Erratum State of Europe's Forests 2011

Please see the list below for where errors appear in the printed version of the State of Europe's Forests 2011 (FOREST EUROPE, UNECE and FAO 2011) and their corrections. A revised pdf version of the report is available at www.foresteurope.org.

| Where	Is	Should be
Page 18, Table 1, heading of the last column	Total	**Land** total
Page 20	In Spain forest area increased by 217 750 ha during the same period. Changes in forest area are to some extent caused by changes in the definition of forest.	In Spain forest area increased by 217 750 ha during the same period. ~~Changes in forest area are to some extent caused by changes in the definition of forest.~~
Page 30	Indicator 2.1 Deposition of air pollutants	Indicator 2.1 Deposition of air pollutants *Deposition of Air pollutants on forest and other wooded land, classified by N, S and base cations*
Page 312, Figures 12 and 13	Wrong colour code in map	See attached original maps for figure 12 and figure 13
Page 32	Incomplete scale	- no exceedance - 0 -500 - 500 – 1000 - 1000 – 1500 - > 1500
Page 42, Fig. 25	Wrong colour code in map	Map is adjusted in the revised November 2011 report (see revised page 42 attached)
Page 51	**3.5 Forest under management plans** Most forest area in the reporting countries is covered by a forest management plan or an equivalent. There are substantial differences in form*a* and content of management plans in European countries.	**3.5 Forest under management plans** Most forest area in the reporting countries is covered by a forest management plan or an equivalent. There are substantial differences in form~~a~~ and content of management plans in European countries.
Page 52, Table 15, Net annual increment for Europe without the Russian Federation	4.2	5.4
Page 57, Fig. 32	Value of marketed roundwood, 2010 (EUR ~~million~~)	Value of marketed roundwood, 2010 (EUR billion)
Page 69, Fig. 40	Forest and other wooded land by species abundance category in the Russian Federation (applicable area 155 million ha)	Forest and other wooded land by species abundance category in the Russian Federation ~~(applicable area 155 million ha)~~
Page 84, and page 85: Fig. 2	25 by 25 km2	25 km by 25 km
Page 95, Fig. 63	Wrong legend	Should be legend as in figure 61, page 93.
Page 109, Fig. 67	Ukraine, Moldova and Albania are classified under class 16-30	Should be 0-15
Page 124	The average number of people employed per ha in all Europe is about three.	The average number of people employed per 1000 ha in all Europe is about three.
Page 160	Total public expenditure[3] by government on all forest related activities was EUR 4 346 ~~billion~~ in the last reporting year available, as reported by 24 countries (representing ...)	Total public expenditure[3] by government on all forest related activities was EUR 4 346 million in the last reporting year available, as reported by 24 countries (representing ...)
Page 162	*Transfer payments* (support to private forest management) were EUR 1 697	*Transfer payments* (support to private forest management) were EUR 1 697

	~~billion~~ (29 countries reported), averaging EUR 16.6/ha per year of payments to private forest management.	million (29 countries reported), averaging EUR 16.6/ha per year of payments to private forest management.
Page 191, Fig. 100, legend	National forest policies	National Forest Programmes
Page 201	2.2 Soil condition, South West Europe: 1 tree	4 trees
	2.4 Forest damage, South West Europe: 4 trees	3 trees
	5.2 Protective (infrastructure), North Europe: 3 trees	2 trees
	C5 average, Protective functions, North Europe: 4 trees	3 trees
Page 202	6.5 Workforce, Russia: 5 trees	3 trees
	6.6 Safety and health, Russia: 2 trees	5 trees
	6.7 Wood consumption, Russia: 4 trees	2 trees
	6.8 Trade, Russia: 2 trees	4 trees
	6.10 Accessibility, Russia: 3 trees	2 trees
	6.10 Accessibility, Central East Europe: 1 tree	2 trees
Page 238, Lithuania	Indicator 3.1: 89.33	Indicator 3.1: 83.2
Page 240, Lithuania	Indicator 4.3: 5.6	Indicator 4.3: 0
Page 240, Romania	Indicator 4.5: n.a.	Indicator 4.5: ND
Page 240, indicator 4.7	Landscape pattern index (0-5)	Landscape pattern index (0-5)
	ND	ND
	2.25	**1.5**
	3.50	**4**
	4.00	**5**
	3.00	3
	3.00	**3.5**
	2.75	**2.5**
	3.75	**4.5**
	4.00	**5**
	2.75	**3.5**
	2.50	**2**
	2.00	2
	2.75	**2.5**
	2.75	**2**
	3.75	**4.5**
	2.75	**2**
	2.00	2
	ND	ND
	ND	ND
	ND	ND
	2.50	2.5
	2.75	**ND**
	2.00	**2.5**
	3.50	**3**
	1.50	**1**
	1.50	**3**
	2.50	**3**
	ND	ND
	3.00	**ND**
	3.00	3
	ND	**3**
	2.75	**1**
	3.50	**2**

|			
	3.75	**2**	
	2.00	**2.5**	
	3.25	**3.5**	
	3.25	**3.5**	
	3.75	**3**	
	ND	**3**	
	3.00	**4**	
	3.50	**2.5**	
	3.50	**4**	
	3.75	**3**	
	2.50	**3.5**	
	3.75	**4**	
	3.25	**3**	

Annex table A3.5: Proportion of forest under a management plan or equivalent, 1990-2010:
Data for **Iceland** (to replace 1 and n.s. on pages 305-306)

Forest [% of forest area]											
Total				Management plans				Equivalents			
1990	2000	2005	2010	1990	2000	2005	2010	1990	2000	2005	2010
86	93	95	96	58	69	75	77	28	25	20	19

Original map: Figure 12, page 31: Mean annual sulphur deposition measured below the canopy of intensive monitoring plots; mean values 2005-2007 (kg/ha)
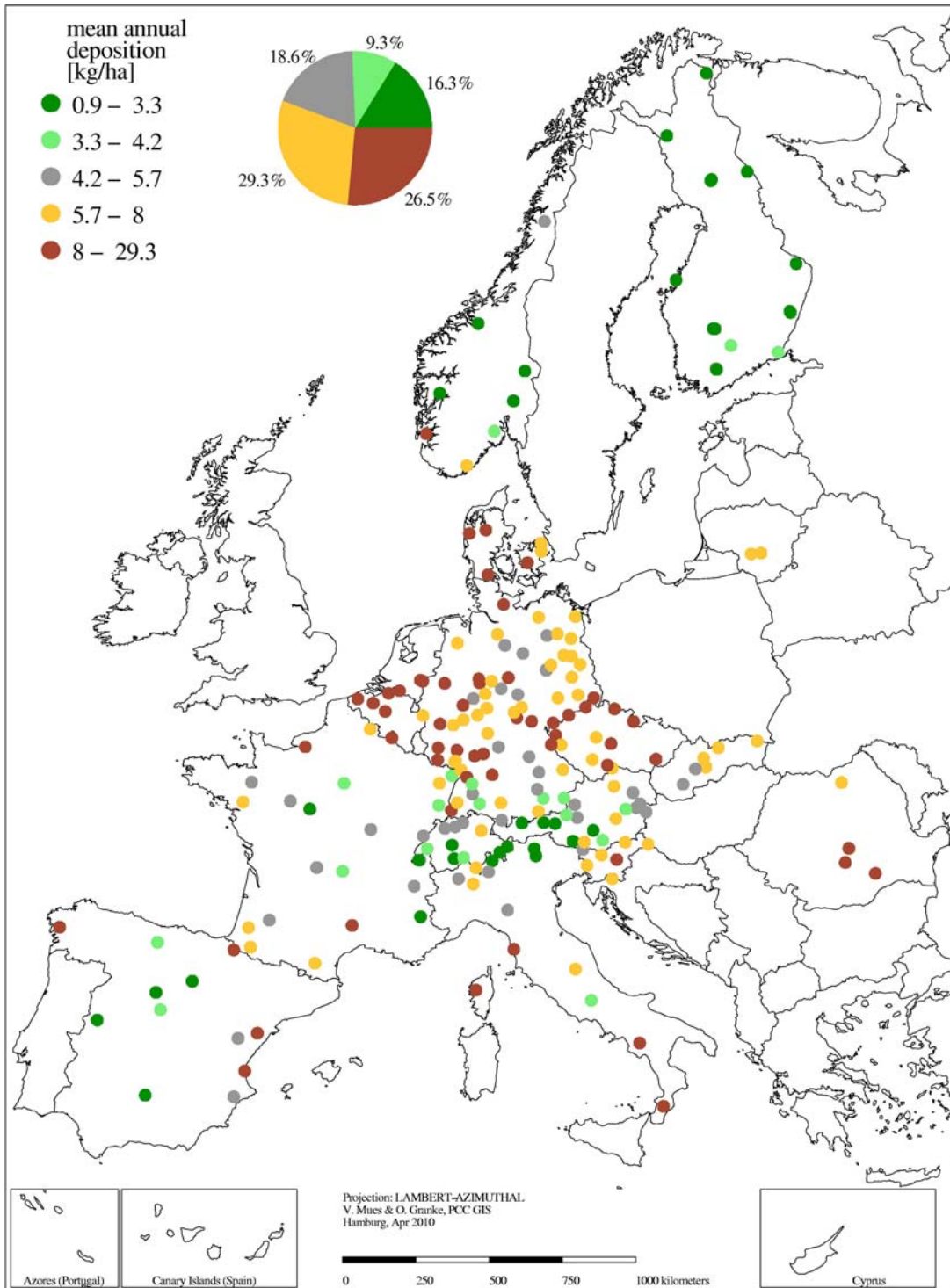
Original map: Figure 13, page 31: Mean annual nitrogen deposition measured below the canopy of intensive monitoring plots; mean values 2005-2007 (kg/ha)

Revised page 42, with amended figure 25.
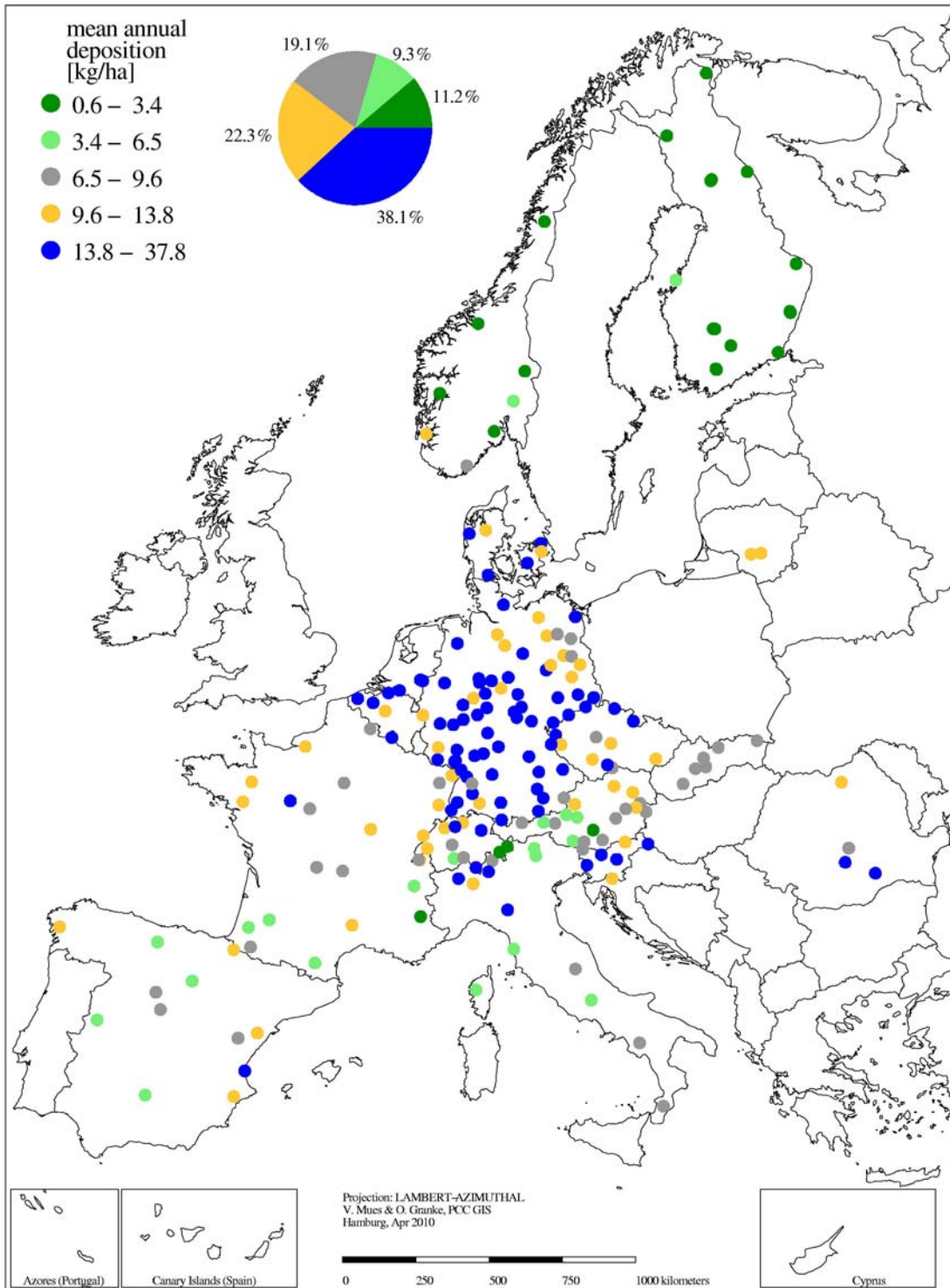
Indicator 2.3 Defoliation

Defoliation of one or more main tree species on forest and other wooded land in each of the defoliation classes "moderate", "severe" and "dead".

Introduction

The health status of forest trees in Europe is systematically monitored by surveys of tree crown condition. Defoliation is an indicator of tree health and vitality. It reacts to many different factors, including climatic conditions and weather extremes as well as deposition and insect and fungal infestations. The assessment of defoliation represents a valuable early warning system for the response of the forest ecosystems to change. Trees that are fully foliated, i.e. that do not show any signs of leaf or needle loss, are rated with 0 percent defoliation and are regarded as healthy; those with more than 25 percent of leaf or needle loss are classified as damaged. Defoliation of 100 percent indicates dead trees. For 2009, crown condition data were submitted for 7 193 plots in 30 countries. In total, 136 778 trees were assessed including more than 100 different tree and some tall growing shrub species. The 20 most frequent tree species accounted for 85 percent of the sample. Time trends for main tree species were calculated for plots in 14 countries with 19 years of continuous data submission. Changes on a per plot basis are depicted for the larger number of 20 countries that continuously submitted data over a 12-year period. The survey is annually carried out under ICP Forests and the European Commission.

Figure 25: Mean plot defoliation of all tree species 2009 (percent). Note: some differences in the level of damage across national borders may at least be partly due to differences in standards used. This restriction, however, does not affect the reliability of trends over time