

Notes

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Definitions of terms

Sawnwood products

Mainly used in industrial and structural applications, such as building components (timber frames, flooring, decking, joinery, etc.) and in domestic applications for panelling, built-in fixtures, furniture and finishings.

Glulam (glued-laminated timber)

A structural timber product manufactured by gluing together individual pieces of lumber under controlled conditions. Attractive and capable of bearing loads across a considerable span, glulam is increasingly used as an architectural and structural building material for columns and beams, and frequently for curved members loaded in combined bending and compression.

I-joists

Looking like an uppercase "I", and made up of a top and bottom flange of sawn or structural composite lumber (LVL) and a web (the vertical piece) of plywood or OSB.

LVL (laminated veneer lumber)

Made by gluing layers of softwood veneers together to form a continuous sheet. The grain runs lengthwise in all layers. Depending on the application, LVL sheets are cut to form panels, beams or posts.

MDF (medium density fibreboard)

A wood-based panel manufactured from lignocellulosic fibres under heat and pressure with the addition of an adhesive.

OSB (oriented strand board)

An engineered wood structural panel, in which long strands of wood are bonded together in a particular direction with a synthetic resin adhesive.

Particleboard

A wood-based panel manufactured under pressure and heat from particles of wood (flakes, chips, shavings, sawdust etc.) and/or other lignocellulosic material in particle form, with the addition of an adhesive.

Plywood

A wood-based panel which combines good mechanical strength with light weight. It consists of sheets of wood veneer, glued together and constructed with cross-bonded plies. The grain of each layer is perpendicular to the plies above and below it. The outer plies usually have the grain going parallel to the long dimension of the panel. This construction guarantees the strength and stability of plywood and gives it a high resistance to shocks and vibration, as well as to strain, splitting and warping.

Wood-plastic composites

Produced using fine wood fibres mixed with various plastics (PP, PE, PVC). The powder is extruded in a dough-like consistency to the desired shape. Additives such as colourants, coupling agents, stabilizers, blowing agents, reinforcing agents, foaming agents and

lubricants help tailor the end product to the target area of application. With up to 70% cellulose content, wood-plastic composites behave like wood and can be fashioned using conventional woodworking tools. Their extreme moisture-resistance makes them popular for decking, cladding, park benches, etc. There is also a growing market for indoor uses such as doorframes, trim and furniture. The material is formed into both solid and hollow profiles. The wood-plastic-composites-sector is one of the most dynamic of all the new composites sectors.

Certification schemes

ATFS (American Tree Farm System), CSA (Canadian Standards Association), FSC (Forest Stewardship Council), MTCC (Malaysian Timber Certification Council), PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes), SFI (Sustainable Forestry Initiative).

Coppice

Forest comprised of shoots sprouting from tree stumps, left after harvesting, which can grow into new trees

Europe

Austria, Belarus, Belgium/Luxembourg, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Albania, Andorra, *Italy, Latvia*, Liechtenstein, Bosnia/Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Iceland, Republic of Moldavia, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Macedonia, Ukraine, and Yugoslavia. (EU 25: countries in italic).

Fellings

Average (annual) standing volume of trees, living or dead, measured over bark, that are felled during the given reference period, including volume of trees or parts of trees that are not removed from the forest, other wooded land or felling sites.

Forest

Land with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10% and area of more than 0,5 ha. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of at least 5m at maturity in situ.

Natural regeneration

Re-establishment of a forest stand by natural means, i.e. by natural seeding or vegetative regeneration. It may be assisted by human intervention, e.g. by scarification or fencing to protect against wildlife damage or domestic animal grazing.

Semi-natural

Consists of trees which would occur naturally on a specific site and show similarities to primary forest. They can be regarded as a reconstruction of the natural forest cover achieved by using various silvicultural practices. Includes planting and seeding of native species.

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