories, or by owners structure, by age, by species etc.

- Theoretical proposal of account: Supply and use of wood by country, regions, natural forest regions (Fig. 4.40)

*construction remarks:*

- this table is based on statistics (in  $m^3$ )
- there are two main information in the table – total supply (crated from national supply and import) and total use (by types of use)
- can be constructed as annual or as cumulated account

- Real tables

A) Wood supply by regions

*construction remarks:*

– Statistics of *Forest Management Institute* were a source of the data for this table; the numbers do not include military forests – that is why total wood supply is lower than in the next table

– the table is based on statistical data

*factual remarks:*

– wood supply in 1990 in the Czech Republic and all regions, except Northern Bohemia and Northern Moravia was higher than in 1975

## B) Annual wood supply in the Czech Republic

construction remarks:

– Yearbook of *Czech Statistical Office* was a source of data in this table

– the table is based on statistical data

factual remarks:

– except pulp and fuelwood in the cases of all other wood products the supply of broadleaved was lower in 1990 (also the total supply)

– supply of products from conifers was higher in 1990 in total, in the case of round-wood, pulp, industrial wood and fuelwood

– the validity of statistical data from 1975 is problematic

- Statistical data needs for supply and use targeted accounts (by districts, regions, natural forest regions – NFR) – in m<sup>3</sup> (1000 m<sup>3</sup>)

**1) national supply of wood, supply from regions (districts, NFR) divided by conifers, broadleaved and total**

**2) export, import of wood (can be divided by types of wood products and/or by countries)**

**3) use of wood by types of wood products (timber, pulp, firewood, round-wood, mine props, poles, industrial wood etc.) – can be divided in products from conifers, broadleaved and total**

- [Theoretical proposal of account: Forest non-wood products by regions and/or forest regions \(Fig. 4.41\)](#)

*construction remarks:*

– dependent on statistical sources and/or estimations

*factual remarks:*

– statistics are usually available only for game or animal breeding or in general by products that were extracted from the forests, but the total amount of non wood products can never be calculated, hardly estimated

– non wood products can have also other values like recreational, esthetical etc.; these values can be evaluated only by estimations and special methods as they do not have any market prices



- Real tables

#### A) Trap hunting in the Czech Republic

*factual remarks:*

due to landscape damage and pollution partridges in the Czech Republic almost disappeared – the evidence is low amount of partridges hunted down in 1990

#### B) Hunting – shooting in the Czech Republic

*factual remarks:*

– interesting is increase of hunted pieces of deers, fallow deers and mufflons and at the same time decrease of hunted pieces of roebucks

– very high was in 1975 the number of hunted hares and pheasants; their quantity in open nature decreased until 1990 for the same reasons as in the case of partridges and also because of excessive hunting

- Statistical data needs for non-wood supply targeted accounts (by districts, regions, natural forest regions – NFR) – in pieces, tons, or current prices

**1) supply of non-wood products – mushrooms, berries, medicinal plants, game – can be divided by species**

**2) animal breeding results (by species)**

**3) other forest non-wood products**

- Theoretical proposal of account: Forests and protection by landscape types or regions or forest regions (Fig. 4.42)

*construction remarks:*

– it is possible to divide forest under different types of protection by conifers, broadleaved, total or by age, by tree composition, owners structure etc.

- Real tables

#### A) Protected forests by regions

*construction remarks:*

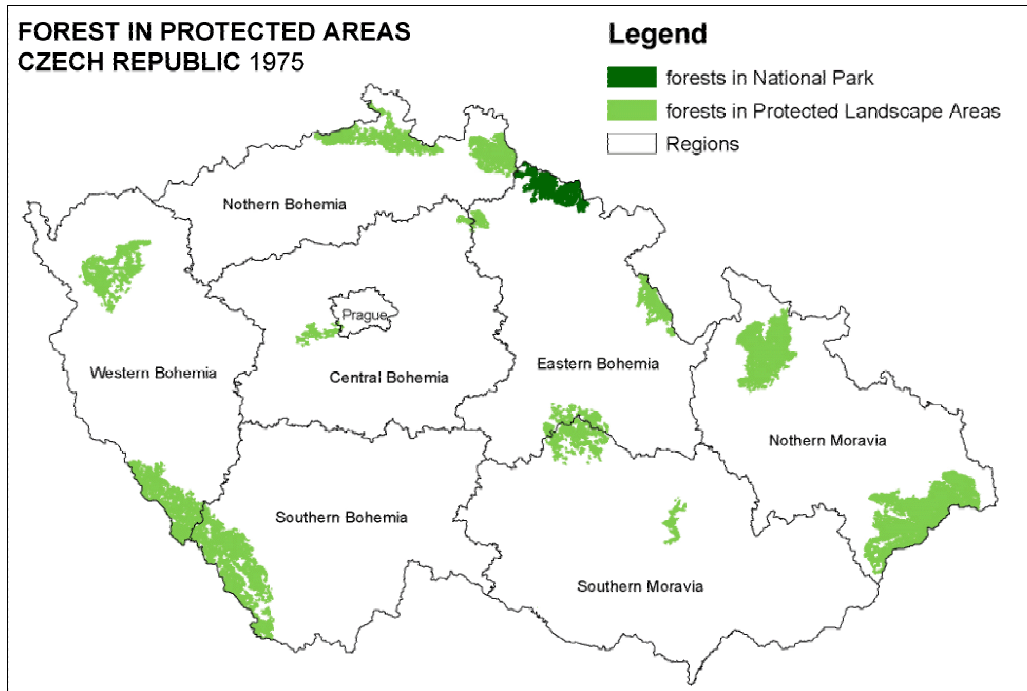
– **construction of this account is based on spatial overlay of geographical layers of forests derived from CLC database and protected areas in the Czech Republic layer in GIS; this is ideal way of targeted accounts construction because the statistical data can be transferred very easily into any spatial units**

– only really protected areas are calculated in the account for 1975 (that is much lower area than in 1990 because in 1990 there were designated more protected areas in the Czech Republic) – other way of calculation can be the calculation of forest area in the same territories for the both years (based of protected areas designated in final year) to find out if the forests in protected areas increased or decreased

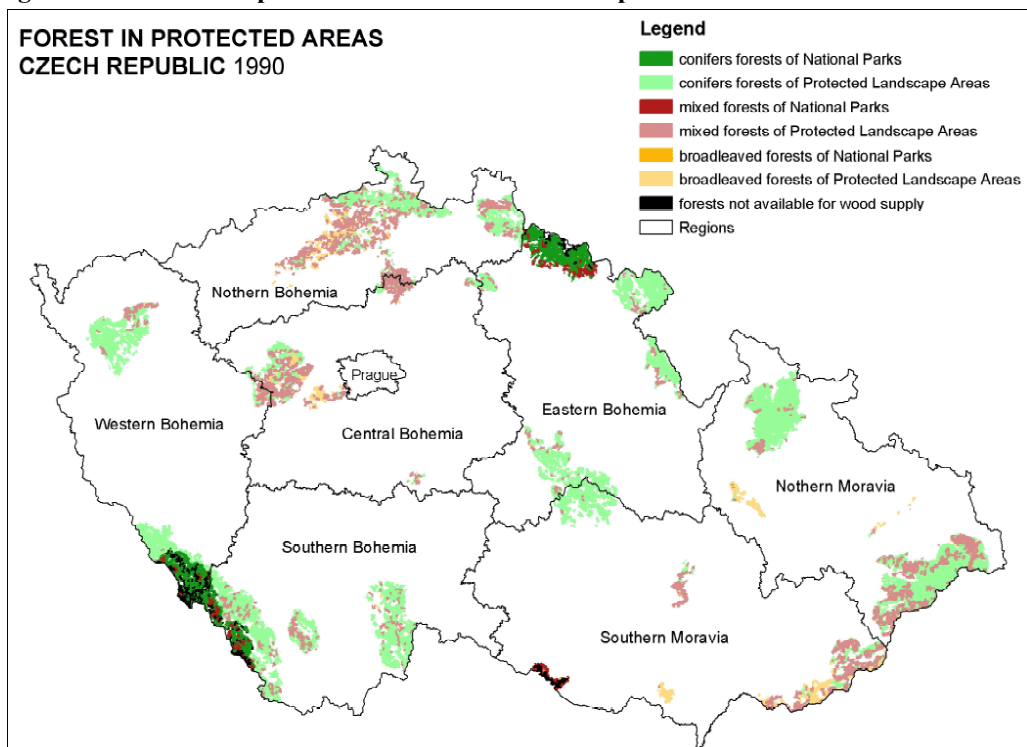
*factual remarks:*

- protection of nature has undergone intensive positive development from 1975 until 1990 and further; many new protected areas have been designated and new low stated also areas (1<sup>st</sup> zones of national parks) where the forests are left to natural development and felling is not possible (forests not available for wood supply)

**Figure 4.48: Forests of protected areas in the Czech Republic 1975**



**Figure 4.49: Forests of protected areas in the Czech Republic 1990**



- Statistical data needs for forest protection accounts (by districts, regions, natural forest regions – NFR) – in ha

- 1) **areal extent of forested areas under various protection – nature, water, soil other protection, or spatial layers of protected areas**
- 2) **natural protection can be divided by national parks, protected landscape areas and other types of areas**
- 3) **forests can be divided in conifers, broadleaved, mixed, total, not available for wood supply, by age, tree species etc.**

- Theoretical proposal of account: Forests biodiversity and health by landscape types or regions or forest regions (Fig. 4.43)

*construction remarks:*

– construction depends on available data

*factual remarks:*

– biodiversity can be expressed using real current tree composition data and their comparison with natural composition

– forest health can be evaluate on special methods; CORINE data base can be used for this purpose

- Real tables

A) Forest diversity by tree species in the Czech Republic

*construction remarks:*

– percentage share of individual tree species on natural composition have been used to evaluate tree composition in 1975 and 1990

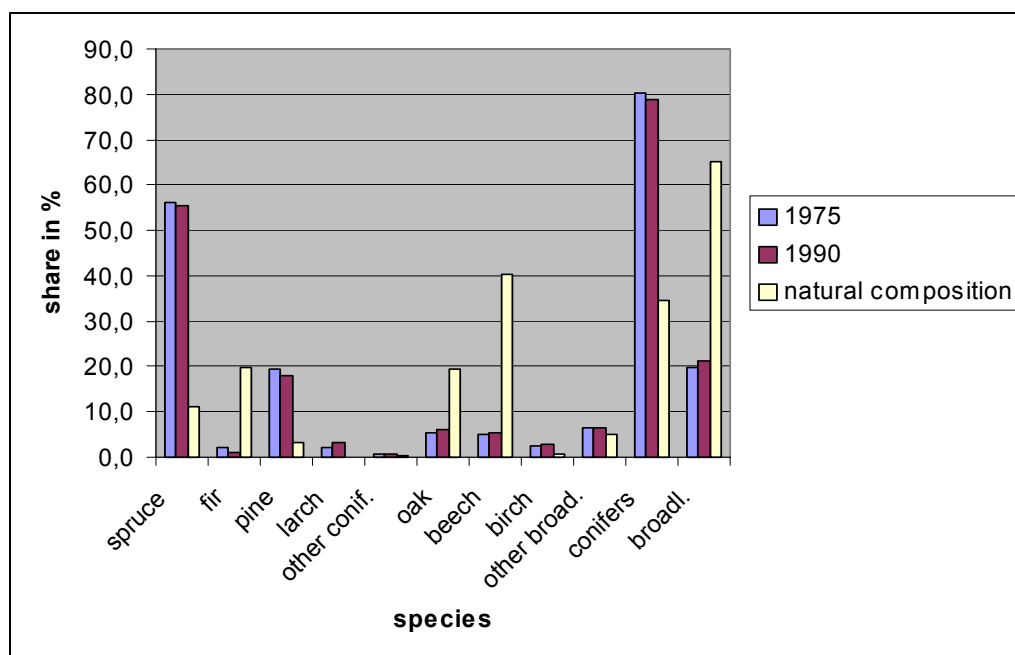
*factual remarks:*

– as following figure shows tree composition of forests in the Czech Republic is very far from natural composition

– the real share of conifers is much higher than their share in natural composition

– from 1975 until 1990 slight decrease of conifers and increase of broadleaved have been recorded

Figure 4.50: Comparison of forest tree composition in 1975 and 1990 with natural composition



#### B) Air pollution damage degree of coniferous forests in the Czech Republic

##### *construction remarks:*

– this account can be classified as a special account of forest health and forest protection because it shows the development of damage caused by air pollution – the results of the endeavour to improve the air quality and to reforest former forestland where the trees were damaged due to air pollution

##### *factual remarks:*

– in the period 1975 – 1995 the forest damage caused by air pollution continued; the development in the last decade (until 2000 or 2003) shows improvement and the decrease of forests in particular damage classes

- Statistical data needs for forests biodiversity and health accounts (by landscape types, regions, natural forest regions – NFR) – in ha

- 1) **real tree composition + natural tree composition**
- 2) **forest condition or damage data,**
- 3) **in the case of forest condition or damage the data can be in GIS layer format**
- 4) **CORINE LC data (satellite images) can be used for the evaluation (forest layer evaluation for condition or health)**

- [Social accounts of forests \(Fig. 4.44\)](#)

##### *construction remarks:*

– this account depends on statistical data

– because forests are irregularly dispersed in any administrative units for which social data like population or tourism income are published these statistics are hardly transferable into forest accounts

- Real tables

A) Employment by forestry in the Czech Republic

B) Export from the Czech Republic

C) Direct investments for 1 m<sup>3</sup> of wood

*construction remarks:*

– there are just very simple sporadic information available in Czech statistics for social accounts construction

*factual remarks:*

– the share of workers in forestry on total no. of employees is very marginal

– the Czech Republic still exports a big amount of wood just for economic benefit, it has negative influence on Czech forests

- Statistical data needs for forest composition and biodiversity accounts (by landscape types, regions, natural forest regions – NFR)

- 1) employment by forestry (number of workers, share on total no. of workers)
- 2) income from forestry (by types of products, from export)
- 3) investments in forestry (by types of forest management activities)
- 4) population in forested areas (need to be recalculated from administrative units)
- 5) tourism and recreation frequentation (from special censuses)
- 6) tourism and recreation income (need to be recalculated from general tourism income for forests)

#### **4.4.5 List of forest statistical data that will be recorded in the Czech Republic in the future**

As we mentioned above in the report there are two organizations that produce statistical data for forests in the Czech Republic – *Czech Statistical Office* and *Forest Management Institute*. We do not provide a list of forests statistics that will be published by *Czech Statistical Office*. The main reason is that these records are not at all of use for forest targeted accounting. *Czech Statistical Office* records only data for “forest land” not really “forested land” and the data are practically only on country level. There are several basic records for regional level (regions valid from 1993) but not suitable for accounting. Only interesting records in the Yearbooks of *Czech Statistical Office* are concerned with game hunting (see Fig. 4.41).

Valid and appropriate for forest accounting are forest statistics that are being produced and will be in the future produced by *Forest Management Institute*. These data will be produced

for *natural forest regions* – NFR (see Fig. 4.31) and for administrative units on the level of *country* (NUTS 1), *groups of regions* (NUTS2), *regions* (NUTS 3 – see Fig. 4.29) and *districts* (NUTS 4 – Fig. 30).

In the following list we provide the information about data records that will be collected for different reporting units.

- Natural forest regions (from 1998 for each year)

**Overview of areas** (ha) – land destined for forest functions, forested land, cadastral area, % share of forests on total area of NFR, area of forest vegetation grades

**Overview of areas by districts**

**Records about trees** (48 species of trees + shrub)- representation – area (ha,%), stock (m<sup>3</sup> u.b., %)

**Comparison of species composition** (ha, %) (15 tree species + other broadleaved + other conifers + total) – real composition, targeted composition, natural composition

**Composition of age groups (17 age groups)** – area of age group (ha), share of age group area (%), normal distribution of age group, variance from normal composition (%)

**Representation of stocks in age groups** (17 age groups) – average stock (m<sup>3</sup>/ha), share of conifers, broadleaved, total (%)

**Development of anticipated growth of stocks** – growth stocks (1000 m<sup>3</sup>), average stocks (per 1 ha or m<sup>3</sup>) in 2001, 2011 and 2021

**Overview of annual increments** – average clearing increment, total average increment, total increment (m<sup>3</sup>/ha).

**Overview of anticipated felling possibilities** (m<sup>3</sup> u.b.) – 2001, 2011, 2021

**Overview of forest functions in public interest** (ha, %) – general protective function (4 categories), water protection (3 categories), nature preservation (6 types), health-recreational function, climatic function, landscape creation function, forests for education purpose, gene basis, territorial system of ecological stability forests, game breeding forests, other important public interest

**Forests by air pollution damage classes** (ha, %) – classes A, B, C, D

**Overview of forests accessibility** (m/1ha) – the density of road network

**Representation of targeted management complexes** – forested area (ha), share (%)

**Basic records by forest categories**

**Species composition on forested land**

**Share of forested land and stocks on 1 inhabitant**

- Administrative units – NUTS 1, 2, 3, 4 (from 1994 for each year)

**Basic records by forest categories and forest functions** – forested area (ha) and stocks (1000 m<sup>3</sup> and m<sup>3</sup>/1 ha) for commercial forests, protection forests, special purpose forests (general protective function, water protection, nature preservation, health-recreational function, climatic function, biodiversity protection, forests for education purpose, game breeding forests, other important public interest)

**Basic records by forest categories, management practice and silvicultural system** – forested area (ha), stocks – of conifers, broadleaved, total (1000 m<sup>3</sup>)

**Basic record by tree species** (26 tree species + other conifers + other broadleaved + total) – forested area (ha), stocks (m<sup>3</sup>), bonity, average age

**Basic records by trees and age groups** (22 tree species, 17 age groups) – forested area (ha), stocks (1000 m<sup>3</sup> u.b.)

**Basic records by forest categories and age** (17 age groups) – forested area (ha), stocks (1000 m<sup>3</sup> and m<sup>3</sup>/1 ha), annual felling (1000 m<sup>3</sup> and m<sup>3</sup>/1 ha), annual afforestation (ha) for commercial forests, protection forests, special purpose forests (general protective function, water protection, nature preservation, health-recreational function, climatic function, biodiversity protection, forests for education purpose, game breeding forests, other important public interest)

The list contains data that are published annually and available online on the internet. It is possible to order also other records and to pay for them. It is possible also to order spatial data (GIS layers) for natural forest regions. Suitable for forest accounting would be especially layers of NFR borders, borders of air pollution damage classes, spa forests, forests of schools, military forests, forests for research, forests near to cities and recreational forests, forests for animal breeding, protection forests, barrier forests, soil protection forests, areas of planned deforestation, production potential of forests, index of the degree of forest naturalness from the available spatial data set.

## Part 5: Contribution of forest accounting for forest indicators development

One important role of forest accounting is the use of forest stocks and flows as forest indicators. Forests indicators in general are a part of several environmental indicators sets and forest accounting can contribute to improve the ways of qualitative and quantitative forest indications used in these sets. In addition to the conventional forest accounts, the land accounts targeted to forestry integrate indicators in a broader vision of the dynamics of changes in land cover, on the one hand, and of the multiplicity of uses of the same territory (with the subsequent possible conflicts) on the other hand. Among the most developed sets of environmental indicators where forests indicators are presented belong European Environment Agency (EEA) indicators set<sup>47</sup>, MCPFE (Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe) indicators set<sup>48</sup> and OECD indicators sets<sup>49</sup>. Connections of all these sets with outputs of forest accounting that are of importance for EUROSTAT are widely discussed in IEEAF (2002)<sup>50</sup>.

IEEAF (2002) mentions that the description of other functions of forest requires the development of new statistics, in particular as concerns the classification of forests according to various criteria of quality (health, productivity, etc.) as well as ecological or recreational functions. To ensure consistency, such indicators should be based on accounting frameworks, such as material flow accounts, changes in quality accounts, etc

According to IEEAF (2002) through quantitative (or qualitative) changes in assets (and corresponding changes in value, when monetary values are assessed), accounting approach permits to relate opening and closing stocks of forest related assets with the pressures exerted by economic activities. It would thus allow linking forests indicators with the system of national accounts, giving them a coherent basis in order to identify and assess appropriate economic instruments and policies. Moreover some types of accounts could be necessary in order to assess the progress towards sustainable management of forests. For example some indicators from above mentioned sets refer to changes in the proportion of forest area

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<sup>47</sup> EEA core set of indicators. Revised version, April 2003. Compiled by Peter Kristensen, European Environment Agency, 2003

<sup>48</sup> Recommendations with regard to the pan-European descriptive indicators for sustainable forest management. Third MCPFE workshop on the improvement of pan-European indicators for sustainable forest management, Budapest, Hungary, 21 December 2001 (<http://www.mcpfe.org>)  
Improved pan-European indicators for sustainable forest management. Adopted by the MCPFE Expert Level Meeting, 7-8 October 2002, Vienna, Austria (<http://www.mcpfe.org>)

<sup>49</sup> OECD (1994): Core set of environmental indicators – Forest resources: measurement issues, ENV/EPOC/SE(94)5, working paper drafted by the Canadian Delegation.  
OECD (1994): Indicators for the integration of environmental concerns into forestry policies, ENV/EPOC/SE(94)1.

<sup>50</sup> The European Framework for Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting for Forests- IEEAF. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2002, Cat. No. KS-BE-02-003-EN-N



managed primarily for soil and water protection or to changes in the area of forests protected by special management regime. And these are records that can be obtained from forest accounts (targeted accounts).

As an output from LEAC two main types of forest indicators can be constructed – indicators based on basic accounts or land cover flows (LCF) and indicators based on targeted forest accounts. As an output from our project we suggested some simple indicators based on LCF and targeted forest accounts and calculated their values for 4 CE studied countries, for regions in the Czech Republic and for districts in Northern Bohemia region. The differences in the results of these three levels show the importance of the reporting level unit selection for the regional differentiation of the indicated phenomenon.

## 5.1 Indicators based on basic accounts or LCF

- Change of forested area –  $FA_{ch}$  (in %)

*Description:* percentage change of forested area (CORINE LC category 31) in defined period.

Formula is like:

$$\text{EQUATION } FA_{ch} = F_2 / F_1 * 100$$

where:  $F_1$  is forested area in first year,  $F_2$  is forested area in second year under observation.

*Range of values:*  $FA_{ch}$  – value 100 means no change, values below 100 mean decrease of forested land in the defined period, values over 100 mean increase of forested land.

**Figure 5.1:  $FA_{ch}$  1975-1990 in study areas**

	Study area	$FA_{ch}$ (%)
region in the Czech Republic	Prague	100.57
	Central Bohemia	95.70
	Southern Bohemia	93.68
	Western Bohemia	92.65
	Northern Bohemia	68.14
	Eastern Bohemia	97.74
	Southern Moravia	95.84
	Northern Moravia	97.62
district in Northern Bohemia	Chomutov – CV	60.85
	Louny – LN	94.23
	Most – MO	71.86
	Teplice – TP	75.80
	Litoměřice – LT	96.26
	Ústí nad Labem – UL	93.86
	Děčín – DE	92.53
	Česká Lípa – CL	93.90
	Liberec – LB	89.98
	Jablonec – JN	82.16
Country	The Czech Republic	94.55
	Slovakia	95.60
	Hungary	98.44
	Romania	98.48

Figure 5.2: FA<sub>ch</sub> 1975-1990 in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia

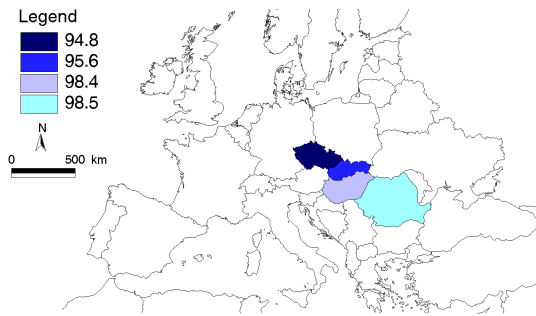


Figure 5.3: FA<sub>ch</sub> 1975-1990 in regions of the Czech Republic

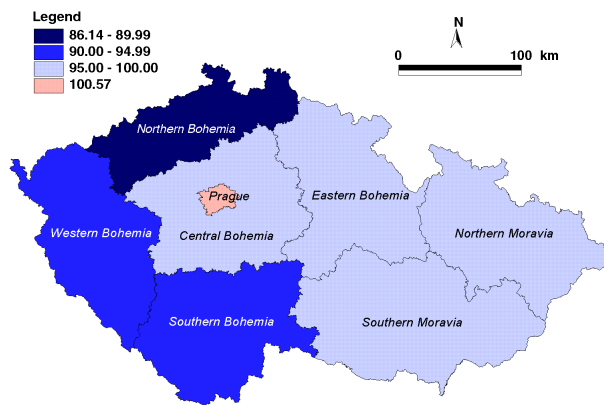
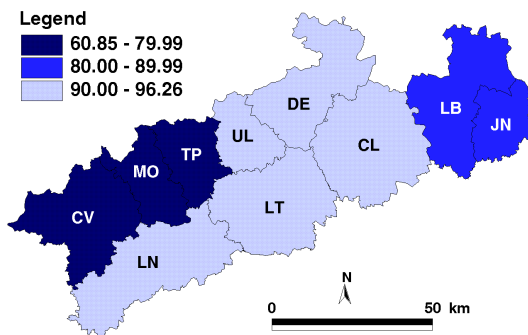


Figure 5.4: FA<sub>ch</sub> 1975-1990 in the districts of Northern Bohemia



- Rate of afforestation due to agricultural extensification – **RAF** (in %)

*Description:* this indicator assesses rate of afforestation due to agricultural extensification. If changes of forests into agriculture land are lower than changes of agricultural land into forests the value is negative (it means that the process is opposite – deforestation due to agricultural intensification). The indicator is concerned only with agricultural and forest land mutual changes, and it does not testify about total afforestation or deforestation, respectively about total extensification or intensification of agriculture.

Formula is like:

**EQUATION**  $RAF = (C_1 - C_2) / (A + F) * 100$

where  $C_1$  are changes (flows) of CORINE LC categories of agricultural land (21, 22, 23, 24) into forests (category 31),  $C_2$  are changes (flows) of forests (31) into agricultural land categories during the period under observation, A is total area of agricultural land (21+22+23+24) in the first year of the period under observation and F is total area of forest land in the first year of the period under observation.

*Range of values:* from 100% until (-100%). Value 0 means that the same area of forests has been changed into agricultural land as the area of agricultural land that has been changed into forest, or no change. Values higher 0 mean afforestation due to agricultural extensification, values lower 0 mean deforestation due to agriculture intensification

This indicator will be very relevant for CEE countries in the period of their transformation because CE countries in comparison with WE countries have very high share of agricultural land (especially arable land) and a part of it has been determined for afforestation. Even state subsidies are provided for the purpose of agricultural land afforestation. So this indicator can follow the development of the process. It is important that the afforestation due to agricultural extensification (values higher 0) leads to the increase of area of more natural ecosystems – forest ecosystems – in the landscape and the condition and stability of landscape is increasing this way. This indicator can express direct results of current driving forces in CE countries in the last decade of 20<sup>th</sup> century and further. Anyway for the period 1975-1990 RAF is mostly negative (it means deforestation due to agricultural intensification prevailed).

## 5.2 Indicators based on targeted forest accounts

Many of forest accounts proposed in SEEA2003<sup>51</sup> or in IEEAF (2002)<sup>52</sup> can be directly used for indication of forest state and development (quantitative and also qualitative). These are for example accounts concerned with forest age structure, biodiversity (tree composition), forests under individual types of protection, management practices of forests. Some of these accounts are also a part of our set of targeted accounts (see chapter 4). We used one of the proposed targeted accounts for the attempt to more improve and simplify the indication possibility (potential) of its phenomenon – of tree composition (see the following proposed indicator).

- Naturalness of forest tree composition – **NTC**

*description:* the indicator compares real tree composition in the certain year with potential natural composition on the level of country (region, forest type etc.)

**Figure 5.6: Naturalness of forest tree composition in the Czech Republic 1975, 1990**

	spruce	fir	pine	larch	other conifers	oak	beech	birch	other broadleaved	NATURALNESS in p.p.	conifers	broadleaved
natural composition (%)	11.2	19.8	3.4	0.0	0.3	19.4	40.2	0.8	4.9	100	34.7	65,3
share 1975 (%)	56.0	2.1	19.3	2.2	0.6	5.5	5.0	2.6	6.5		80.3	19.7
share1990 (%)	55.6	1.1	18.1	3.3	0.8	6.1	5.5	2.9	6.6		78.9	21.1
natural 1975	11.2	2.1	3.4	0.0	0.3	5.5	5.0	0.8	4.9	33.2		
natural 1990	11.2	1.1	3.4	0.0	0.3	6.1	5.5	0.8	4.9	33.3		

*advantages of the indicator:*

– easy calculable indicator when the data set is available

*disadvantages of the indicator:*

– the changes of total forested area during time

– changes in forest location – forests partly covered different areas in the past and the current tree composition can be to a certain level influenced by the changes in the location.

Basic accounts and LCF are good data sources for further development of environmental indicators in general (not indicators only for forests). There are some preliminary ideas but it is not a subject of this study. Using satellite images data (that are inputs for CORINE LC

<sup>51</sup> Handbook of National Accounting. Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/61/Rev.1 (Final Draft)

<sup>52</sup> The European Framework for Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting for Forests- IEEAF. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2002, Cat. No. KS-BE-02-003-EN-N

classifications) it is also possible to develop in the future indicators of qualitative state of forests – forest condition or health. It means that with specific methods of classification can be CORINE LC database information potential further used for forest and other environmental indicators development.

## Discussion and conclusions

The analysis of the data needed for LEAC has shown a number of data gaps or data limitations in available data sources.

First, in case of CORINE Land Cover data for 1975, the nomenclature was available on level 2 only. Although, surprisingly this was not such an issue during general basic accounts creation, where it didn't represent a serious limitation, the lost of internal rotation flows (in particular forest ones) caused a serious problem in construction of targeted accounts and made impossible to access certain processes related to tree composition development and its influence on biodiversity change. Therefore, some of the topics planned had to be modified and some outputs had to be simplified according to level 2 contents. In this line, the I&CLC 2000 update brings a new perspective, as this problem will be eliminated and comparisons of 1990 and 2000 are to be carried out on the level 3.

Still, the study has indicated that, in case of initial stock, the aggregated CLC classification on level 2, extended to several classes e.g. 213, 243 and forest classes 311, 312, 313 (CLC Level 2bis), would allow to trace most of the land cover flows, as defined in this study, completely. This finding can be interesting message for future planning of country or European wide retrospective CLC inventories. Retrospective CLC inventories usually demand extensive ancillary information support for interpretation of old satellite data or aerial photos, which represent a serious limitation due to restricted availability and cost of such information. Aggregated CLC nomenclature (e.g. from level 3 to level 2bis) could help reducing this demand.

Problems with availability of other types of data as NATURA2000, detailed administrative boundaries or European Grid have been discussed in the coastal study already.

As for statistical data significant problem that should be preferentially solved by EUROSTAT in co-operation with national statistical offices and other data collecting organizations in individual countries is the lack of statistical data suitable for forest targeted accounts, especially on regional and lower levels and for natural reporting units. The situation in the Czech Republic, where the case study concerned with forest targeted accounts has been processed, was in both studied years 1975 and 1995 very bad. The problem is not just in data lack on the regional and district levels but also in the thematic incompatibility of the data – different types of records, different units (ha x m<sup>3</sup>) etc. Other serious problem is that especially in 1975 the statistical data in general level were often modified – misrepresented because of political reasons. For these reasons we were able to collect just several identical forest data records for 1975 and 1990 on country and regional levels and to construct simplified targeted accounts. Though the situation of forest statistical data collection has been improved, especially from 1994, there are still data gaps that should be solved. For the possible CORINE classifications from 2000 and targeted forest accounts constructed for the period 1990 – 2000 the problems with forest statistical data lack will partly continue because the new suitable data records has been stored only from 1994 for administrative units and even only from 1998 for natural forest regions.

Because forests ecosystems are “natural units” it is more appropriate to present forest accounts by some type of natural (relatively naturally defined) reporting units. In this study, we present accounts of forest flows by defined landscape types. In future, perspective reporting units in the Czech Republic seem to be natural forest regions (NFR) for which the forest statistics will be collected in the future. The advantage of these units is that they are directly connected with forests, so the statistical data need not to be redistributed (except population statistics that is not collected for NFR). Relation of NFR to dominant landscape types will be investigated, too. The redistribution of the social data into natural units is other methodological task, but the CLC data could serve as a mediator here. However, it couldn't be proved in our study, due to the data lack on the appropriate reporting level used for the data redistribution (for example district level – the data for it are collected only from 1994).

Due to available land cover data, the study covered the period of 1975-1990 years. Almost at the end of this 15 years long period all studied CEE countries undergone significant political breakdown and immediately economic and social conditions started to change. Especially the conditions of market economy, private property and changes in land protection caused significant changes of land use and landscape cover on their territories. The main economic driving forces in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania before 1989 were an absence of private property, centrally governed national economy (5 years plans), socialistic regime oriented on communist propaganda (“economic wealth” as a result of socialism). Important driving force in the Czech Republic as for forestry and landscape management was also strict preservation of agricultural land that could not be used for constructions or changed for meadows and forests. Very important driving force that influenced forests in the Czech Republic was energy conception based on brown coal power plants that produced high amount of emissions that caused very extensive forest damage in Northern and Eastern Bohemia. As a main impacts of these driving forces in the Czech Republic can be mentioned poor forest management, maximalization of wood production on the sake of forest stability, die of forest weakened by air pollution or such a problem like poor and misrepresented forest statistics.

Poor forest management (collective property management is always worse than the care for private property) have resulted for example in very unfavourable age structure that testify targeted account – Fig. 4.38 A, further in very transformed adverse tree composition that is evident from targeted table – Fig. 4.43 A. This tree composition is not a result just of socialist period, the contrary changes started earlier but during the socialist period the production goals still prevailed and the interests of forest ecosystems stability and biodiversity preservation were not accepted. It is also confirmed in targeted account of forest protection (Fig. 4.42 A) that shows the big difference of the preserved forests area in 1975 and 1990. Clear felling practice in forest management is an example of low quality management practice. They have resulted in not stable and not resistant one-age even growths that could be easily damaged by wind or insect calamities. Special case where the impacts of poor management and socialistic energy conception without preservation of environment were cumulated resulted in the extensive forest decline due to air pollution. Targeted account concerned with damage of conifers forests (Fig. 4.43 B) is clear evidence how extensive areas of forests have been damaged. All mentioned impacts resulted in total area forest decline in the Czech Republic during the period under observation. Societal response on these alarming unfavourable changes in forest state and condition came only with the change of political system and economic transformation after 1989.

Despite of some problems with data resources and the specifics of the period selected for the 4 CEE countries study, as discussed above, number of interesting results have been achieved in contribution to further LEAC development, both on level of the basic and the targeted account.

The CORILIS based methodology for creation of dominant landscape types has been tested for four countries with distinct landscape pattern and the results have shown its feasibility and flexibility to support country or European wide LEAC creation. More complex elevation breakdown has been introduced into the landscape types to cover mountain areas to allow further assessment according EU regulations. Definition of land cover flows (LCF) has been revised and further enhanced to trace better land cover processes. Also LCF has been adapted and made compatible for the CLC data available with reduced nomenclature as discussed above. Based on these developments the most significant and interesting result is the full set of basic accounts prepared for the 4 CEE countries allowing future extensive analysis.

Concerning targeted forest accounts as the most significant and interesting result can be considered the presented tables including the theoretical proposals, remarks and comments for individual accounts, data needs lists and the list of the forest statistical data that will be recorded in the Czech Republic in the future. These outputs are a good base not only for further methodological and forest (influence of socio-economic development on forests) research but also for practical use in EUROSTAT future work and projects concerned with forest accounting. Especially the listings of statistical data needs for each proposed accounts are in general level applicable not only in the Czech Republic but the same data should be available for forest targeted accounting in any country or area of interest. Important finding is also that spatial GIS layers with forest statistical attributes (like layer of preserved areas) can be used with advantage for the accounting in different (especially natural) reporting units on various levels.

Proposed forest indicators can contribute for forest quantity (area development) and quality (forest composition) monitoring. In the next period, especially the RAF indicator (Rate of afforestation due to agricultural extensification) can be useful in the monitoring of agricultural extensification during the process of the studied countries accession with EU.

Future development in area of the basic accounts will concentrate on further development in result presentation and development of other “zoning” options. As for targeted accounting methodology it will be important to develop and improve methods of statistical data redistribution from administrative into natural units, to start wider discussion of Eurostat with national statistical offices and other organizations that record statistical data about forest data needs for targeted accounting, to develop further forest targeted accounts based on better statistical sources that will be more appropriate also for forest and biodiversity indicators construction.

Finally, we consider that, in all CEE countries, recent changes like return of private property (restitutions), market economy rules, agriculture extensification, new land preservation law (less strict) or new natural protection law are the main driving forces that govern the impacts on forests, forestry and landscape stability at all from 1990. It will be possible to testify their impacts during the last decade, when results from the I&CLC2000 project are available, by targeted forest accounts constructed for the period 1990–2000. Therefore, updated CORINE Land Cover data and proposed LEAC methodology can bring this way interesting comparison of the influence of socio-economic changes on the landscape during 1975-1990 and during 10



years of transformation in 1990-2000. In longer perspective it can serve as base for LEAC supported scenario development.

# ANNEXES

**ANNEX 1: Correspondence matrix between land cover changes (CLC level2 /level 3) and the land cover flows**

**ANNEX 2: Comparison of the LCF figures produced using level2/level3 and level3/level3 matrix based definitions**

*Note: based on the CLC1990/2000 data for the Netherlands*

**ANNEX 3: Basic Accounts for the Czech Republic**

**ANNEX 4: Basic Accounts for the 4 CEE countries**

*Note: selected set only for country accounts of Hungary, Romania and Slovakia. Full set is available in digital.*

**ANNEX 1: Correspondance matrix between land cover changes (clc level2 /level 3) and the land cover flows**





**ANNEX 2: Comparison of the LCF figures produced using level2/level3 and level3/level3 matrix based definitions** *(based on the CLC1990/2000 data for the Netherlands)*

**Comparison of the LCF figures produced using level 2/level 3 and level 3/level 3 matrix based definitions based on CLC1990/2000 data for the Netherlands**

	LCF definition - Level 2/Level 3					LCF definition - Level 3/Level 3						
	0	1	2	3	TOTAL	0	1	2	3	TOTAL	+/-	%
<b>LCF1 Urban land management</b>	<b>11870</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11870</b>	<b>11870</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11937</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1%</b>
LCF11 Urban development/ infilling	790				790	790				790	0	0%
LCF12 Developed land recycling	9653				9653	9653	67			9720	67	1%
LCF13 Development of green urban areas	1427				1427	1427				1427	0	0%
<b>LCF2 Urban sprawl</b>	<b>40860</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40860</b>	<b>40860</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40860</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
LCF21 Urban continuous sprawl					0					0	0	0%
LCF22 Urban diffuse sprawl	40860				40860	40860				40860	0	0%
<b>LCF3 Extension of economic sites and infrastructures</b>	<b>44465</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44465</b>	<b>44465</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44465</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
LCF31 Extension of industrial & commercial sites	21021				21021	21021				21021	0	0%
LCF32 Extension of transport networks	456				456	456				456	0	0%
LCF33 Extension of harbours	369				369	369				369	0	0%
LCF34 Extension of airports	164				164	164				164	0	0%
LCF35 Extension of mines and quarrying areas	1345				1345	1345				1345	0	0%
LCF36 Extension of dumpsites	473				473	473				473	0	0%
LCF37 Construction	9661				9661	9661				9661	0	0%
LCF38 Extension of sport and leisure facilities	10976				10976	10976				10976	0	0%
<b>LCF4 Agricultural rotation and intensification</b>	<b>30032</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30078</b>	<b>30032</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30032</b>	<b>-46</b>	<b>0%</b>
LCF41 Recent extension of pasture, fallow land, set aside	2357				2357	2357				2357	0	0%
LCF42 Planting of vineyards, fruit and olive trees over arable & pasture	1443				1443	1443				1443	0	0%
LCF43 Rotation of annual crops					0					0	0	0%
LCF44 Rotation of permanent crops					0					0	0	0%
LCF45 Intensification of agriculture	26231		46		26277	26231				26231	-46	0%
<b>LCF5 Conversion of land to agriculture</b>	<b>1327</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1327</b>	<b>1327</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1373</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3%</b>
LCF51 Intensive conversion of forest to agriculture	97				97	97				97	0	0%
LCF52 Intensive conversion of marginal land to agriculture	5				5	5		46		51	46	90%
LCF53 Diffuse conversion of forest to agriculture	209				209	209				209	0	0%
LCF54 Diffuse conversion of marginal land to agriculture					0					0	0	0%
LCF55 Conversion of wetlands to agriculture	647				647	647				647	0	0%
LCF56 Conversion of developed areas to agriculture	369				369	369				369	0	0%
<b>LCF6 Forests creation and management</b>	<b>9095</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9095</b>	<b>9095</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9133</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0%</b>
LCF61 Forests creation	8092				8092	8092				8092	0	0%
LCF62 Forests rotation					0		38			38	38	100%
LCF63 Recent felling and transition	1003				1003	1003				1003	0	0%
<b>LCF7 Water body creation and management</b>	<b>3711</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3711</b>	<b>3711</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3711</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
LCF71 Water body creation	3711				3711	3711				3711	0	0%
LCF72 Water body management					0					0	0	0%
<b>LCF8 Changes of land cover due to natural and multiple causes</b>	<b>28373</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1409</b>	<b>29782</b>	<b>28373</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1409</b>	<b>30070</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>1%</b>
LCF81 Semi-natural rotation	3299				3299	3299	139			3439	139	4%
LCF82 Farmland abandonment without significant woodland creation	11879				11879	11879	123			12002	123	1%
LCF83 Farmland abandonment with woodland creation	3369				3369	3369				3369	0	0%
LCF84 Other land abandonment (other than farmland)	872				872	872				872	0	0%
LCF85 Forests and shrubs fires					0					0	0	0%
LCF86 Coastal erosion	3919			1409	5328	3919	9			3928	-1400	-36%
LCF87 Impacts of storms, floods...	298				298	298				298	0	0%
LCF89 Other changes and unknown	4737				4737	4737	16		1409	6162	1425	23%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>169733</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1409</b>	<b>171188</b>	<b>169733</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1409</b>	<b>171580</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>0%</b>

## **ANNEX 3: Basic Accounts for the Czech Republic**





LAND & ECOSYSTEMS ACCOUNTS - BASIC ACCOUNTS (CZECH REPUBLIC)

Account of Land Cover Changes  
(by Dominant Landscape Types)

Landscape types	A1			A2			B1			B11			B12			B13			B2			B21			B22			B23															
	URBAN DENSE AREAS			DISPERSED URBAN AREAS			BROAD PATTERN INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE			LOWLAND BROAD PATTERN INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE			UPLAND BROAD PATTERN INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE			MOUNTAIN BROAD PATTERN INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE			COMPOSITE RURAL LANDSCAPE			LOWLAND COMPOSITE RURAL LANDSCAPE			UPLAND COMPOSITE RURAL LANDSCAPE			MOUNTAIN COMPOSITE RURAL LANDSCAPE															
	1975	(a)	(c)	1975	(a)	(c)	1975	(a)	(c)	1975	(a)	(c)	1975	(a)	(c)	1975	(a)	(c)	1975	(a)	(c)	1975	(a)	(c)	1975	(a)	(c)	1975	(a)	(c)	1975	(a)	(c)										
<b>Land Cover (Corine Land Cover level 2)</b>																																											
<b>1. Artificial surfaces</b>	<b>76559</b>	<b>7305</b>	<b>4662</b>	<b>79803</b>	<b>42981</b>	<b>2405</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>44609</b>	<b>74667</b>	<b>2641</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>76406</b>	<b>17050</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>17767</b>	<b>57617</b>	<b>1687</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>58640</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>215</b>			
11 Urban fabric	53223	2527	176	55674	33631	354	77	33908	64999	737	263	65473	14081	113	43	14156	50918	625	220	51323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
12 Industrial, commercial and transport units	9872	927	150	10646	5613	111	3	5721	7501	503	33	8020	2425	312	28	2707	5077	241	0	5313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
13 Mines, dump and construction sites	10829	4247	4223	10946	3183	1941	698	4396	1486	1339	604	2163	323	498	166	656	1137	811	439	1506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
14 Artificial non-agricultural vegetated areas	2534	395	107	2632	995	0	0	585	708	45	0	750	223	32	0	0	48	17	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
<b>2. Agricultural areas</b>	<b>227182</b>	<b>4188</b>	<b>8023</b>	<b>225346</b>	<b>249324</b>	<b>1416</b>	<b>2712</b>	<b>248023</b>	<b>1119159</b>	<b>15346</b>	<b>16522</b>	<b>1117981</b>	<b>99697</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>8483</b>	<b>195071</b>	<b>92961</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>10039</b>	<b>922810</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6799</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>6666</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3817</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>3512</b>	<b>3282</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>3348</b>			
21 Arable Land	181774	2245	3053	180963	207469	874	1148	207177	997051	1326	8058	988485	17133	3434	2574	171972	825919	4578	4384	826413	100	0	0	100	2538	431	0	2668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
22 Permanent Crops	2563	414	463	2347	1530	94	336	1292	21468	3665	4933	21041	9238	1573	1976	8632	12231	2053	2118	12206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
23 Pastures	3823	243	285	3772	1312	54	82	1326	16388	344	1882	15452	2036	35	739	1332	14363	910	1143	14118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
24 Heterogeneous agricultural areas	38992	1288	2018	38266	39033	343	1148	38228	84250	2343	3590	83003	13691	436	1190	12931	70569	1906	2356	70072	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
<b>3. Forest and semi-natural areas</b>	<b>105454</b>	<b>5597</b>	<b>7925</b>	<b>103937</b>	<b>58696</b>	<b>2248</b>	<b>3082</b>	<b>57773</b>	<b>252147</b>	<b>12268</b>	<b>13973</b>	<b>256434</b>	<b>25224</b>	<b>1094</b>	<b>1812</b>	<b>24506</b>	<b>22624</b>	<b>11166</b>	<b>12181</b>	<b>225828</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10997</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>10928</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3594</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>3583</b>	<b>7403</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>7337</b>			
31 Forests	87252	1042	3729	84568	54731	278	2046	52063	243868	1594	12932	232531	23862	330	1581	22620	219888	1274	11351	209810	100	0	0	100	10496	64	487	10058	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
32 Shrub and/or herbaceous vegetation associations	8085	4465	3296	9254	3875	1973	1036	4809	8218	10668	10461	17844	1282	774	230	1825	6936	9892	810	16018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
33 Open spaces with little or no vegetation	118	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
<b>4. Wetlands</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
41 Inland wetlands	62	0	38	23	77	0	74	3	956	0	701	255	742	0	670	72	215	0	31	184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
42 Coastal wetlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
<b>5. Water bodies</b>	<b>2402</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>2547</b>	<b>2250</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2832</b>	<b>5564</b>	<b>2143</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>7416</b>	<b>2637</b>	<b>1763</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4335</b>	<b>2927</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>3081</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
51 Inland waters	2402	461	316	2547	2250	626	43	2832	5564	2143	291	7416	2637	1763	55	4335	2927	390	236	3081	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
52 Coastal waters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>411658</b>	<b>18951</b>	<b>10964</b>	<b>411658</b>	<b>353239</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>6649</b>	<b>353239</b>	<b>1452493</b>	<b>31390</b>	<b>32385</b>	<b>1452493</b>	<b>241750</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>9256</b>	<b>241750</b>	<b>1210544</b>	<b>23131</b>	<b>23313</b>	<b>1210544</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>18432</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>18432</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7532</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>7532</b>	<b>10990</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>10990</b>			

Landscape types	C1			C11			C12			C13			C2			C21			C22			C23			C3			C31			C32			C33			TOTAL				
	FORESTED LANDSCAPE			LOWLAND FORESTED LANDSCAPE			UPLAND FORESTED LANDSCAPE			MOUNTAIN FORESTED LANDSCAPE			OPEN SEMI-NATURAL OR NATURAL LANDSCAPE			LOWLAND OPEN SEMI-NATURAL OR NATURAL LANDSCAPE			UPLAND OPEN SEMI-NATURAL OR NATURAL LANDSCAPE			MOUNTAIN OPEN SEMI-NATURAL OR NATURAL LANDSCAPE			LANDSCAPE WITH NO DOMINANT LAND COVER CHARACTER			LOWLAND LANDSCAPE WITH NO DOMINANT LAND COVER CHARACTER			UPLAND LANDSCAPE WITH NO DOMINANT LAND COVER CHARACTER			MOUNTAIN LANDSCAPE WITH NO DOMINANT LAND COVER CHARACTER			Changes				
	1975	(a)	(c)	1975	(a)	(c)	1975	(a)	(c)	1975	(a)	(c)	1975	(a)	(c)	1975	(a)	(c)	1975	(a)	(c)	1975	(a)	(c)	1975	(a)	(c)	1975	(a)	(c)	1975	(a)	(c)	1975	(a)	(c)	1975	(a)	(c)	1990	
<b>Land Cover (Corine Land Cover level 2)</b>																																									
<b>1. Artificial surfaces</b>	<b>44523</b>	<b>2784</b>	<b>1187</b>	<b>46120</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>36337</b>	<b>2667</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>38136</b>	<b>8053</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>7851</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
11 Urban fabric	35534	305	177	35681	133	0	133	28257	264	116	28411	7143	41	67	7117	242	0	242	0	0	0	242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12 Industrial, commercial and transport units	4066	525	2	4588	0	0	0	3630	521	0	4155	436	0	2	434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
13 Mines, dump and construction sites	3844	1959	976	4827	0	0	0	3902	1979	727	4853	342	79	249	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
14 Artificial non-agricultural vegetated areas	1080	0	31	1049	0	0	0	946	0	31	917	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
<b>2. Agricultural areas</b>	<b>485663</b>	<b>16965</b>	<b>8027</b>	<b>484239</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>339494</b>	<b>5393</b>	<b>4975</b>	<b>340312</b>	<b>156026</b>	<b>5299</b>	<b>3446</b>	<b>157839</b>	<b>6395</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>6324</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5581</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>5595</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>252972</b>	<b>33597</b>	<b>29079</b>	<b>257</b>					

LAND & ECOSYSTEMS ACCOUNTS - BASIC ACCOUNTS (CZECH REPUBLIC)

Account of Formation of Land Cover - summary

Consumption of land cover								Land cover flows	Formation of land cover								
1	2.1+2.2	2.3+2.4	3.1	3.2+3.3	4	5	Total		1	2.1+2.2	2.3+2.4	3.1	3.2+3.3	4	5	Total	
Artificial surfaces	Arable land & Permanent crops	Pastures & Mixed agricultural areas	Forests	Shrub and other semi-natural land	Wetlands	Water bodies		Artificial surfaces	Arable land & Permanent crops	Pastures & Mixed agricultural areas	Forests	Shrub and other semi-natural land	Wetlands	Water bodies			
3815	4	0	0	0	0	0	3819	LCF1	Urban land management	3819	0	0	0	0	0	3819	
0	2253	1064	265	61	0	13	3656	LCF2	Urban sprawl	3656	0	0	0	0	0	3656	
0	5907	2335	3263	5129	0	299	16933	LCF3	Extension of economic sites and infrastructures	16933	0	0	0	0	0	16933	
0	20403	18929	0	0	0	0	39332	LCF4	Agricultural rotation and intensification	0	31152	8180	0	0	0	39332	
4054	0	0	16258	3026	202	494	24033	LCF5	Conversion of land to agriculture	0	8797	15237	0	0	0	24033	
655	1557	0	142484	23909	361	325	169291	LCF6	Forests creation and management	0	0	0	26807	142484	0	169291	
1060	906	2276	1247	379	0	0	5868	LCF7	Water body creation and management	0	0	0	0	0	5868	5868	
4018	2725	4672	187	184	1308	209	13302	LCF8	Changes of land cover due to natural and multiple causes	0	0	2586	2430	6852	239	1195	13302
<b>13602</b>	<b>33755</b>	<b>29275</b>	<b>163704</b>	<b>32688</b>	<b>1871</b>	<b>1339</b>	<b>276233</b>	<b>Sub/Total Flows</b>		<b>24408</b>	<b>39949</b>	<b>26002</b>	<b>29237</b>	<b>149336</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>7063</b>	<b>276233</b>
<b>10807</b>	<b>6194</b>	<b>-3273</b>	<b>-134467</b>	<b>116648</b>	<b>-1632</b>	<b>5723</b>		<b>Net Formation of Land Cover</b>									
<b>24408</b>	<b>39949</b>	<b>26002</b>	<b>29237</b>	<b>149336</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>7063</b>	<b>276233</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>24408</b>	<b>39949</b>	<b>26002</b>	<b>29237</b>	<b>149336</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>7063</b>	<b>276233</b>

<b>Land Cover stock 1975</b>	<b>418887</b>	<b>3718280</b>	<b>939123</b>	<b>2597122</b>	<b>157796</b>	<b>9148</b>	<b>47660</b>	<b>7888016</b>
<b>Net Formation of Land Cover</b>	<b>10807</b>	<b>6194</b>	<b>-3273</b>	<b>-134467</b>	<b>116648</b>	<b>-1632</b>	<b>5723</b>	
<b>Land Cover stock 1990</b>	<b>429694</b>	<b>3724474</b>	<b>935851</b>	<b>2462655</b>	<b>274444</b>	<b>7516</b>	<b>53383</b>	<b>7888016</b>

LAND & ECOSYSTEMS ACCOUNTS - BASIC ACCOUNTS (CZECH REPUBLIC)

Account of Formation of Land Cover - detailed

	1	1.1	111	112	1.2	121	122	123	124	1.3	131	132	133	1.4	141	142	2	2.1	211	212	213	2.2	221	222	223	2.3	231	2.4	241	242	243	244	3	3.1	311	
	ARTIFICIAL SURFACES	Urban fabric	Continuous urban fabric	Discontinuous urban fabric	Industrial, commercial and transport units	Industrial or commercial units	Road and rail networks and associated land	Port areas	Airports	Mines, dump and construction sites	Mineral extraction sites	Dump sites	Construction sites	Artificial non-agricultural vegetated areas	Green urban areas	Sport and leisure facilities	AGRICULTURAL AREAS	Arable Land	Non-irrigated arable land	Permanently irrigated land	Rice fields	Permanent Crops	Vineyards	Fruit trees and berry plantations	Olive groves	Pastures	Pastures	Heterogeneous agricultural areas	Annual crops associated with permanent crops	Complex cultivation patterns	Agriculture land with significant area of natural vegetation	Agro-forestry areas	FORESTS AND SEMI-NATURAL AREAS	Forests	Broadleaved forest	
<b>Consumption of land cover (-)</b>																																				
<b>LCF1 Urban land management</b>	<b>3815</b>	<b>239</b>			<b>155</b>					<b>3332</b>				<b>89</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>				<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
LCF11 Urban development/ infilling	89													89																						
LCF12 Developed land recycling	3726	239			155					3332																										
LCF13 Development of green urban areas	0				0					0				0																						
<b>LCF2 Urban sprawl</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>			<b>3317</b>	<b>2232</b>				<b>21</b>				<b>72</b>						<b>992</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>265</b>		
LCF21 Urban continuous sprawl	0	0			0					0				0			32	32				21				72					992	326	265			
LCF22 Urban diffuse sprawl	0	0			0					0				0			3296	2200				21				72					992	309	246			
<b>LCF3 Extension of economic sites and infrastructures</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>			<b>8242</b>	<b>5881</b>				<b>28</b>				<b>115</b>					<b>2220</b>	<b>8393</b>	<b>3263</b>			
LCF31 Extension of industrial & commercial sites	0	0			0					0				0			1114	678				28				115					2220	8393	3263			
LCF32 Extension of transport networks	0	0			0					0				0			330	248								5					76	85	60			
LCF33 Extension of harbours	0	0			0					0				0			0	0								0					0	0	0			
LCF34 Extension of airports	0	0			0					0				0			17	17								0					0	30	30			
LCF35 Extension of mines and quarrying areas	0	0			0					0				0			3367	2922				28				45					375	4262	1828			
LCF36 Extension of dumpsites	0	0			0					0				0			1736	867													869	2855	424			
LCF37 Construction	0	0			0					0				0			1506	1106												400	414	299				
LCF38 Extension of sport and leisure facilities	0	0			0					0				0			771	42												129	125	125				
<b>LCF4 Agricultural rotation and intensification</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>			<b>39332</b>	<b>12852</b>				<b>7591</b>				<b>10537</b>					<b>8391</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>			
LCF41 Recent extension of pasture, fallow land, set aside	0	0			0					0				0			7752	6196												1521	0	0				
LCF42 Planting of vineyards, fruit and olive trees over arable & pasture	0	0			0					0				0			8174	6655								9				1510	0	0				
LCF43 Rotation of annual crops	0	0			0					0				0			0	0												0	0	0				
LCF44 Rotation of permanent crops	0	0			0					0				0			0	0												0	0	0				
LCF45 Intensification of agriculture	0	0			0					0				0			23406	0				7517				10529				5361	0	0	0			
<b>LCF5 Conversion of land to agriculture</b>	<b>4054</b>	<b>1007</b>			<b>62</b>					<b>2792</b>				<b>192</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>19283</b>	<b>16258</b>				
LCF51 Intensive conversion of forest to agriculture	0	0			0					0				0			0	0												4679	4679	4679				
LCF52 Intensive conversion of marginal land to agriculture	0	0			0					0				0			0	0												1121	11578	11578				
LCF53 Diffuse conversion of forest to agriculture	0	0			0					0				0			0	0												1905	0	0				
LCF54 Diffuse conversion of marginal land to agriculture	0	0			0					0				0			0	0												0	0	0				
LCF55 Conversion of wetlands to agriculture	0	0			0					0				0			0	0												0	0	0				
LCF56 Conversion of developed areas to agriculture	4054	1007			62					2792				192			0	0				0								0	0	0	0			
<b>LCF6 Forests creation and management</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>136</b>			<b>22</b>					<b>443</b>				<b>54</b>			<b>1567</b>	<b>1551</b>				<b>6</b>				<b>0</b>				<b>166393</b>	<b>142484</b>					
LCF61 Forests creation	655	136			22					443				54			1567	1551				6				0				23909	142484	142484				
LCF62 Forests rotation	0	0			0					0				0			0	0												0	0	0				
LCF63 Recent felling and transition	0	0			0					0				0			0	0												0	0	0				
<b>LCF7 Water body creation and management</b>	<b>1060</b>	<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>					<b>1060</b>				<b>0</b>			<b>3182</b>	<b>906</b>				<b>0</b>				<b>490</b>				<b>1786</b>	<b>1626</b>	<b>1247</b>				
LCF71 Water body creation	1060	0			0					1060				0			3182	906				0				490				1786	1626	1247				
LCF72 Water body management	0	0			0					0				0			0	0								0				0	0	0				
<b>LCF8 Changes of land cover due to natural and multiple causes</b>	<b>4018</b>	<b>0</b>			<b>17</b>					<b>4001</b>				<b>0</b>			<b>7397</b>	<b>2651</b>				<b>73</b>				<b>1604</b>				<b>3068</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>187</b>				
LCF81 Semi-natural rotation	0	0			17					4001				0			7397	2651				73				1604				3068	370	187				
LCF82 Farmland abandonment without significant woodland creation	0	0			0					0				0			4966	2651				73								1217	1825	0	0			
LCF83 Farmland abandonment with woodland creation	0	0			0					0				0			2430	0												387	2043	0	0			
LCF84 Other land abandonment (other than farmland)	4001	0			0					4001				0			0	0												0	0	0	0			
LCF85 Forests and shrubs fires	0	0			0					0				0			0	0												81	46	0	0			
LCF86 Coastal erosion	0	0			0					0				0			0	0												0	0	0	0			
LCF87 Impacts of storms, floods...	0	0			0					0				0			0	0												0	0	0	0			
LCF89 Other changes and unknown	17	0			0					17				0			0	0												141	141	141				
<b>Total consumption of cover</b>	<b>13602</b>	<b>1383</b>			<b>256</b>					<b>11628</b>				<b>335</b>			<b>63030</b>	<b>26077</b>				<b>7678</b>				<b>12818</b>				<b>16457</b>			<b>196391</b>	<b>163704</b>		
<b>Formation of land cover (+)</b>																																				
<b>LCF1 Urban land management</b>	<b>3819</b>	<b>2255</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>2148</b>	<b>1362</b>	<b>1067</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
LCF11 Urban development/ infilling	89	44	108	2148	1362	1067	305	0	0	111	27	73	12	91	4	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LCF12 Developed land recycling	3726	2211	108	2104	1328	1023	305																													



LAND & ECOSYSTEMS ACCOUNTS - BASIC ACCOUNT (CZECH REPUBLIC)

Land Cover Resource & Use Account - summary

(by Dominant Landscape Types)

Summary Account	A1	A2	B1	B11	B12	B13	B2	B21	B22	B23	C1	C11	C12	C13	C2	C21	C22	C23	C3	C31	C32	C33	TOTAL
	URBAN DENSE AREAS	DISPERSED URBAN AREAS	BROAD PATTERN INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE	LOWLAND BROAD PATTERN INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE	UPLAND BROAD PATTERN INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE	MOUNTAIN BROAD PATTERN INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE	COMPOSITE RURAL LANDSCAPE	LOWLAND COMPOSITE RURAL LANDSCAPE	UPLAND COMPOSITE RURAL LANDSCAPE	MOUNTAIN COMPOSITE RURAL LANDSCAPE	FORESTED LANDSCAPE	LOWLAND FORESTED LANDSCAPE	UPLAND FORESTED LANDSCAPE	MOUNTAIN FORESTED LANDSCAPE	OPEN SEMI-NATURAL OR NATURAL LANDSCAPE	LOWLAND OPEN SEMI-NATURAL OR NATURAL LANDSCAPE	UPLAND OPEN SEMI-NATURAL OR NATURAL LANDSCAPE	MOUNTAIN OPEN SEMI-NATURAL OR NATURAL LANDSCAPE	LANDSCAPE WITH NO DOMINANT LAND COVER CHARACTER	LOWLAND LANDSCAPE WITH NO DOMINANT LAND COVER CHARACTER	UPLAND LANDSCAPE WITH NO DOMINANT LAND COVER CHARACTER	MOUNTAIN LANDSCAPE WITH NO DOMINANT LAND COVER CHARACTER	
<b>Initial Surface</b>																							
1 Artificial surfaces	76559	42981	74667	17050	57617	0	601	0	386	215	44523	133	36337	8053	242	0	242	0	179313	11779	161087	6448	418887
2 Agricultural areas	227182	249324	1119159	196097	922961	100	6799	0	3517	3282	495663	149	339494	156020	6305	0	5581	724	2552972	79465	2342920	130587	4657404
2.1+2.2 Arable Land & Permanent Crops	184367	208979	1018519	180370	838049	100	2538	0	1770	768	300089	41	240528	59520	904	0	904	0	2002885	69607	1864282	68995	3718280
2.3+2.4 Pastures & Heterogeneous agricultural areas	42815	40345	100639	15727	84912	0	4262	0	1748	2514	195575	108	98966	96500	5401	0	4677	724	550087	9857	478638	61591	939123
3 Forests and semi-natural areas	105454	58606	252147	25224	226824	100	10997	0	3594	7403	764061	218	415048	348796	22051	0	18177	3874	1541600	30533	1307101	203966	2754918
3.1 Forests	97252	54731	243869	23882	219888	100	10496	0	3379	7117	717375	151	399941	317282	13032	0	9607	3425	1460368	27962	1251720	180686	2597122
3.2+3.3 Shrub and other semi-natural land	8203	3875	8279	1342	6936	0	502	0	215	286	46686	67	15107	31513	9020	0	8570	450	81232	2571	55381	23279	157796
4 Wetlands	62	77	956	742	215	0	8	0	8	0	5474	0	2321	3153	0	0	0	0	2570	443	1347	781	9148
5 Water bodies	2402	2250	5564	2637	2927	0	26	0	26	0	9792	0	5101	4691	0	0	0	0	27626	2567	24061	977	47660
<b>A - TOTAL INITIAL SURFACE - 1975</b>	<b>411658</b>	<b>353239</b>	<b>1452493</b>	<b>241750</b>	<b>1210544</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>18432</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7532</b>	<b>10900</b>	<b>1319514</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>798302</b>	<b>520712</b>	<b>28599</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24000</b>	<b>4599</b>	<b>4304081</b>	<b>124787</b>	<b>3836536</b>	<b>342758</b>	<b>7888016</b>
<b>Consumption of Land Cover Resource (Supply by Land Cover)</b>																							
1 Artificial surfaces	4662	778	901	237	664	0	0	0	0	0	1187	0	869	319	0	0	0	0	6073	591	5387	95	13602
2 Agricultural areas	6023	2712	16522	6483	10039	0	492	0	398	94	8027	12	4575	3440	176	0	163	13	29078	2455	24733	1890	63030
2.1+2.2 Arable Land & Permanent Crops	3716	1483	11051	4550	6501	0	0	0	0	0	2891	0	1881	1010	0	0	0	0	14614	1540	12441	633	33755
2.3+2.4 Pastures & Heterogeneous agricultural areas	2307	1229	5471	1933	3538	0	492	0	398	94	5136	12	2694	2431	176	0	163	13	14464	916	12292	1256	29275
3 Forests and semi-natural areas	7025	3082	13973	1812	12161	0	499	0	243	257	61005	43	25513	35448	2545	0	1029	1515	108264	3431	78453	26380	196391
3.1 Forests	3729	2046	12932	1581	11351	0	487	0	230	257	49750	0	21087	28664	2258	0	896	1362	92502	2777	68323	21402	163704
3.2+3.3 Shrub and other semi-natural land	3296	1036	1040	230	810	0	13	0	13	0	11254	43	4427	6784	287	0	133	154	15762	654	10130	4978	32688
4 Wetlands	38	74	701	670	31	0	0	0	0	0	441	0	65	376	0	0	0	0	616	443	121	52	1871
5 Water bodies	316	43	291	55	236	0	0	0	0	0	123	0	122	2	0	0	0	0	567	0	525	41	1339
<b>B - TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF LAND COVER RESOURCE</b>	<b>18064</b>	<b>6689</b>	<b>32388</b>	<b>9256</b>	<b>23131</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>70783</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>31143</b>	<b>39585</b>	<b>2721</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1192</b>	<b>1528</b>	<b>144597</b>	<b>6920</b>	<b>109220</b>	<b>28458</b>	<b>276233</b>
<b>Land Cover Flows resulting from Changes in the Uses of Land</b>																							
LCF1 Urban land management	2158	129	184	0	184	0	0	0	0	0	137	0	134	2	0	0	0	0	1211	150	1061	0	3819
LCF2 Urban sprawl	889	298	674	112	562	0	0	0	0	0	296	0	257	39	0	0	0	0	1499	68	1320	111	3656
LCF3 Extension of economic sites and infrastructures	4859	1979	1782	842	940	0	17	0	17	0	2351	0	2276	75	0	0	0	0	5946	737	5037	171	16933
LCF4 Agricultural rotation and intensification	1936	785	11833	4641	7191	0	442	0	381	61	5461	12	2566	2883	20	0	20	0	18856	1293	16444	1120	39332
LCF5 Conversion of land to agriculture	2052	578	2832	712	2120	0	111	0	11	99	4843	0	2531	2313	175	0	157	17	13442	547	11786	1109	24033
LCF6 Forests creation and management	3497	1772	11725	1005	10720	0	389	0	231	157	55263	43	21661	33559	2370	0	872	1498	94276	2049	67021	25206	169291
LCF7 Water body creation and management	405	592	1562	1202	360	0	0	0	0	0	659	0	555	104	0	0	0	0	2650	1315	1265	69	5868
LCF8 Changes of Land Cover due to natural and multiple causes	2268	557	1796	742	1054	0	33	0	33	1774	0	0	1165	609	156	0	143	13	6718	761	5285	672	13302
<b>C - TOTAL LAND COVER FLOWS 1975-1990</b>	<b>18064</b>	<b>6689</b>	<b>32388</b>	<b>9256</b>	<b>23131</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>70783</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>31143</b>	<b>39585</b>	<b>2721</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1192</b>	<b>1528</b>	<b>144597</b>	<b>6920</b>	<b>109220</b>	<b>28458</b>	<b>276233</b>
<b>D - Final Surface - 1990 (D = A-B+C)</b>	<b>411658</b>	<b>353239</b>	<b>1452493</b>	<b>241750</b>	<b>1210544</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>18432</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7532</b>	<b>10900</b>	<b>1319514</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>798302</b>	<b>520712</b>	<b>28599</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24000</b>	<b>4599</b>	<b>4304081</b>	<b>124787</b>	<b>3836536</b>	<b>342758</b>	<b>7888016</b>

LAND & ECOSYSTEMS ACCOUNTS - BASIC ACCOUNTS (CZECH REPUBLIC)

Land Cover Resource & Use Account - detailed  
(by Dominant Landscape Types)

Detailed Account	A1	A2	B1	B11	B12	B13	B2	B21	B22	B23	C1	C11	C12	C13	C2	C21	C22	C23	C3	C31	C32	C33	TOTAL
	URBAN DENSE AREAS	DISPERSED URBAN AREAS	BROAD PATTERN INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE	LOWLAND BROAD PATTERN INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE	UPLAND BROAD PATTERN INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE	MOUNTAIN BROAD PATTERN INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE	COMPOSITE RURAL LANDSCAPE	LOWLAND COMPOSITE RURAL LANDSCAPE	UPLAND COMPOSITE RURAL LANDSCAPE	MOUNTAIN COMPOSITE RURAL LANDSCAPE	FORESTED LANDSCAPE	LOWLAND FORESTED LANDSCAPE	UPLAND FORESTED LANDSCAPE	MOUNTAIN FORESTED LANDSCAPE	OPEN SEMI-NATURAL OR NATURAL LANDSCAPE	LOWLAND OPEN SEMI-NATURAL OR NATURAL LANDSCAPE	UPLAND OPEN SEMI-NATURAL OR NATURAL LANDSCAPE	MOUNTAIN OPEN SEMI-NATURAL OR NATURAL LANDSCAPE	LANDSCAPE WITH NO DOMINANT LAND COVER CHARACTER	LANDSCAPE WITH NO DOMINANT LAND COVER CHARACTER	LANDSCAPE WITH NO DOMINANT LAND COVER CHARACTER	LANDSCAPE WITH NO DOMINANT LAND COVER CHARACTER	
<b>Initial Surface</b>																							
<b>1 Artificial surfaces</b>	76559	42961	74667	17050	57617	0	601	0	386	215	44523	133	36337	8053	242	0	242	0	179313	17779	161087	6448	418887
1.1 Urban fabric	53223	33631	64909	14081	50918	0	563	0	338	215	35534	133	28257	7143	242	0	242	0	148840	8588	134524	5728	337130
1.2 Industrial, commercial and transport units	9872	5613	7501	2423	5077	0	0	0	0	0	4056	0	3630	436	0	0	0	0	14308	1791	12164	352	41359
1.3 Mines, dump and construction sites	10829	3153	1460	323	1137	0	0	0	0	0	3844	0	3502	342	0	0	0	0	12404	982	11123	299	31690
1.4 Artificial non-agricultural vegetated areas	2534	585	708	223	485	0	48	0	48	0	1080	0	949	132	0	0	0	0	3753	408	3275	70	8708
<b>2 Agricultural areas</b>	227182	249324	1119159	196097	922961	100	6799	0	3517	3282	495663	149	339494	156200	6305	0	5581	724	2552972	79465	2342920	130587	4657404
2.1 Arable Land	181774	207449	997051	171132	825819	100	2538	0	1770	768	299490	41	239964	58485	713	0	713	0	1982829	64834	1849210	68795	3671844
2.2 Permanent Crops	2593	1530	21469	9238	12231	0	0	0	0	0	599	0	563	35	190	0	190	0	20056	4773	15072	211	46437
2.3 Pastures	3823	1312	16389	2036	14353	0	1825	0	1115	709	75887	0	29981	45906	2616	0	2254	362	111215	1876	84298	25040	213066
2.4 Heterogeneous agricultural areas	38992	39033	84250	13691	70559	0	2437	0	632	1805	119887	108	88985	50594	2786	0	2423	363	438872	7981	394340	36551	726057
<b>3 Forests and semi-natural areas</b>	105454	58606	252147	25224	226824	100	10997	0	3594	7403	764061	218	415048	348795	22051	0	18177	3874	1541600	30533	1307101	203966	2754918
3.1 Forests	97252	54731	243869	23882	219889	100	10496	0	3379	7117	717375	151	399941	317822	13032	0	9607	3425	1460368	27862	1251720	180686	2597122
3.2 Shrub and/or herbaceous vegetation associations	8085	3875	8218	1282	6936	0	502	0	215	286	46042	67	15107	30868	9020	0	8570	450	80812	2571	55087	23153	156553
3.3 Open spaces with little or no vegetation	118	0	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	644	0	644	0	0	0	0	0	421	0	294	127	1243
<b>4 Wetlands</b>	62	77	956	742	215	0	8	0	8	0	5474	0	2321	3153	0	0	0	0	2570	443	1347	781	9148
4.1 Inland wetlands	62	77	956	742	215	0	8	0	8	0	5474	0	2321	3153	0	0	0	0	2570	443	1347	781	9148
4.2 Coastal wetlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>5 Water bodies</b>	2402	2250	5564	2637	2927	0	26	0	26	0	9792	0	5101	4691	0	0	0	0	27626	2567	24081	977	47660
5.1 Inland waters	2402	2250	5564	2637	2927	0	26	0	26	0	9792	0	5101	4691	0	0	0	0	27626	2567	24081	977	47660
5.2 Coastal waters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>A - TOTAL INITIAL SURFACE - 1973</b>	<b>411658</b>	<b>353239</b>	<b>1452493</b>	<b>241750</b>	<b>1210544</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>18432</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7532</b>	<b>10900</b>	<b>1319514</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>798302</b>	<b>520712</b>	<b>28599</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24000</b>	<b>4599</b>	<b>4304081</b>	<b>124787</b>	<b>3836536</b>	<b>342758</b>	<b>7888016</b>
<b>Consumption of Land Cover Resource (Supply by Land Cover)</b>																							
<b>1 Artificial surfaces</b>	4662	778	901	237	664	0	0	0	0	0	1187	0	869	319	0	0	0	0	6073	591	5387	95	13602
1.1 Urban fabric	176	77	263	43	172	0	0	0	0	0	177	0	110	67	0	0	0	0	690	10	663	16	1383
1.2 Industrial, commercial and transport units	150	3	33	28	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	68	10	57	256	256
1.3 Mines, dump and construction sites	4229	698	606	166	439	0	0	0	0	0	976	0	727	249	0	0	0	0	5119	556	4485	78	11628
1.4 Artificial non-agricultural vegetated areas	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	196	15	182	335	335
<b>2 Agricultural areas</b>	6023	2712	16522	6483	10039	0	492	0	398	94	8027	12	4575	3440	178	0	163	13	29078	2455	24733	1890	63030
2.1 Arable Land	3053	1146	6958	2574	4384	0	0	0	0	0	2891	0	1881	1010	0	0	0	0	12028	1320	10075	633	26077
2.2 Permanent Crops	663	336	4093	1976	2118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2586	220	2366	7678	7678
2.3 Pastures	289	82	1882	739	1143	0	428	0	381	47	2936	0	1243	1694	101	0	101	0	7101	364	6045	692	12818
2.4 Heterogeneous agricultural areas	2018	1148	3590	1195	2395	0	64	0	17	47	2199	12	1451	737	75	0	82	13	7363	552	6247	565	16457
<b>3 Forests and semi-natural areas</b>	7025	3082	13973	1812	12161	0	499	0	243	257	61005	43	25313	35448	2545	0	1029	1515	108264	3431	78453	26380	196397
3.1 Forests	3729	2046	12932	1581	11351	0	487	0	230	257	49750	43	21087	28964	2258	0	896	1362	92502	2777	68323	21402	163704
3.2 Shrub and/or herbaceous vegetation associations	3296	1036	1040	230	810	0	13	0	13	0	11154	0	4427	6685	287	0	133	154	15667	854	10035	4978	32494
3.3 Open spaces with little or no vegetation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	94	194	194
<b>4 Wetlands</b>	38	74	701	670	31	0	0	0	0	0	441	0	65	378	0	0	0	0	616	443	121	52	1871
4.1 Inland wetlands	38	74	701	670	31	0	0	0	0	0	441	0	65	378	0	0	0	0	616	443	121	52	1871
4.2 Coastal wetlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>5 Water bodies</b>	316	43	291	55	236	0	0	0	0	0	123	0	122	2	0	0	0	0	567	0	525	41	1339
5.1 Inland waters	316	43	291	55	236	0	0	0	0	0	123	0	122	2	0	0	0	0	567	0	525	41	1339
5.2 Coastal waters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>B - TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF LAND COVER RESOURCE</b>	<b>18064</b>	<b>6689</b>	<b>32388</b>	<b>9256</b>	<b>23131</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>70783</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>31143</b>	<b>39585</b>	<b>2721</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1192</b>	<b>1528</b>	<b>144597</b>	<b>6920</b>	<b>109220</b>	<b>28458</b>	<b>276233</b>
<b>Land Cover Flows resulting from Changes in the Uses of Land</b>																							
<b>LCF1 Urban land management</b>	2158	129	184	0	184	0	0	0	0	0	137	0	134	2	0	0	0	0	1211	150	1061	0	3819
LCF11 Urban development/ infilling	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	15	9	80	80
LCF12 Developed land recycling	2093	129	184	0	184	0	0	0	0	0	137	0	134	2	0	0	0	0	1184	131	1053	0	3720
LCF13 Development of green urban areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4
<b>LCF2 Urban sprawl</b>	889	298	674	112	562	0	0	0	0	0	296	0	257	39	0	0	0	0	1499	68	1320	111	3656
LCF21 Urban continuous sprawl	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	39	39	48	48
LCF22 Urban diffuse sprawl	880	298	674	112	562	0	0	0	0	0	296	0	257	39	0	0	0	0	1460	68	1281	111	3608
<b>LCF3 Extension of economic sites and infrastructures</b>	4859	1979	1782	842	940	0	17	0	17	0	2351	0	2276	75	0	0	0	0	5946	737	5037	171	16933
LCF31 Extension of industrial & commercial sites	431	93	286	167	322	119	0	0	0	0	322	0	322	0	0	0	0	0	603	83	515	5	1736
LCF32 Extension of transport networks	74	0	145	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	151	48	102	0	415
LCF33 Extension of harbours	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LCF34 Extension of airports	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
LCF35 Extension of mines and quarrying areas	2578	585	872	432	439	0	0	0	0	0	1080	0	1080	0	0	0	0	0	2812	501	2232	79	7927
LCF36 Extension of dumpsites	1270	1163	140	65	74	0	0	0	0	0	595	0	591	4	0	0	0	0	1423	105	1304	14	4591
LCF37 Construction	387	120	297	0	297	0	0	0	0	0	279	0	288	71	0	0	0	0	837	837	837		

LAND & ECOSYSTEMS ACCOUNTS - BASIC ACCOUNTS (CZECH REPUBLIC - REGIONS)

Account of Land Cover Changes  
(by Regions)

Land Cover (Corine Land Cover level 2)	South Bohemia				South Moravia				Prague				North Bohemia				North Moravia				Central Bohemia				East Bohemia				West Bohemia				TOTAL					
	1975	(+)	(-)	1990	1975	(+)	(-)	1990	1975	(+)	(-)	1990	1975	(+)	(-)	1990	1975	(+)	(-)	1990	1975	(+)	(-)	1990	1975	(+)	(-)	1990	1975	(+)	(-)	1990	1975	(+)	(-)	1990	Net Changes	1990
<b>1. Artificial surfaces</b>	<b>30773</b>	<b>1495</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>31739</b>	<b>80046</b>	<b>2288</b>	<b>1564</b>	<b>80770</b>	<b>33399</b>	<b>2384</b>	<b>1668</b>	<b>34095</b>	<b>57840</b>	<b>8930</b>	<b>6061</b>	<b>60708</b>	<b>79362</b>	<b>1893</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>80565</b>	<b>47202</b>	<b>1726</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>48286</b>	<b>51272</b>	<b>1102</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>51647</b>	<b>38993</b>	<b>4617</b>	<b>1727</b>	<b>41883</b>	<b>418887</b>	<b>24406</b>	<b>13602</b>	<b>10807</b>	<b>429694</b>	
11 Urban fabric	25637	473	57	26053	69712	1073	424	70360	25284	1558	86	26754	35062	663	90	35534	67928	577	183	68322	38788	304	213	38878	46170	504	156	46539	28550	840	173	29217	337130	5911	1383	4528	341658	
12 Industrial, commercial and transport units	3439	61	38	3462	6606	433	166	6879	4220	228	23	4423	6631	1092	20	7704	8164	577	1	8740	5771	792	7	6556	3074	108	8	3173	3454	272		3728	41359	3560	256	3304	44664	
13 Mines, dump and construction sites	1011	965	386	1590	1787	622	930	1479	1781	592	1409	953	15487	7183	5951	16719	2628	722	495	2854	1452	630	393	1689	1523	341	535	1325	6021	3504	1528	7997	31690	14550	11629	2922	34612	
14 Artificial non-agricultural vegetated areas	687		53	634	1941	160	50	2052	2115		150	1965	660	91		751	641	0		648	1191		28	1162	505	128	28	606	966	26	943	8708	381	339	52	8760		
<b>2. Agricultural areas</b>	<b>658976</b>	<b>8395</b>	<b>8317</b>	<b>659055</b>	<b>959163</b>	<b>13447</b>	<b>12820</b>	<b>959790</b>	<b>99194</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>1196</b>	<b>98476</b>	<b>417675</b>	<b>17029</b>	<b>16897</b>	<b>417807</b>	<b>587951</b>	<b>7168</b>	<b>6205</b>	<b>588914</b>	<b>646600</b>	<b>5119</b>	<b>5536</b>	<b>646183</b>	<b>711644</b>	<b>6208</b>	<b>5777</b>	<b>712074</b>	<b>576200</b>	<b>8108</b>	<b>6282</b>	<b>578025</b>	<b>4657404</b>	<b>65951</b>	<b>63030</b>	<b>2921</b>	<b>4660325</b>	
21 Arable Land	487416	3280	3894	486802	810719	7676	4303	814092	86788	281	681	86388	293895	8771	7430	295236	425281	2845	2284	425846	553633	2066	3422	552277	574310	3287	1890	575706	439803	3536	2173	441166	3671844	31748	26077	5669	3677513	
22 Permanent Crops	1373			1373	23314	2590	2969	22944	412	29	1	438	10470	3028	3428	10068	1680	211	495	1395	5995	1739	458	7278	2704	472	330	2846	489	131	619	46437	8203	7679	524	46961		
23 Pastures	77146	3540	2938	77750	17249	623	2415	15457	463	75	49	490	26251	1515	1508	26259	19237	1310	1602	18945	7868	563	156	8273	23277	1216	1963	22530	41572	2036	2186	41423	213066	10867	12818	-1932	211135	
24 Heterogeneous agricultural areas	93039	1588	1485	93120	107881	2591	3133	107298	11530	98	485	11161	87059	3718	4531	86244	141753	2799	1824	142728	79105	751	1508	78355	113353	1233	1593	110993	94337	2405	1925	94817	726057	15118	16457	-1341	724716	
<b>3. Forest and semi-natural areas</b>	<b>422760</b>	<b>28916</b>	<b>30570</b>	<b>421100</b>	<b>456100</b>	<b>17250</b>	<b>21091</b>	<b>452349</b>	<b>32381</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>32393</b>	<b>296936</b>	<b>45117</b>	<b>48717</b>	<b>293337</b>	<b>435711</b>	<b>21142</b>	<b>23743</b>	<b>433111</b>	<b>284794</b>	<b>14451</b>	<b>15132</b>	<b>284113</b>	<b>358584</b>	<b>15425</b>	<b>16395</b>	<b>357615</b>	<b>467651</b>	<b>35856</b>	<b>40425</b>	<b>463082</b>	<b>2754918</b>	<b>178573</b>	<b>196391</b>	<b>-17818</b>	<b>2737099</b>	
31 Forests	409623	2658	28500	383781	440213	1473	19793	421893	31642	352	171	31823	260428	7019	37315	230133	403813	7215	16722	394305	278821	1899	13911	264898	346242	4974	12126	339090	428340	3656	35265	396731	2597122	29237	163704	-134467	2462655	
32 Shrub and/or herbaceous vegetation associations	13137	26252	2069	37319	15509	16707	1207	30009	738	89	239	569	36599	38017	11402	63122	31129	13855	6826	38158	7973	12563	1321	19215	12246	10481	4269	18427	39311	32200	5160	66351	156553	149113	32494	116819	273172	
33 Open spaces with little or no vegetation					378	73		448						81		81	769	73	194	647				97										1243	223	194	29	1273
<b>4. Wetlands</b>	<b>4541</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>4484</b>	<b>1298</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1259</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1716</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1825</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>1225</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>9148</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>1871</b>	<b>-1632</b>	<b>7516</b>		
41 Inland wetlands	4541	36	92	4484	1298		1259	40				1716	182	73	1825	26			26	73		26	47	267		66	201	1225	21	355	891	9148	239	1871	-1632	7516		
42 Coastal wetlands																																		0	0	0	0	
<b>5. Water bodies</b>	<b>18933</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>19606</b>	<b>5809</b>	<b>3761</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>9466</b>	<b>1421</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1431</b>	<b>5282</b>	<b>1019</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>5773</b>	<b>3288</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>3723</b>	<b>6076</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>6115</b>	<b>3094</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>3325</b>	<b>3757</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3944</b>	<b>47660</b>	<b>7063</b>	<b>1339</b>	<b>5723</b>	<b>53383</b>	
51 Inland waters	18933	948	275	19606	5809	3761	104	9466	1421	23	13	1431	5282	1019	528	5773	3288	493	58	3723	6076	218	175	6115	3094	382	151	3325	3757	219	32	3944	47660	7063	1339	5723	53383	
52 Coastal waters																																		0	0	0	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1135984</b>	<b>39787</b>	<b>39787</b>	<b>1135984</b>	<b>1502416</b>	<b>36747</b>	<b>36747</b>	<b>1502416</b>	<b>166395</b>	<b>3288</b>	<b>3286</b>	<b>166395</b>	<b>779449</b>	<b>72276</b>	<b>72276</b>	<b>779449</b>	<b>1106338</b>	<b>30886</b>	<b>30886</b>	<b>1106338</b>	<b>984745</b>	<b>21514</b>	<b>21514</b>	<b>984745</b>	<b>1124862</b>	<b>23117</b>	<b>23117</b>	<b>1124862</b>	<b>1087826</b>	<b>48821</b>	<b>48821</b>	<b>1087826</b>	<b>7888016</b>	<b>276233</b>	<b>276233</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7888016</b>	



LAND & ECOSYSTEMS ACCOUNTS - BASIC ACCOUNTS (CZECH REPUBLIC - REGIONS)

Land Cover Resource & Use Account - summary  
(by Regions)

Summary Account	South Bohemia	South Moravia	Prague	North Bohemia	North Moravia	Central Bohemia	East Bohemia	West Bohemia	TOTAL
<b>Initial Surface</b>									
1 Artificial surfaces	30773	80046	33399	57840	79362	47202	51272	38993	418887
2 Agricultural areas	658976	959163	99194	417675	587951	646600	711644	576200	4657404
2.1+2.2 Arable Land & Permanent Crops	488789	834032	87201	304365	426961	559627	577014	440291	3718280
2.3+2.4 Pastures & Heterogeneous agricultural areas	170188	125130	11993	113310	160990	86972	134631	135909	939123
3 Forests and semi-natural areas	422760	456100	32381	296936	435711	284794	358584	467651	2754918
3.1 Forests	409623	440213	31642	260428	403813	276821	346242	428340	2597122
3.2+3.3 Shrub and other semi-natural land	13137	15887	739	36509	31898	7973	12342	39311	157796
4 Wetlands	4541	1298	0	1716	26	73	267	1225	9148
5 Water bodies	18933	5809	1421	5282	3288	6076	3094	3757	47660
<b>A - TOTAL INITIAL SURFACE - 1975</b>	<b>1135984</b>	<b>1502416</b>	<b>166395</b>	<b>779449</b>	<b>1106338</b>	<b>984745</b>	<b>1124862</b>	<b>1087826</b>	<b>7888016</b>
<b>Consumption of Land Cover Resource (Supply by Land Cover)</b>									
1 Artificial surfaces	533	1564	1668	6061	680	641	727	1727	13602
2 Agricultural areas	658976	12820	1196	16897	6205	5536	5777	6282	63030
2.1+2.2 Arable Land & Permanent Crops	488789	7271	682	10858	2779	3877	2221	2173	33755
2.3+2.4 Pastures & Heterogeneous agricultural areas	170188	5548	514	6039	3426	1658	3557	4110	29275
3 Forests and semi-natural areas	422760	21001	409	48717	23743	15132	16395	40425	196391
3.1 Forests	409623	19793	171	37315	16722	13811	12126	35265	163704
3.2+3.3 Shrub and other semi-natural land	13137	1207	239	11402	7020	1321	4269	5160	32688
4 Wetlands	92	1259	0	73	0	26	66	355	1871
5 Water bodies	275	104	13	528	58	179	151	32	1339
<b>B - TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF LAND COVER RESOURCE</b>	<b>1082637</b>	<b>36747</b>	<b>3286</b>	<b>72276</b>	<b>30686</b>	<b>21514</b>	<b>23117</b>	<b>48821</b>	<b>276233</b>
<b>Land Cover Flows resulting from Changes in the Uses of Land</b>									
LCF1 Urban land management	72	693	1312	734	252	134	218	404	3819
LCF2 Urban sprawl	441	624	414	482	496	301	333	565	3656
LCF3 Extension of economic sites and infrastructures	986	971	638	7713	1136	1291	551	3648	16933
LCF4 Agricultural rotation and intensification	5962	8960	150	10270	3167	3469	3981	3373	39332
LCF5 Conversion of land to agriculture	2262	4048	320	5968	3367	1427	2057	4586	24033
LCF6 Forests creation and management	28456	16893	365	40103	20476	13964	14883	34150	169291
LCF7 Water body creation and management	920	2692	6	1019	493	192	327	219	5868
LCF8 Changes of Land Cover due to natural and multiple causes	688	1867	81	5987	1299	737	767	1876	13302
<b>C - TOTAL LAND COVER FLOWS 1975-1990</b>	<b>39787</b>	<b>36747</b>	<b>3286</b>	<b>72276</b>	<b>30686</b>	<b>21514</b>	<b>23117</b>	<b>48821</b>	<b>276233</b>
<b>D - Final Surface - 1990 (D = A-B+C)</b>	<b>93134</b>	<b>1502416</b>	<b>166395</b>	<b>779449</b>	<b>1106338</b>	<b>984745</b>	<b>1124862</b>	<b>1087826</b>	<b>7888016</b>



## **ANNEX 4: Basic Accounts for the 4 CEE countries**

LAND & ECOSYSTEMS ACCOUNTS - BASIC ACCOUNTS (4 CEEC)

Matrix Of Land Cover Changes 1975-1990; CLC Level2/Level 3

FINAL YEAR \ OPENING YEAR	CLC Level 2/Level 3																												TOTAL OPENING YEAR -1975	Increase (+)	Decrease (-)	Net Changes 1975-1990	TOTAL FINAL YEAR -1990											
	111	112	121	122	123	124	131	132	133	141	142	211	212	213	221	222	223	231	241	242	243	244	311	312	313	321	322	323						324	331	332	333	334	335	411	412	421	422	423
11	Urban fabric	21139	2143942	1584	152	0	19	12	99	95	93	24	2321	0	435	282	302	156	1290	1847	554	429	108	747	15	78	129	9	208	142	658	2176868	31864	11788	20077	2196945								
12	Industrial, commercial and transport units	109	1183	185621	9305	1382	16866	163	0	73	2078	185	16	141	113	490	225	72	91	78	129	274	0	33	83	64	74	218848	21623	5673	15850	234698												
13	Mines, dump and construction sites	3361	1454	289	37	29718	16718	4172	92	2510	122	77	509	48	1125	257	258	148	133	4245	25	97	61	245	1776	6	67482	34997	16873	18124	85606													
14	Artificial non-agricultural vegetated areas	0	116	34	12	10686	33913	26	20	50	32	52	2	0	39	3875	1891	164	161	35	86	45208	1231	629	602	45811																		
21	Arable Land	85	12149	7797	720	721	7139	1784	4013	32	135	18636684	43790	48780	25442	66107	7482	241412	83816	22639	1991	1379	51312	631	7220	1891	164	161	3875	327104	611656	-284582	19007558											
22	Permanent Crops	17	973	354	11	39	0	91	34463	408432	422390	435	1125	4738	5200	1809	51	27	2878	129	338	127	43	93	115	34	1	884912	94570	53000	41480	926392												
23	Pastures	588	391	8	5	564	222	47574	56	404	162	1532410	124	2215	57735	4431	585	400	4275	7	4000	537	30	1482	21	221	4451	1662897	163249	130487	32763	1695659												
24	Heterogeneous agricultural areas	49	5811	1772	193	26	0	1436	1013	819	37	211	69174	1	3605	4346	45975	93139	711282	3032747	14553	2305	3035	17172	1093	4607	274	428	102	594	331	3710	4019844	625555	162676	342879	4362723							
31	Forests	24	3040	2005	163	51	30	4893	868	3236	55	261	45276	31	1449	1576	14048	252	2776	45354	6680764	3591566	2155349	86518	15329	384763	1060	1533	319	46	2594	70	2208	4658	13052164	272642	624485	-351843	12700321					
32	Shrub and/or herbaceous vegetation associations	6	2904	1681	248	40	3405	2445	679	82	102	62578	266	4980	2206	25191	914	6873	53756	100978	57880	37464	2220413	214936	569637	2912	2080	2746	65	6669	47	1601	9484	30	9	3395367	600286	390320	208906	3605332				
33	Open spaces with little or no vegetation	20	434	179	106	235	46	78	2907	88	94	127	40	361	1552	788	206	131	4216	277	1049	35754	19064	19574	761	907	3347	36	194	92571	19884	18179	1705	94276										
41	Inland wetlands	180	392	0	4	19	65	142	44095	154	114	32	7894	371	250	988	12035	368	13	3933	7	1240	902	65	308500	5295	506	23490	948	196	412196	32699	98401	-65702	346493									
42	Coastal wetlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
51	Inland waters	798	587	277	98	529	94	659	40	66	13566	1	120	29	2470	63	425	2300	7103	336	56	1588	137	1876	3877	4	9	14942	122573	264041	860	0	439527	71271	52913	18358	457885							
52	Coastal waters	19	9	86	10	2	18	28	5	28	469740	456652	0	1695659	103790	972232	3286701	0	6846013	3656118	2198189	2393345	232624	0	979364	47704	23454	23007	111	0	1164	400	63854	16822	82666	2283	1990	293	82959					
		21451	2175494	203861	11461	1740	17636	48163	23355	14088	11006	34805	18963258	0	44299	469740	456652	0	1695659	103790	972232	3286701	0	6846013	3656118	2198189	2393345	232624	0	979364	47704	23454	23007	111	0	1164	400	63854	16822	82666	2199158	2199158	0	45842658



LAND & ECOSYSTEMS ACCOUNTS - BASIC ACCOUNTS (4 CEEC)

Account of Formation of Land Cover - summary

Consumption of land cover								Land cover flows	Formation of land cover								
1	2.1+2.2	2.3+2.4	3.1	3.2+3.3	4	5	Total		1	2.1+2.2	2.3+2.4	3.1	3.2+3.3	4	5	Total	
Artificial surfaces	Arable land & Permanent crops	Pastures & Mixed agricultural areas	Forests	Shrub and other semi-natural land	Wetlands	Water bodies	Total		Artificial surfaces	Arable land & Permanent crops	Pastures & Mixed agricultural areas	Forests	Shrub and other semi-natural land	Wetlands	Water bodies	Total	
9001	32	37	55	82	0	40	9247	LCF1	Urban land management	9247	0	0	0	0	0	0	9247
0	13224	6446	3064	3365	180	817	27095	LCF2	Urban sprawl	27095	0	0	0	0	0	0	27095
0	22805	6661	11506	9244	621	2436	53273	LCF3	Extension of economic sites and infrastructures	53273	0	0	0	0	0	0	53273
0	429994	173637	0	0	0	0	603631	LCF4	Agricultural rotation and intensification	0	234007	369624	0	0	0	0	603631
14493	0	0	110762	161935	53898	19007	360096	LCF5	Conversion of land to agriculture	0	187667	172429	0	0	0	0	360096
2080	27897	0	489522	197446	12416	7495	736856	LCF6	Forests creation and management	0	0	247333	489522	0	0	0	736856
1861	11089	8161	4658	12831	0	0	38600	LCF7	Water body creation and management	0	0	0	0	0	38600	38600	
7527	159705	118220	4918	23598	31286	25108	370361	LCF8	Changes of land cover due to natural and multiple causes	0	0	146751	25309	130648	32699	34954	370361
<b>34962</b>	<b>664746</b>	<b>313162</b>	<b>624485</b>	<b>408499</b>	<b>98401</b>	<b>54903</b>	<b>2199158</b>	<b>Sub/Total Flows</b>		<b>89615</b>	<b>421674</b>	<b>688804</b>	<b>272642</b>	<b>620170</b>	<b>32699</b>	<b>73554</b>	<b>2199158</b>
<b>54653</b>	<b>-243072</b>	<b>375642</b>	<b>-351843</b>	<b>211671</b>	<b>-65702</b>	<b>18651</b>		<b>Net Formation of Land Cover</b>									
<b>89615</b>	<b>421674</b>	<b>688804</b>	<b>272642</b>	<b>620170</b>	<b>32699</b>	<b>73554</b>	<b>2199158</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>89615</b>	<b>421674</b>	<b>688804</b>	<b>272642</b>	<b>620170</b>	<b>32699</b>	<b>73554</b>	<b>2199158</b>

<b>Land Cover stock 1975</b>	<b>2508406</b>	<b>20177021</b>	<b>5682740</b>	<b>13052164</b>	<b>3487938</b>	<b>412196</b>	<b>522193</b>	<b>45842658</b>
<b>Net Formation of Land Cover</b>	<b>54653</b>	<b>-243072</b>	<b>375642</b>	<b>-351843</b>	<b>211671</b>	<b>-65702</b>	<b>18651</b>	
<b>Land Cover stock 1990</b>	<b>2563059</b>	<b>19933950</b>	<b>6058382</b>	<b>12700321</b>	<b>3699609</b>	<b>346493</b>	<b>540844</b>	<b>45842658</b>















LAND & ECOSYSTEMS ACCOUNTS - BASIC ACCOUNTS (HUNGARY)

Account of Formation of Land Cover - summary

Consumption of land cover								Land cover flows	Formation of land cover															
1	2.1+2.2	2.3+2.4	3.1	3.2+3.3	4	5	Total		1	2.1+2.2	2.3+2.4	3.1	3.2+3.3	4	5	Total								
Artificial surfaces	Arable land & Permanent crops	Pastures & Mixed agricultural areas	Forests	Shrub and other semi-natural land	Wetlands	Water bodies		Artificial surfaces	Arable land & Permanent crops	Pastures & Mixed agricultural areas	Forests	Shrub and other semi-natural land	Wetlands	Water bodies										
11	23	0	0	0	0	0	35	LCF1	Urban land management	35	0	0	0	0	0	35								
0	1376	320	268	16	0	0	1979	LCF2	Urban sprawl	1979	0	0	0	0	0	1979								
0	5241	580	1286	220	0	91	7417	LCF3	Extension of economic sites and infrastructures	7417	0	0	0	0	0	7417								
0	28809	10257	0	0	0	0	39066	LCF4	Agricultural rotation and intensification	0	20351	18715	0	0	0	39066								
283	0	0	32119	1523	574	1008	35507	LCF5	Conversion of land to agriculture	0	22011	13496	0	0	0	35507								
73	9084	0	34576	29874	155	679	74440	LCF6	Forests creation and management	0	0	0	39864	34576	0	74440								
31	1981	1451	549	90	0	0	4102	LCF7	Water body creation and management	0	0	0	0	0	4102	4102								
51	3018	4924	388	134	7969	1388	17872	LCF8	Changes of land cover due to natural and multiple causes	0	0	977	2893	3959	1556	8487	17872							
<b>449</b>	<b>49532</b>	<b>17532</b>	<b>69186</b>	<b>31856</b>	<b>8699</b>	<b>3166</b>	<b>180419</b>	<b>Sub/Total Flows</b>								<b>9431</b>	<b>42362</b>	<b>33188</b>	<b>42758</b>	<b>38535</b>	<b>1556</b>	<b>12589</b>	<b>180419</b>	
<b>8982</b>	<b>-7170</b>	<b>15657</b>	<b>-26428</b>	<b>6679</b>	<b>-7143</b>	<b>9423</b>		<b>Net Formation of Land Cover</b>																
<b>9431</b>	<b>42362</b>	<b>33188</b>	<b>42758</b>	<b>38535</b>	<b>1556</b>	<b>12589</b>	<b>180419</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>								<b>9431</b>	<b>42362</b>	<b>33188</b>	<b>42758</b>	<b>38535</b>	<b>1556</b>	<b>12589</b>	<b>180419</b>	

<b>Land Cover stock 1975</b>	<b>532651</b>	<b>5506402</b>	<b>1130961</b>	<b>1696580</b>	<b>221733</b>	<b>75591</b>	<b>135609</b>	<b>9299527</b>
<b>Net Formation of Land Cover</b>	<b>8982</b>	<b>-7170</b>	<b>15657</b>	<b>-26428</b>	<b>6679</b>	<b>-7143</b>	<b>9423</b>	
<b>Land Cover stock 1990</b>	<b>541634</b>	<b>5499232</b>	<b>1146617</b>	<b>1670152</b>	<b>228412</b>	<b>68448</b>	<b>145032</b>	<b>9299527</b>





LAND & ECOSYSTEMS ACCOUNTS - BASIC ACCOUNTS (HUNGARY)

Land Cover Resource & Use Account - summary  
(by Dominant Landscape Types)

Summary Account	A1	A2	B1	B11	B12	B13	B2	B21	B22	B23	C1	C11	C12	C13	C2	C21	C22	C23	C3	C31	C32	C33	TOTAL
	URBAN DENSE AREAS	DISPERSED URBAN AREAS	BROAD PATTERN INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE	LOWLAND BROAD PATTERN INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE	UPLAND BROAD PATTERN INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE	MOUNTAIN BROAD PATTERN INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE	COMPOSITE RURAL LANDSCAPE	LOWLAND COMPOSITE RURAL LANDSCAPE	UPLAND COMPOSITE RURAL LANDSCAPE	MOUNTAIN COMPOSITE RURAL LANDSCAPE	FORESTED LANDSCAPE	LOWLAND FORESTED LANDSCAPE	UPLAND FORESTED LANDSCAPE	MOUNTAIN FORESTED LANDSCAPE	OPEN SEMI-NATURAL OR NATURAL LANDSCAPE	LOWLAND OPEN SEMI-NATURAL OR NATURAL LANDSCAPE	UPLAND OPEN SEMI-NATURAL OR NATURAL LANDSCAPE	MOUNTAIN OPEN SEMI-NATURAL OR NATURAL LANDSCAPE	LANDSCAPE WITH NO DOMINANT LAND COVER CHARACTER	LOWLAND LANDSCAPE WITH NO DOMINANT LAND COVER CHARACTER	UPLAND LANDSCAPE WITH NO DOMINANT LAND COVER CHARACTER	MOUNTAIN LANDSCAPE WITH NO DOMINANT LAND COVER CHARACTER	
<b>Initial Surface</b>																							
1 Artificial surfaces	111339	34643	209615	206658	2957	0	6583	6554	29	0	7977	493	7484	0	9543	9442	101	0	152951	113397	39554	0	532651
2 Agricultural areas	364161	289771	3526889	3487901	38988	0	196143	195772	371	0	54913	4587	50326	0	128803	125974	2829	0	2076682	1595863	480819	0	6637362
2.1+2.2 Arable Land & Permanent Crops	286889	255256	3104536	3070257	34280	0	114482	114138	344	0	35379	3452	31927	0	100414	98226	2188	0	1609445	1255986	353459	0	5506402
2.3+2.4 Pastures & Heterogeneous agricultural areas	77273	34515	422352	417644	4708	0	81661	81634	27	0	19534	1134	18399	0	28390	27749	641	0	467237	339877	127360	0	1130961
3 Forests and semi-natural areas	146466	38050	339629	319893	19736	0	58499	58499	0	0	162655	3871	158329	455	83248	81778	1470	0	1089768	578402	511365	0	1918313
3.1 Forests	139588	35258	303614	284248	19366	0	34320	34320	0	0	156640	3547	152643	450	18685	17300	1386	0	1008475	519847	488628	0	1696580
3.2+3.3 Shrub and other semi-natural land	6877	2792	36015	35645	370	0	24179	24179	0	0	6015	324	5686	5	64562	64478	84	0	81293	58555	22737	0	221733
4 Wetlands	3503	3995	19217	19171	47	0	5268	5268	0	0	0	0	0	0	17764	17764	0	0	25845	25012	834	0	75591
5 Water bodies	15712	36648	34211	34211	0	0	291	291	0	0	644	365	279	0	29453	29453	0	0	18651	17992	659	0	135609
<b>A - TOTAL INITIAL SURFACE - 1975</b>	<b>641181</b>	<b>403106</b>	<b>4129561</b>	<b>4067834</b>	<b>61727</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>266783</b>	<b>266383</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>226188</b>	<b>9316</b>	<b>216417</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>268811</b>	<b>264411</b>	<b>4400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3363897</b>	<b>2330666</b>	<b>1033232</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9299527</b>
<b>Consumption of Land Cover Resource (Supply by Land Cover)</b>																							
1 Artificial surfaces	158	37	109	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	135	94	40	0	449
2 Agricultural areas	6016	3237	32162	31957	206	0	1920	1920	0	0	715	114	600	0	1108	1072	36	0	21906	17942	3964	0	67064
2.1+2.2 Arable Land & Permanent Crops	4892	2550	24412	24249	163	0	880	880	0	0	653	114	539	0	898	863	36	0	15257	12562	2695	0	49532
2.3+2.4 Pastures & Heterogeneous agricultural areas	1134	687	7751	7708	43	0	1040	1040	0	0	62	0	62	0	210	210	0	0	6649	5380	1269	0	17532
3 Forests and semi-natural areas	5470	2530	27097	26606	491	0	9333	9333	0	0	2146	33	2109	5	733	669	64	0	53732	39969	13763	0	101042
3.1 Forests	4875	1849	19056	18691	365	0	4287	4287	0	0	1806	33	1774	0	601	536	64	0	36712	25354	11359	0	69186
3.2+3.3 Shrub and other semi-natural land	595	681	8041	7915	126	0	5047	5047	0	0	340	0	335	5	132	132	0	0	17020	14616	2404	0	31856
4 Wetlands	298	568	3517	3470	46	0	176	176	0	0	0	0	0	0	352	352	0	0	3787	3688	99	0	8699
5 Water bodies	140	180	1597	1597	0	0	99	99	0	0	54	0	54	0	75	75	0	0	1021	1014	7	0	3166
<b>B - TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF LAND COVER RESOURCE</b>	<b>12083</b>	<b>6552</b>	<b>64482</b>	<b>63739</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11528</b>	<b>11528</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2925</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>2774</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2268</b>	<b>2168</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80581</b>	<b>62708</b>	<b>17873</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>180419</b>
<b>Land Cover Flows resulting from Changes in the Uses of Land</b>																							
LCF1 Urban land management	11	0	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
LCF2 Urban sprawl	472	198	807	807	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	457	399	58	0	1979
LCF3 Extension of economic sites and infrastructures	2930	445	1154	1153	1	0	0	0	0	0	408	0	408	0	16	16	0	0	2463	1548	916	0	7417
LCF4 Agricultural rotation and intensification	2099	1106	20748	20563	184	0	530	530	0	0	311	0	311	0	509	474	36	0	13764	11449	2315	0	39066
LCF5 Conversion of land to agriculture	2108	1567	9492	9302	190	0	1900	1900	0	0	839	0	839	0	487	468	18	0	19115	13405	5710	0	35507
LCF6 Forests creation and management	3355	1466	22496	22196	300	0	8095	8095	0	0	1041	33	1003	5	396	350	46	0	37592	29604	7988	0	74440
LCF7 Water body creation and management	521	518	1690	1690	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	76	0	67	67	0	0	1230	1054	175	0	4102
LCF8 Changes of Land Cover due to natural and multiple causes	587	1252	8071	8004	67	0	1004	1004	0	0	206	114	92	0	794	794	0	0	5960	5249	711	0	17872
<b>C - TOTAL LAND COVER FLOWS 1975-1990</b>	<b>12083</b>	<b>6552</b>	<b>64482</b>	<b>63739</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11528</b>	<b>11528</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2925</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>2774</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2268</b>	<b>2168</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80581</b>	<b>62708</b>	<b>17873</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>180419</b>
<b>D - Final Surface - 1990 (D=A-B+C)</b>	<b>641181</b>	<b>403106</b>	<b>4129561</b>	<b>4067834</b>	<b>61727</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>266783</b>	<b>266383</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>226188</b>	<b>9316</b>	<b>216417</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>268811</b>	<b>264411</b>	<b>4400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3363897</b>	<b>2330666</b>	<b>1033232</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9299527</b>



LAND & ECOSYSTEMS ACCOUNTS - BASIC ACCOUNTS (HUNGARY)

Land Cover Resource & Use Account - detailed
(by Dominant Landscape Types)

Table with columns for Detailed Account, A1-A3, B1-B3, C1-C3, and rows for Initial Surface, Consumption of Land Cover Resource, Land Cover Flows, and Final Surface. Includes sub-rows for categories like Artificial surfaces, Agricultural areas, Forests and semi-natural areas, Wetlands, and Water bodies.



LAND & ECOSYSTEMS ACCOUNTS - BASIC ACCOUNTS (ROMANIA)

Account of Land Cover Changes (by Dominant Landscape Types)

Table showing Land Cover Changes (by Dominant Landscape Types) from 1975 to 1990. It includes columns for landscape types (e.g., Urban dense areas, Dispersed urban areas, Broad pattern intensive agriculture) and rows for various land cover categories like Urban fabric, Industrial, commercial and transport units, Mines, dump and construction sites, etc.

Table showing Land Cover Changes (by Dominant Landscape Types) from 1975 to 1990. This table provides a more detailed breakdown of the data, including sub-categories for Forest and semi-natural areas, Wetlands, and Water bodies. It also includes a 'TOTAL' column for each landscape type.

LAND & ECOSYSTEMS ACCOUNTS - BASIC ACCOUNTS (ROMANIA)

Account of Formation of Land Cover - summary

Consumption of land cover								Land cover flows	Formation of land cover								
1	2.1+2.2	2.3+2.4	3.1	3.2+3.3	4	5	Total		1	2.1+2.2	2.3+2.4	3.1	3.2+3.3	4	5	Total	
Artificial surfaces	Arable land & Permanent crops	Pastures & Mixed agricultural areas	Forests	Shrub and other semi-natural land	Wetlands	Water bodies		Artificial surfaces	Arable land & Permanent crops	Pastures & Mixed agricultural areas	Forests	Shrub and other semi-natural land	Wetlands	Water bodies			
3232	5	0	55	82	0	40	3414	LCF1	Urban land management	3414	0	0	0	0	0	3414	
0	5670	2785	2387	3230	160	804	15036	LCF2	Urban sprawl	15036	0	0	0	0	0	15036	
0	7199	2566	3555	3630	544	1600	19095	LCF3	Extension of economic sites and infrastructures	19095	0	0	0	0	0	19095	
0	358818	46856	0	0	0	0	405674	LCF4	Agricultural rotation and intensification	0	118713	286961	0	0	0	405674	
9132	0	0	54402	152963	52569	17139	286206	LCF5	Conversion of land to agriculture	0	154374	131832	0	0	0	286206	
983	16706	0	226974	138163	11580	6074	400481	LCF6	Forests creation and management	0	0	0	173506	226974	0	400481	
116	7859	3183	2580	12174	0	0	25912	LCF7	Water body creation and management	0	0	0	0	0	25912	25912	
3118	135065	47855	4099	19412	21413	21806	252769	LCF8	Changes of land cover due to natural and multiple causes	0	0	70227	18228	110940	28891	24482	252769
<b>16582</b>	<b>531323</b>	<b>103245</b>	<b>294054</b>	<b>329655</b>	<b>86265</b>	<b>47463</b>	<b>1408587</b>	<b>Sub/Total Flows</b>		<b>37545</b>	<b>273087</b>	<b>489020</b>	<b>191735</b>	<b>337915</b>	<b>28891</b>	<b>50394</b>	<b>1408587</b>
<b>20963</b>	<b>-258236</b>	<b>385775</b>	<b>-102319</b>	<b>8260</b>	<b>-57375</b>	<b>2931</b>		<b>Net Formation of Land Cover</b>									
<b>37545</b>	<b>273087</b>	<b>489020</b>	<b>191735</b>	<b>337915</b>	<b>28891</b>	<b>50394</b>	<b>1408587</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>37545</b>	<b>273087</b>	<b>489020</b>	<b>191735</b>	<b>337915</b>	<b>28891</b>	<b>50394</b>	<b>1408587</b>

<b>Land Cover stock 1975</b>	<b>1296769</b>	<b>9253412</b>	<b>2827412</b>	<b>6742079</b>	<b>2999697</b>	<b>323116</b>	<b>317074</b>	<b>23759558</b>
<b>Net Formation of Land Cover</b>	<b>20963</b>	<b>-258236</b>	<b>385775</b>	<b>-102319</b>	<b>8260</b>	<b>-57375</b>	<b>2931</b>	
<b>Land Cover stock 1990</b>	<b>1317732</b>	<b>8995176</b>	<b>3213187</b>	<b>6639760</b>	<b>3007956</b>	<b>265741</b>	<b>320005</b>	<b>23759558</b>















LAND & ECOSYSTEMS ACCOUNTS - BASIC ACCOUNTS (SLOVAKIA)

Account of Formation of Land Cover - summary

Consumption of land cover								Land cover flows	Formation of land cover								
1	2.1+2.2	2.3+2.4	3.1	3.2+3.3	4	5	Total		1	2.1+2.2	2.3+2.4	3.1	3.2+3.3	4	5	Total	
Artificial surfaces	Arable land & Permanent crops	Pastures & Mixed agricultural areas	Forests	Shrub and other semi-natural land	Wetlands	Water bodies		Artificial surfaces	Arable land & Permanent crops	Pastures & Mixed agricultural areas	Forests	Shrub and other semi-natural land	Wetlands	Water bodies			
1942	0	37	0	0	0	0	1979	LCF1	Urban land management	1979	0	0	0	0	0	1979	
0	3925	2277	145	58	20	0	6424	LCF2	Urban sprawl	6424	0	0	0	0	0	6424	
0	4458	1180	3401	265	77	446	9828	LCF3	Extension of economic sites and infrastructures	9828	0	0	0	0	0	9828	
0	21963	97596	0	0	0	0	119559	LCF4	Agricultural rotation and intensification	0	63791	55768	0	0	0	119559	
1024	0	0	7983	4423	553	366	14349	LCF5	Conversion of land to agriculture	0	2485	11864	0	0	0	14349	
370	550	0	85488	5500	320	417	92644	LCF6	Forests creation and management	0	0	0	7156	85488	0	92644	
655	343	1251	281	188	0	0	2718	LCF7	Water body creation and management	0	0	0	0	0	2718	2718	
339	18896	60769	244	3868	596	1705	86418	LCF8	Changes of land cover due to natural and multiple causes	0	0	72961	1757	8896	2014	790	86418
<b>4330</b>	<b>50136</b>	<b>163110</b>	<b>97542</b>	<b>14300</b>	<b>1566</b>	<b>2934</b>	<b>333919</b>	<b>Sub/Total Flows</b>		<b>18231</b>	<b>66276</b>	<b>140593</b>	<b>8913</b>	<b>94384</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>3508</b>	<b>333919</b>
<b>13901</b>	<b>16140</b>	<b>-22517</b>	<b>-88629</b>	<b>80084</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>574</b>		<b>Net Formation of Land Cover</b>									
<b>18231</b>	<b>66276</b>	<b>140593</b>	<b>8913</b>	<b>94384</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>3508</b>	<b>333919</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>18231</b>	<b>66276</b>	<b>140593</b>	<b>8913</b>	<b>94384</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>3508</b>	<b>333919</b>

<b>Land Cover stock 1975</b>	<b>260099</b>	<b>1698927</b>	<b>785245</b>	<b>2016384</b>	<b>108712</b>	<b>4341</b>	<b>21850</b>	<b>4895557</b>
<b>Net Formation of Land Cover</b>	<b>13901</b>	<b>16140</b>	<b>-22517</b>	<b>-88629</b>	<b>80084</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>574</b>	
<b>Land Cover stock 1990</b>	<b>273999</b>	<b>1715068</b>	<b>762727</b>	<b>1927754</b>	<b>188796</b>	<b>4789</b>	<b>22424</b>	<b>4895557</b>







