

Appendices

APPENDIX ONE IRISH NATIONAL FOREST STANDARD PLENARY AND WORKING GROUPS

PLENARY GROUP

Mr D. McAree (Chair), Forest Service
Mr M. Daly (Chair), Forest Service
Mr M. Prendergast (Chair), Forest Service
Mr A. Atanackovic, Enterprise Ireland
Mr K.D. Collins, Forest Service
Mr J. Connelly, Forest Service
Ms B. Cullinane, Forest Service
Mr P. Divilly, Irish Farmers Association
Mr G. Dolan, Irish Timber Council
Ms A. Dullaghan, An Taisce
Mr L. Eakin, Spanboard
Professor E.P. Farrell, University College Dublin
Mr J. Fennessy, Society of Irish Foresters
Mr D. Fitzpatrick, Irish Forestry Contractors Association
Ms M. Foley, Forest Service
Mr N. Foley, Forest Service
Ms J. French, Crann/VOICE
Dr G. Gallagher, Forestry Consultant
Mr L. Gallagher, Society of Irish Foresters
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Mr P. Geoghegan, An Taisce
Dr E. Hendrick, COFORD
Ms M. Humphreys, Just Forests
Mr B. Hussey, Irish Timber Growers Association
Mr C. Little, Willamette Europe Limited
Dr L. Lysaght, The Heritage Council
Mr G. McCarthy, Coillte
Mr J. Mc Loughlin, Coillte
Ms B. Maguire, University College Dublin
Mr T. Mannion, Society of Irish Foresters
Ms L. Mulcair (replaced Y. Wylde), National Standards Authority of Ireland
Professor M. O'Cinnéide, National University of Ireland, Galway
Mr J. O'Dea, Enterprise Ireland
Dr J. O'Halloran, National University of Ireland, Cork
Dr A. O'Sullivan, Dúchas The Heritage Service and Coillte
Ms I. Pocock, VOICE/Crann
Mr T. Roche, Forest Stewardship Council
Ms F. Rountree, The Heritage Council
Dr M. Ryan, COFORD
Mr M. Ryan, Irish Forestry Contractors Association
Mr M. Starrett, The Heritage Council

Mr D. Whelan, Irish Timber Growers Association
Mr P. Wilson, Irish Timber Council
Ms Y. Wylde, National Standards Authority of Ireland

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Dr B. Kearney, Economics Consultant
Mr M. Ryan, Irish Forestry Contractors Association
Mr D. Whelan, Irish Timber Growers Association

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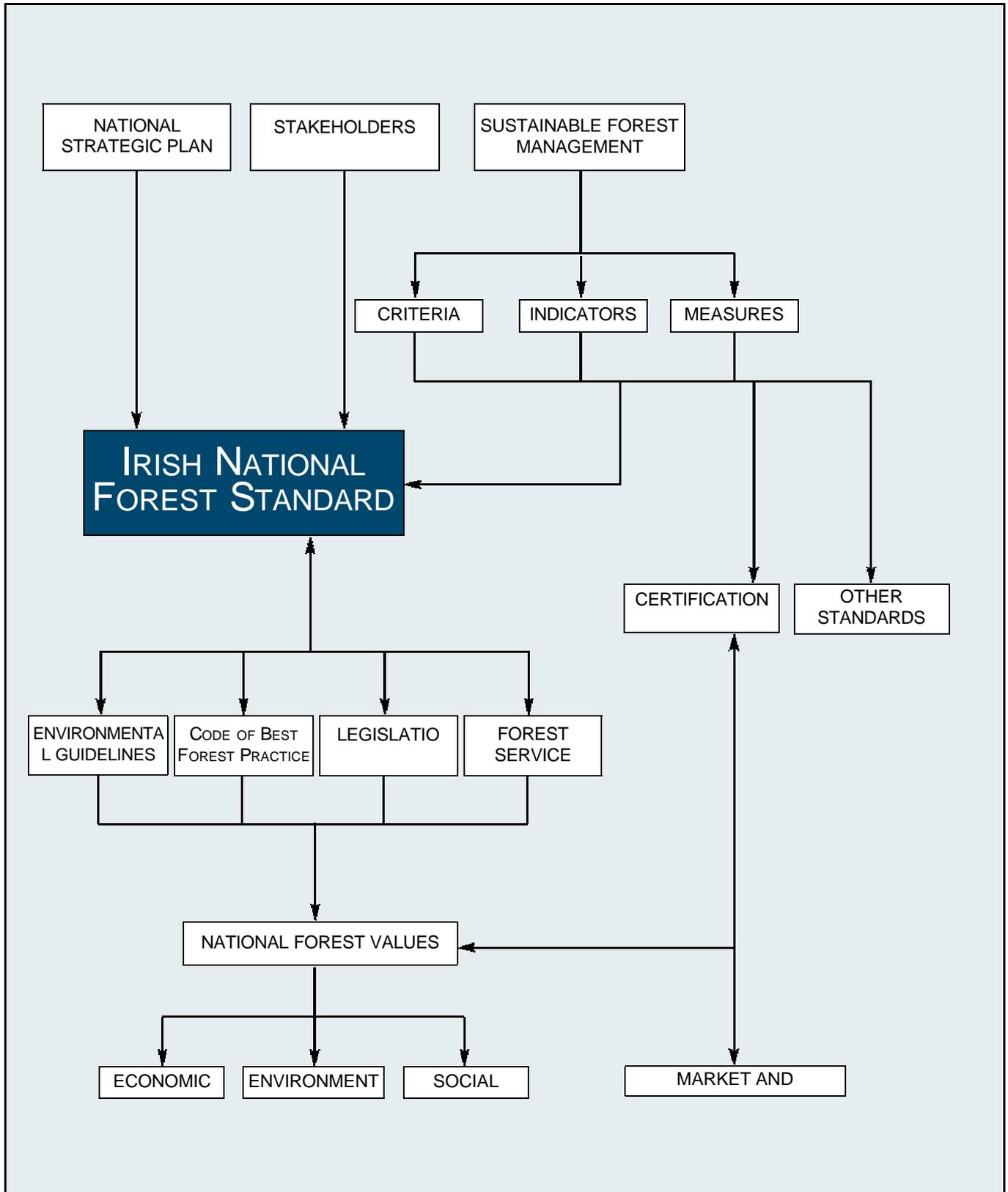
APPENDIX TWO SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED

An Taisce
An Taisce Kerry Association
Birdwatch Ireland
Coillte
Cork Environment Alliance
Crann
Earthwatch - Friends of the Earth Ireland
Equality Studies Centre, University College Dublin
Feasta - The Foundation for the Economics of Sustainability
Forest Friends
Friends of the Irish Environment
Galway Cycling Campaign
Green Belt Limited
Irish Forest Industry Chain
Irish Forestry Contractors Association
Irish Peatlands Conservation Association
Irish Seed Savers Association
Irish Wildlife Trust
Irish Women's Environmental Network
Just Forests
Mr D. McAree
Mr M. Roche
Muintir na Coille - Irish Coppice Association
National Harvesting, Cavan
Mr S. Dunne
Dr S. Iremonger
Sustainable Ireland Foundation
Sustainable Ireland Projects
The Heritage Council
Three Rivers Project, Clonmel
VOICE
Woodlands Research Group, Trinity College, Dublin

APPENDIX THREE EDITORIAL WORKING GROUP

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APPENDIX FOUR SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL FOREST REGULATORY PROCESSES



Glossary

Abiotic influences: impact of non-living agents such as wind and frost.

Aquatic zone: a permanent or seasonal river, stream or lake shown on an Ordnance Survey 6 inch map.

Base status: nutrient status.

Biodiversity: the variety of ecosystems and living organisms (species), including genetic variation within species.

Biofuels: fuels derived from organic materials by biological processes.

Biotic influence: impact of living organisms.

Brush mat: a layer of cut branches set down to prevent or reduce ground damage by harvesting machines.

Broadleaves: broadleaf trees and woodlands. Most of Ireland's broadleaves are deciduous.

Bryophyte: a division of the plant kingdom containing small, rootless non-vascular plants such as mosses.

Carbon cycles: processes involved in the recycling of carbon in the earth's ecosystem.

Carbon sequestration: the process by which carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere and stored as carbon.

Certification scheme: a market-oriented scheme used to certify that forests are managed on a sustainable basis.

Clearfelling coupe: area over which the entire forest crop is felled.

Clones: group of individuals derived originally from a single individual by vegetative propagation.

Code of Best Forest Practice: a tool to support the sustainable management of forestry through the use of best operational practice.

COFORD: The National Council for Forest Research and Development.

Conifers: coniferous trees and woodlands.

Continuous cover: continuous cover forest management which involves the use of selective harvesting and natural regeneration to promote uneven aged forest stands and a continuous tree cover more typical of natural forests. Continuous cover implies a continuous input of management effort, at a low level, and a continuous flow of wood and other forest products.

Criteria: category of conditions or processes which describe sustainable forest management at a conceptual level by defining its essential elements.

Drainage: an operation to remove excess water from an area in a controlled fashion. In woodlands, drains are almost always open, unlined channels.

Ecosystem: a community of plants and animals (including humans) interacting with each other and the forces of nature. Balanced ecosystems are stable when considered over the long term (hundreds of years, in the case of woodland).

Environmental guidelines: water quality, archaeology, landscape, biodiversity and harvesting guidelines of the Forest Service.

Eutrophication: the process of nutrient enrichment in water ecosystems.

Farm forestry: forestry practiced by farmers or involving plantations as part of the farm holding.

Forest biomass: total forest organic material including stems, leaves and roots.

Forest property: an area of forest estate.

Forest reproductive material: seeds, plants or clones used for forestry purposes.

Forest vitality: the ability of the forest to endure and perform its functions.

Forestry: the management of predominantly tree covered land (woodland), whether in large tracts (generally called forests) or smaller units (known by a variety of terms such as woods, copses and shelterbelts).

Germ plasm bank: plantation concerned with the conservation of hereditary genetic material.

GIS: geographic information system, a multi-layer computer-based system for efficient input, storage, analysis and retrieval of geographic and land attribute data.

Greenhouse gas emissions: greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O), which are released or emitted into the atmosphere as a by-product of natural and industrial processes. These emissions are regulated by the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Hydrology: the study of water relationships.

Indicators: these provide a basis for assessing actual forest conditions by measuring sustainable forest management in relation to one aspect of a criterion.

Kyoto Protocol: the Kyoto Protocol of the UNFCCC sets targets for the atmospheric release of greenhouse gases.

Life cycle analysis: the process of tracking energy inputs into, and the use and rate of decay of, wood products.

Medium density fibreboard (MDF): a reconstituted wood panelboard of medium density made by bonding wood fibres.

Mycorrhizae: beneficial soil fungi associated with tree roots.

National Inventory: detailed listing of standing wood volume in the national forest estate, usually involving ground survey and remote sensing.

Oriented strand board (OSB): reconstituted wood panelboard made by bonding wood strands, arranged in layers at right angles to one another.

Pathogens: organisms capable of causing disease.

pH: Hydrogen ion concentration, a measure of acidity or alkalinity.

Protected habitats or species: areas and organisms protected by the EU Birds and Habitats Directives.

Provenance: location of trees from which seed or cuttings is collected. Designation of Regions of Provenance under the forest reproductive materials regulations is used to help nurseries and growers select suitable material. The term is sometimes confused with 'origin', which is the original natural genetic source.

Reconstitution: replanting damaged or failed plantations.

Recreation (forest): activity or experience of visitor's own choice within a woodland setting. (Facilities may sometimes be provided and charges levied for their use.)

Red Data Book: comprises catalogues listing species which are rare or in danger of becoming extinct nationally or locally.

Reforestation: regeneration (usually by planting) of an area from which a stand of trees has been felled.

Ridelines: permanent, unsurfaced access routes through a forest, usually laid out for administration purposes.

Riparian: associated with river banks.

Sedimentation: the process whereby soil particles are transported by surface water flow (water flowing above ground) into aquatic zones.

Semi-natural woodland: woodland composed of mainly locally native trees and shrubs which derive from natural seedfall or coppice rather than from planting.

Sensitive catchment: an area which, due to its geology and soils, is sensitive to influences which cause water acidification.

Shaping: cutting of branches of broadleaf trees to encourage stem straightness.

Silviculture: the science of growing and managing forests.

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs): areas of significance for the conservation of special habitats which have been designated under the EU Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (commonly referred to as the Habitats Directive).

Special Protection Areas (SPAs): areas of significance for the conservation of special habitats which are important for birds and have been designated under the EU Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (commonly referred to as the Birds Directive).

Stakeholder: any individual or group which maintains an active interest in an organisation's operations.

Sustainable forest management: the stewardship and use of forest lands in a way, and at a rate, that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality and their potential to fulfil, now and in the future, relevant ecological, economic and social functions, at local, national and global levels, and that does not cause damage to other ecosystems. (From the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of

environment in which the appropriate certification of Irish forests will take place. Schemes for the certification of forests in Ireland should refer to the IRISH NATIONAL FOREST STANDARD, the relevant environmental guidelines and the CODE OF BEST FOREST PRACTICE. The code and the guidelines are mechanisms to ensure sustainable management at a local level. As such, they include components which parallel certification in facilitating auditing and promoting a chain of custody for forest operations.

required functions.

Quantitative measures are identified at two levels:

1. *National*: these demonstrate that the values of the criteria are being met through national policy, legislation and support measures.
2. *Local*: these describe how sustainable forest management is put into practice and how requirements are being met at a forest unit scale (in the case of large forest owners), at individual property ownership level (in the case of smaller owners), and at individual industry or local community levels.

Large enterprise forest units are those of similar type, contiguous or within a geographic area, and identified by one chain of management. Small enterprises or farm forests are identified as being under one ownership or management system. Community is defined as a discrete local community and associated organisations.