Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020

Desk Study

Guernsey

Rome, 2020

FAO has been monitoring the world's forests at 5 to 10 year intervals since 1946. The Global Forest Resources Assessments (FRA) are now produced every five years in an attempt to provide a consistent approach to describing the world's forests and how they are changing. The FRA is a country-driven process and the assessments are based on reports prepared by officially nominated National Correspondents. If a report is not available, the FRA Secretariat prepares a desk study using earlier reports, existing information and/or remote sensing based analysis.

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Introduction

Introductory text

No official report has been received from Guersney. This report is the result of a desk study prepared by the FRA secretariat in Rome, which summarizes existing available information using the established format for FRA 2020 country reports.

Bailiwick of Guernsey is in the English Channel 8 km west of France's Normandy coast. Lihou, a tidal island, is attached to the island of Guernsey by a causeway at low tide. The terrain is mostly level, with low hills in the southwest. The maximum elevation is 114 m at Le Moulin on the island of Sark. The island of Guernsey has two main geographical regions: the Haut Pas, a high southern plateau, and the Bas Pas, a low-lying and sandy northern region.

Guernsey's climate is temperate, with mild winters and warm sunny summers. The warmest months are July and August, when temperatures are generally around 20 °C but occasionally reach 24 °C. The coldest month is usually February, with an average weekly temperature of 6 °C.

Being part of a set of islands which are the furthest south in the British Isles Guernsey has a different set of species from most of the UK with some species that are not found in the UK. It includes the islands of Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou, Brecqhou, Burhou and Lihou, in addition to numerous small islets and reefs throughout its adjacent waters. The island is characterised by a matrix of cliffs, with plateaus at about 100 metres above sea level together with sand dune and coastal grassland areas around the remainder of the coast. Guernsey has important areas of wetland habitat ranging from reed beds to unimproved marshy grassland with a very rich flora and fauna. One habitat, dune heath, appears to have been lost from the islands since the 1999 survey was conducted. "The islands were formed over 8,000 years ago at the end of the last ice age when rising sea levels cut them off from the mainland" (Landwise Report, 2002). Thus they have been isolated much longer than England and Jersey. This, together with the maritime climate, has allowed a very distinct mix of floral and faunal communities to develop. The majority of the woodland in Guernsey is dominated by Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplantus*), with some areas having a high presence of Pedunculate Oak (*Quercus robur*) and Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). Elm (*Ulmus* spp.) was very abundant throughout the canopies of Guernsey's woodland until the late 1970's, when the mature trees were lost to Dutch Elm Disease. The shrub layers comprise predominately Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) or Brambles (*Rubus fruticosus*) while the species present in the field layer vary. The coniferous woodland is dominated by Monterey Pines (*Pinus radiata*) and Corsican Pine (*Pinus nigra*).

1 Forest extent, characteristics and changes

1a Extent of forest and other wooded land

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Expert estimates based on:

- Phase 1 Habitat Survey of Guernsey, Herm and Associated Islands 1999 - Environment Department
- Phase 2 Habitat Survey of Guernsey, Herm and Associated Islands 2010 - Julia Henney, Environment Department

National classification and definitions

JNCC handbook, 2010			
A Woodland and scrub			
1 Woodland			
Woodland is defined as vegetation dominated by trees more than 5m high when mature, forming a distinct, although sometimes open, canopy. Dominant species should be coded and the understorey and ground layer target noted. Distinct blocks of woodland, whether broadleaved or coniferous, should be mapped separately wherever possible.	Broadleaved	Semi-natural	*Semi-natural woodland comprises all stands which do not obviously originate from planting. The distribution of species will generally reflect natural variations in the site and its soil. Both ancient and more recent stands are included. Woodland with both semi-natural and planted trees should be classified as semi-natural if the planted trees account for less than 30% of the canopy composition, but as plantation if more than 30% is planted. In cases where it is doubtful whether or not a wood should be classified as semi-natural, target notes giving details of origin and species composition are essential. For details of ancient woodland sites see Kirby et al. (1984).*
	broadleaved woodland: 10% or less conifer in the canopy;	Plantation	*All obviously planted woodland of any age should be included in this category, with the exception of those types mentioned previously. Orchards should be mapped by placing green hatching over the OS symbols (which should be added where missing), and target notes made giving tree species and details of any conservation interest. Ornamental tree gardens and arboreta should be included here, and target noted where necessary.*
	Coniferous	Semi-natural	
	coniferous woodland: 10% or less broadleaved in the canopy;	Plantation	
	Mixed	Semi-natural	
	mixed woodland: 10-90% of either broadleaved or conifer in the canopy. The approximate proportions of the two types should be target noted	Plantation	
	Plantation Woodland		
2 Scrub		Dense/continuous	
Scrub is seral or climax vegetation dominated by locally native shrubs, usually less than 5 m tall, occasionally with a few scattered trees. Dominant species should always be coded. The ground flora under scattered scrub should be coded or target noted		Scattered	
3 Parkland/scattered trees		Broadleaved	
Tree cover must be less than 30% to warrant inclusion in this category. For scattered trees over		Coniferous	

pasture (as in parkland), or over heath, bog, limestone pavement, etc, the green dot symbol should be superimposed on the appropriate habitat colour. The density of dots should be varied in proportion to the density of trees. Dominant species should be coded. Exotic trees should be target noted. Lines of trees forming windbreaks or avenues should be marked as a series of dots with the dominant species code.

		Mixed	
4 Recently-felled woodland		Broadleaved	
The only areas of felled trees which should be included in this category are those whose future land use is uncertain, for instance when it is not clear whether they are to be replanted or used for crops. The dominant species which have been felled should be coded and the codes placed in parentheses.		Coniferous	
		Mixed	

Original data

Habitat Classification	1999		2010			
	Area (ha)	%of land	Area (ha)	% of land	Change in Area	Change in % of GSY's land
Semi Natural Broadleaved Woodland	131.38	2.07	197.58	3.11	66.20	1.04
Planted Broadleaved Woodland (+orchards)	56.17	0.88	120.92	1.90	64.75	1.02
Planted Coniferous Woodland	20.93	0.33	26.05	0.41	5.12	0.08
Planted Mixed Woodland	8.44	0.13	34.88	0.55	26.44	0.42
Parkland	19.54	0.31	55.94	0.88	36.40	0.57
Dense Scrub	234.53	3.69	314.74	4.95	80.21	1.26
Unimproved Grassland	3.11	0.05	2.05	0.03	-1.05	-0.02
Semi-improved Grassland	351.81	5.53	192.30	3.02	-159.51	-2.51
Improved Grassland	1531.35	24.08	1138.08	17.90	-393.26	-6.18
Marshy Grassland	90.74	1.43	60.95	0.96	-29.79	-0.47
Continuous Bracken	103.63	1.63	101.42	1.59	-2.21	-0.03
Tall Ruderal	54.10	0.85	32.05	0.50	-22.05	-0.35
Swamp	14.54	0.23	15.24	0.24	0.70	0.01
Standing Water (+Brackish)	41.62	0.65	50.26	0.79	8.64	0.14
Saltmarsh	0.45	0.01	1.55	0.02	1.10	0.02
Shingle	13.45	0.21	16.31	0.26	2.86	0.04
Rock	15.97	0.25	11.99	0.19	-3.98	-0.06
Dune Slack	2.86	0.05	0.47	0.01	-2.39	-0.04
Dune Grassland	74.29	1.17	84.36	1.33	10.08	0.16
Dune Heath	1.27	0.02	0.00	0.00	-1.27	-0.02

Dune Scrub	27.28	0.43	27.37	0.43	0.09	0.00
Open Dune	1.29	0.02	1.36	0.02	0.07	0.00
Hard Cliff	27.57	0.43	58.50	0.92	30.93	0.49
Soft Cliff	5.02	0.08	2.57	0.04	-2.45	-0.04
Coastal Grassland	61.60	0.97	74.03	1.16	12.43	0.20
Quarry	23.22	0.37	5.83	0.09	-17.39	-0.27
Coastal Heathland	2.70	0.04	1.57	0.02	-1.12	-0.02
Arable Land (+ley)	388.81	6.11	888.29	13.97	499.48	7.86
Amenity Grassland	564.74	8.88	687.18	10.81	122.44	1.93
Bare Ground	47.39	0.75	41.48	0.65	-5.90	-0.09
Sand / Mud	0.00	0.00	4.25	0.07	4.25	0.07
Hottentot Fig	0.00	0.00	4.13	0.07	4.13	0.07
Brownfield	0.00	0.00	32.33	0.51	32.33	0.51
Marginal Vegetation	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.01	0.66	0.01
Total	3919	61.64	4287	67.42	475.03	5.77

Analysis and processing of national data
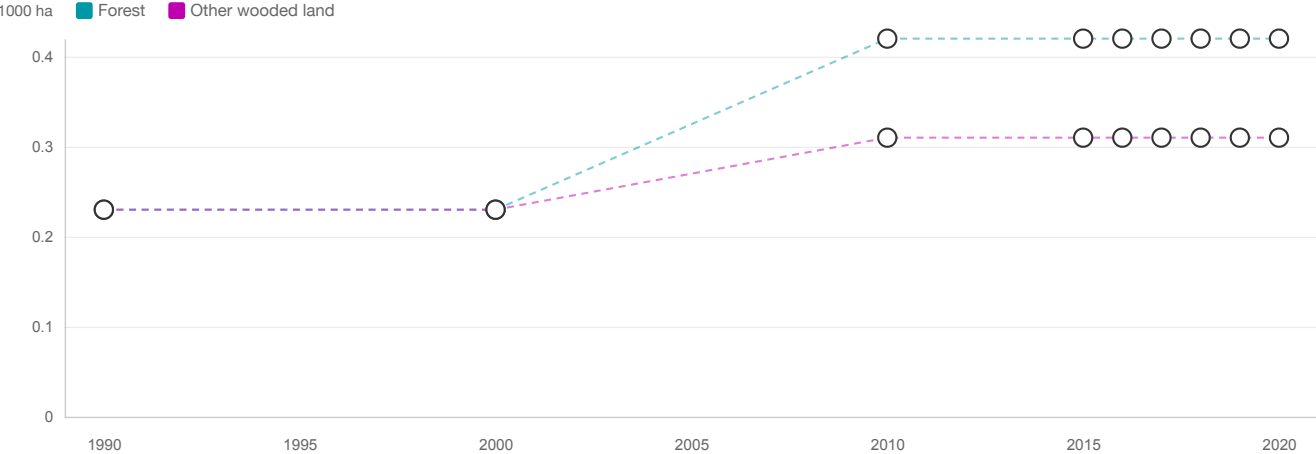
Estimation and forecasting

According to the source during a period of 11 years, from 1999 to 2010 in Guernsey:

1. there has been an increase in woodland from 216 ha to 379 ha. 60 ha have changed classification following the succession of Dense Scrub to Semi-natural broadleaved woodland and 51 ha have been planted with broadleaved trees.
2. Scrub on Guernsey has increased from 234 ha to 314 ha. This is following the abandonment of marginal land and the spread of scrub along cliffs, the scrub replacing species-rich grasslands and heath.
3. Semi-Improved Grassland has decreased by 45% a loss of 160ha, mainly due to the more strict classification definitions as opposed to there having been a marked increase in fertilizer use or ploughing of the land. However, this does mean that the previous data illustrating the proportion of Semi-improved Grassland were over-estimates, and so the abundance of semi-natural land is much lower than previously thought.
4. The abundance of other, rarer habitats, has also decreased, especially species-rich drygrasslands contributing to an overall decline in Guernsey's biodiversity. Many of these changes are caused by differences in land-management practices in the island over the last 100 years due to the changing economic circumstances.
5. 134ha of agricultural land which has been re-seeded or mown in order to extend domestic curtilage has been identified. This land is currently lost from use as farmland.
6. Land used for horses has been recorded for the first time as 234ha. Generally horses are not employed in the agricultural industry, so this land is currently lost from farming use.

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

	FRA classes			
	Forest	**Other wooded land**	**Other land**	**Inland water bodies**
	Woodland		grassland and marsh	open water
		Scrub	tall herb and fern	
JNCC handbook, 2010			swamp, marginal and inundation	
	Parkland/scattered trees		coastland	
	Recently-felled woodland		rock exposure and waste	

			miscellaneous	
			Plantation woodland	

1000 ha   ■ Forest   ■ Other wooded land

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest (a)	0.23	0.23	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42
Other wooded land (a)	0.23	0.23	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31
Other land (c-a-b)	7.54	7.54	7.27	7.27	7.27	7.27	7.27	7.27	7.27
Total land area (c)	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00

The FAOSTAT land area figure for the year 2015 is used for all reference years

Climatic domain	% of forest area 2015	Override value
Boreal	0.00	
Temperate	100.00	
Sub-tropical	0.00	
Tropical	0.00	

Comments

197.58ha of Semi-natural Broadleaved Woodland were located during the current survey, this is an increase of 66.20ha from the 131.38ha identified during the survey in 1999. The most significant cause of this change is due to the succession from scrub to woodland of 28ha around the cliffs in the south and through the valleys. Furthermore, as all the plantation woodland assessed has been identified as orchards, 13.8 ha,this class has been moved under otherland, while parkland/scattered trees moved under forest and the total forest area recalculated. There has been an increase of 50.96ha of planted broadleaved woodland from the 56.17ha located during the survey in 1999 (107.13ha). The majority of this is newly planted woodland 25.38ha planted under the Free Tree Scheme between 1999 and 2004), however there is a proportion attributable to the reclassification of previously planted areas, such as the woodland at Saumarez Park, which was previously combined with the surrounding Amenity Grassland and classified as Parkland. The cover of Planted Coniferous Woodland in Guernsey has increased from 20.93ha in 1999, to 26.05ha. The total area of Planted Mixed Woodland has more than quadrupled in the past 11 years; from 8.44ha to 34.88ha. The largest single area is 1.2ha at Steam Mill Lane in St Martins, on the whole there are small patches scattered throughout the island. The increase in the area of Planted Mixed Woodland located in this survey must be viewed with some caution; there appears to be a discrepancy with the views of the previous surveyors. Areas that were previously classified as Planted Broadleaved or Planted Coniferous Woodland have now changed classification, suggesting that the estimations of species composition has varied between the 1999 and the current survey. However, there are large areas of newly Planted Mixed Woodland, predominately in large gardens and estates.

1b Forest characteristics

National Data

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Saltmarsh	0.45	0.01	1.55	0.02	1.10	0.02
Shingle	13.45	0.21	16.31	0.26	2.86	0.04
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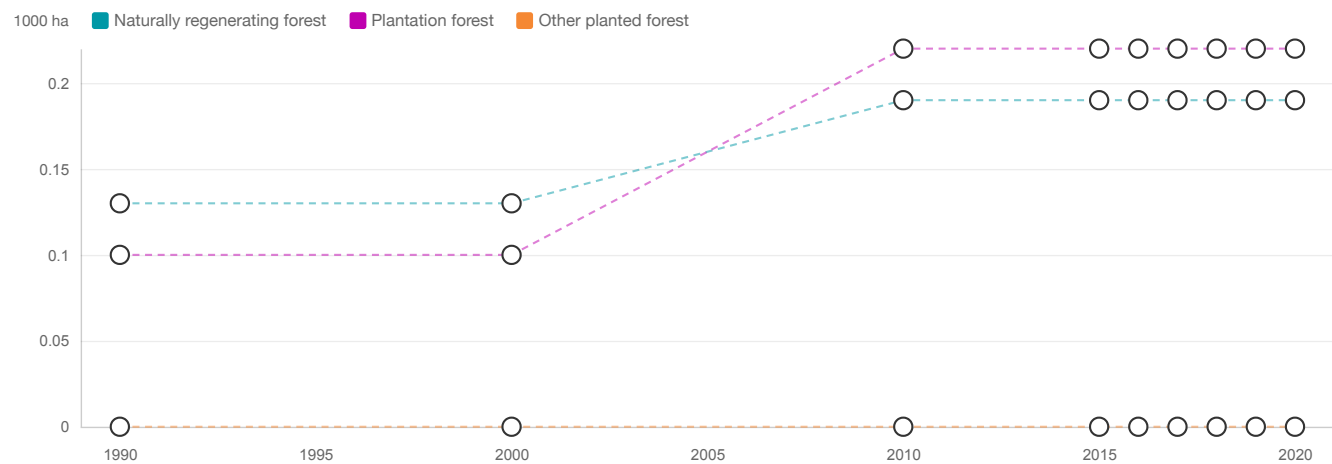
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	Recently-felled woodland		rock exposure and waste	
			miscellaneous	

			Plantation woodland	

1000 ha ■ Naturally regenerating forest ■ Plantation forest ■ Other planted forest

FRA categories	Forest area (1000 ha)								
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Naturally regenerating forest (a)	0.13	0.13	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
Planted forest (b)	**0.10**	**0.10**	**0.22**	**0.22**	**0.22**	**0.22**	**0.22**	**0.22**	**0.22**
Plantation forest	0.10	0.10	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
…of which introduced species									
Other planted forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (a+b)	**0.23**	**0.23**	**0.41**	**0.41**	**0.41**	**0.41**	**0.41**	**0.41**	**0.41**
Total forest area	**0.23**	**0.23**	**0.42**	**0.42**	**0.42**	**0.42**	**0.42**	**0.42**	**0.42**

Comments

13.8 ha of panted broadleaved woodland have been subtracted from the 120.92 ha as belonging to orchards in the 2010 Habitat Survey.

1c Primary forest and special forest categories

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

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Dense Scrub	234.53	3.69	314.74	4.95	80.21	1.26
Unimproved Grassland	3.11	0.05	2.05	0.03	-1.05	-0.02
Semi-improved Grassland	351.81	5.53	192.30	3.02	-159.51	-2.51
Improved Grassland	1531.35	24.08	1138.08	17.90	-393.26	-6.18
Marshy Grassland	90.74	1.43	60.95	0.96	-29.79	-0.47
Continuous Bracken	103.63	1.63	101.42	1.59	-2.21	-0.03
Tall Ruderal	54.10	0.85	32.05	0.50	-22.05	-0.35
Swamp	14.54	0.23	15.24	0.24	0.70	0.01
Standing Water (+Brackish)	41.62	0.65	50.26	0.79	8.64	0.14
Saltmarsh	0.45	0.01	1.55	0.02	1.10	0.02
Shingle	13.45	0.21	16.31	0.26	2.86	0.04
Rock	15.97	0.25	11.99	0.19	-3.98	-0.06
Dune Slack	2.86	0.05	0.47	0.01	-2.39	-0.04
Dune Grassland	74.29	1.17	84.36	1.33	10.08	0.16
Dune Heath	1.27	0.02	0.00	0.00	-1.27	-0.02
Dune Scrub	27.28	0.43	27.37	0.43	0.09	0.00

Open Dune	1.29	0.02	1.36	0.02	0.07	0.00
Hard Cliff	27.57	0.43	58.50	0.92	30.93	0.49
Soft Cliff	5.02	0.08	2.57	0.04	-2.45	-0.04
Coastal Grassland	61.60	0.97	74.03	1.16	12.43	0.20
Quarry	23.22	0.37	5.83	0.09	-17.39	-0.27
Coastal Heathland	2.70	0.04	1.57	0.02	-1.12	-0.02
Arable Land (+ley)	388.81	6.11	888.29	13.97	499.48	7.86
Amenity Grassland	564.74	8.88	687.18	10.81	122.44	1.93
Bare Ground	47.39	0.75	41.48	0.65	-5.90	-0.09
Sand / Mud	0.00	0.00	4.25	0.07	4.25	0.07
Hottentot Fig	0.00	0.00	4.13	0.07	4.13	0.07
Brownfield	0.00	0.00	32.33	0.51	32.33	0.51
Marginal Vegetation	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.01	0.66	0.01
Total	3919	61.64	4287	67.42	475.03	5.77

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

According to the source during a period of 11 years, from 1999 to 2010 in Guernsey:

1. there has been an increase in woodland from 216 ha to 379 ha. 60 ha have changed classification following the succession of Dense Scrub to Semi-natural broadleaved woodland and 51 ha have been planted with broadleaved trees.
2. Scrub on Guernsey has increased from 234 ha to 314 ha. This is following the abandonment of marginal land and the spread of scrub along cliffs, the scrub replacing species-rich grasslands and heath.
3. Semi-Improved Grassland has decreased by 45% a loss of 160ha, mainly due to the more strict classification definitions as opposed to there having been a marked increase in fertilizer use or ploughing of the land. However, this does mean that the previous data illustrating the proportion of Semi-improved Grassland were over-estimates, and so the abundance of semi-natural land is much lower than previously thought.
4. The abundance of other, rarer habitats, has also decreased, especially species-rich drygrasslands contributing to an overall decline in Guernsey's biodiversity. Many of these changes are caused by differences in land-management practices in the island over the last 100 years due to the changing economic circumstances.
5. 134ha of agricultural land which has been re-seeded or mown in order to extend domestic curtilage has been identified. This land is currently lost from use as farmland.
6. Land used for horses has been recorded for the first time as 234ha. Generally horses are not employed in the agricultural industry, so this land is currently lost from farming use.

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

	FRA classes			
	Forest	**Other wooded land**	**Other land**	**Inland water bodies**
	Woodland		grassland and marsh	open water
		Scrub	tall herb and fern	
JNCC handbook, 2010			swamp, marginal and inundation	
	Parkland/scattered trees		coastland	
	Recently-felled woodland		rock exposure and waste	
			miscellaneous	

			Plantation woodland	

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)				
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**
Primary forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Temporarily unstocked and/or recently regenerated					
Bamboos	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mangroves	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubber wood	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Comments

Guernsey's ancient woodlands began to be cleared for agriculture 4000 – 5000 BC, by burning and felling with polished stone axes (Jee, 1983), and Jane Gilmour believes that it is possible that by the Iron Age, all of Guernsey's ancient woodland had been lost.(Gilmour, K. J., David, C. T. (in preparation). Red Data Book. Biological Records Centre, Guernsey Island Development Committee (unpublished). Report of the 1999 Guernsey Habitat Survey.)

1d Annual forest expansion, deforestation and net change

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc
-

National classification and definitions
-

Original data
-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting
-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories
-

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha/year)			
	1990-2000	**2000-2010**	**2010-2015**	**2015-2020**
Forest expansion (a)				
…of which afforestation				
…of which natural expansion				
Deforestation (b)				
Forest area net change (a-b)	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00

Comments

1e Annual reforestation

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha/year)			
	1990-2000	**2000-2010**	**2010-2015**	**2015-2020**
Reforestation				

Comments

1f Other land with tree cover

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Expert estimates based on:

- Phase 1 Habitat Survey of Guernsey, Herm and Associated Islands 1999 - Environment Department
- Phase 2 Habitat Survey of Guernsey, Herm and Associated Islands 2010 - Julia Henney, Environment Department

National classification and definitions

JNCC handbook, 2010			
A Woodland and scrub			
1 Woodland			
Woodland is defined as vegetation dominated by trees more than 5m high when mature, forming a distinct, although sometimes open, canopy. Dominant species should be coded and the understorey and ground layer target noted. Distinct blocks of woodland, whether broadleaved or coniferous, should be mapped separately wherever possible.	Broadleaved	Semi-natural	Semi-natural woodland comprises all stands which do not obviously originate from planting. The distribution of species will generally reflect natural variations in the site and its soil. Both ancient and more recent stands are included. Woodland with both semi-natural and planted trees should be classified as semi-natural if the planted trees account for less than 30% of the canopy composition, but as plantation if more than 30% is planted. In cases where it is doubtful whether or not a wood should be classified as semi-natural, target notes giving details of origin and species composition are essential. For details of ancient woodland sites see Kirby et al. (1984).
	broadleaved woodland: 10% or less conifer in the canopy;	Plantation	All obviously planted woodland of any age should be included in this category, with the exception of those types mentioned previously. Orchards should be mapped by placing green hatching over the OS symbols (which should be added where missing), and target notes made giving tree species and details of any conservation interest. Ornamental tree gardens and arboreta should be included here, and target noted where necessary.
	Coniferous	Semi-natural	
	coniferous woodland: 10% or less broadleaved in the canopy;	Plantation	
	Mixed	Semi-natural	
	mixed woodland: 10-90% of either broadleaved or conifer in the canopy. The approximate proportions of the two types should be target noted	Plantation	
	Plantation Woodland		
2 Scrub		Dense/continuous	
Scrub is seral or climax vegetation dominated by locally native shrubs, usually less than 5 m tall, occasionally with a few scattered trees. Dominant species should always be coded. The ground flora under scattered scrub should be coded or target noted		Scattered	
3 Parkland/scattered trees		Broadleaved	
Tree cover must be less than 30% to warrant inclusion in this category. For scattered trees over pasture (as in parkland), or over heath, bog, limestone pavement, etc, the green dot symbol should be superimposed on the appropriate habitat colour. The density of dots should be varied in		Coniferous	

proportion to the density of trees. Dominant species should be coded. Exotic trees should be target noted. Lines of trees forming windbreaks or avenues should be marked as a series of dots with the dominant species code.

		Mixed	
4 Recently-felled woodland		Broadleaved	
The only areas of felled trees which should be included in this category are those whose future land use is uncertain, for instance when it is not clear whether they are to be replanted or used for crops. The dominant species which have been felled should be coded and the codes placed in parentheses.		Coniferous	
		Mixed	

Original data

	1999		2010			
Habitat Classification	Area (ha)	%of land	Area (ha)	% of land	Change in Area	Change in % of GSY's land
Semi Natural Broadleaved Woodland	131.38	2.07	197.58	3.11	66.20	1.04
Planted Broadleaved Woodland (+orchards)	56.17	0.88	120.92	1.90	64.75	1.02
Planted Coniferous Woodland	20.93	0.33	26.05	0.41	5.12	0.08
Planted Mixed Woodland	8.44	0.13	34.88	0.55	26.44	0.42
Parkland	19.54	0.31	55.94	0.88	36.40	0.57
Dense Scrub	234.53	3.69	314.74	4.95	80.21	1.26
Unimproved Grassland	3.11	0.05	2.05	0.03	-1.05	-0.02
Semi-improved Grassland	351.81	5.53	192.30	3.02	-159.51	-2.51
Improved Grassland	1531.35	24.08	1138.08	17.90	-393.26	-6.18
Marshy Grassland	90.74	1.43	60.95	0.96	-29.79	-0.47
Continuous Bracken	103.63	1.63	101.42	1.59	-2.21	-0.03
Tall Ruderal	54.10	0.85	32.05	0.50	-22.05	-0.35
Swamp	14.54	0.23	15.24	0.24	0.70	0.01
Standing Water (+Brackish)	41.62	0.65	50.26	0.79	8.64	0.14
Saltmarsh	0.45	0.01	1.55	0.02	1.10	0.02
Shingle	13.45	0.21	16.31	0.26	2.86	0.04
Rock	15.97	0.25	11.99	0.19	-3.98	-0.06
Dune Slack	2.86	0.05	0.47	0.01	-2.39	-0.04
Dune Grassland	74.29	1.17	84.36	1.33	10.08	0.16
Dune Heath	1.27	0.02	0.00	0.00	-1.27	-0.02
Dune Scrub	27.28	0.43	27.37	0.43	0.09	0.00

Open Dune	1.29	0.02	1.36	0.02	0.07	0.00
Hard Cliff	27.57	0.43	58.50	0.92	30.93	0.49
Soft Cliff	5.02	0.08	2.57	0.04	-2.45	-0.04
Coastal Grassland	61.60	0.97	74.03	1.16	12.43	0.20
Quarry	23.22	0.37	5.83	0.09	-17.39	-0.27
Coastal Heathland	2.70	0.04	1.57	0.02	-1.12	-0.02
Arable Land (+ley)	388.81	6.11	888.29	13.97	499.48	7.86
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Bare Ground	47.39	0.75	41.48	0.65	-5.90	-0.09
Sand / Mud	0.00	0.00	4.25	0.07	4.25	0.07
Hottentot Fig	0.00	0.00	4.13	0.07	4.13	0.07
Brownfield	0.00	0.00	32.33	0.51	32.33	0.51
Marginal Vegetation	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.01	0.66	0.01
Total	3919	61.64	4287	67.42	475.03	5.77

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

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Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

	FRA classes			
	Forest	**Other wooded land**	**Other land**	**Inland water bodies**
	Woodland		grassland and marsh	open water
		Scrub	tall herb and fern	
JNCC handbook, 2010			swamp, marginal and inundation	
	Parkland/scattered trees		coastland	
	Recently-felled woodland		rock exposure and waste	
			miscellaneous	

28

			Plantation woodland	

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)				
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**
Palms (a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tree orchards (b)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Agroforestry (c)					
Trees in urban settings (d)					
Other (specify in comments) (e)					
Total (a+b+c+d+e)	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**
Other land area	**7.54**	**7.54**	**7.27**	**7.27**	**7.27**

Comments

The total area of orchards in 1999 was 4.25 ha while in 2010 13.8 ha

2 Forest growing stock, biomass and carbon

2a Growing stock

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Growing stock m³/ha (over bark)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Naturally regenerating forest									
Planted forest									
…of which plantation forest									
…of which other planted forest									
Forest									
Other wooded land									

FRA categories	Total growing stock (million m³ over bark)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Naturally regenerating forest									
Planted forest									
…of which plantation forest									
…of which other planted forest									
Forest									
Other wooded land									

Comments

2b Growing stock composition

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc
-

National classification and definitions
-

Original data
-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting
-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories
-

FRA categories	Scientific name	Common name	Growing stock in forest (million m³ over bark)				
			1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Native tree species							
#1 Ranked in terms of volume							
#2 Ranked in terms of volume							
#3 Ranked in terms of volume							
#4 Ranked in terms of volume							
#5 Ranked in terms of volume							
#6 Ranked in terms of volume							
#7 Ranked in terms of volume							
#8 Ranked in terms of volume							
#9 Ranked in terms of volume							
#10 Ranked in terms of volume							
Remaining native tree species							
Total volume of native tree species			–	–	–	–	–
Introduced tree species							
#1 Ranked in terms of volume							
#2 Ranked in terms of volume							
#3 Ranked in terms of volume							
#4 Ranked in terms of volume							
#5 Ranked in terms of volume							
Remaining introduced tree species							
Total volume of introduced tree species			–	–	–	–	–
Total growing stock			–	–	–	–	–

Comments

2c Biomass stock

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Forest biomass (tonnes/ha)								
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Above-ground biomass									
Below-ground biomass									
Dead wood									

Comments

2d Carbon stock

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc
-

National classification and definitions
-

Original data
-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting
-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories
-

FRA categories	Forest carbon (tonnes/ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Carbon in above-ground biomass									
Carbon in below-ground biomass									
Carbon in dead wood									
Carbon in litter									
Soil carbon									

Soil depth (cm) used for soil carbon estimates	

Comments

3 Forest designation and management

3a Designated management objective

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc
-

National classification and definitions
-

Original data
-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting
-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories
-

Primary designated management objective

FRA 2020 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)				
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**
Production (a)					
Protection of soil and water (b)					
Conservation of biodiversity (c)					
Social Services (d)					
Multiple use (e)					
Other (specify in comments) (f)					
None/unknown (g)	0.23	0.23	0.42	0.42	0.42
Total forest area	0.23	0.23	0.42	0.42	0.42

Total area with designated management objective

FRA 2020 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)				
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**
Production					
Protection of soil and water					
Conservation of biodiversity					
Social Services					
Other (specify in comments)					

Comments

3b Forest area within protected areas and forest area with long-term management plans

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

https://code.earthengine.google.com/7f07d5e7ccfcdff322f13040c62e2f34

Modul 6: Forest in Protected Areas

Hansen V 1.5 2017

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)								
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Forest area within protected areas		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Forest area with long-term forest management plan									
…of which in protected areas									

Comments

4 Forest ownership and management rights

4a Forest ownership

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc
-

National classification and definitions
-

Original data
-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting
-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories
-

FRA categories	Forest area (1000 ha)			
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2015**
Private ownership (a)				
…of which owned by individuals				
…of which owned by private business entities and institutions				
…of which owned by local, tribal and indigenous communities				
Public ownership (b)				
Unknown/other (specify in comments) (c)	–	–	–	–
Total forest area	0.23	0.23	0.42	0.42

Comments

4b Holder of management rights of public forests

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc
-

National classification and definitions
-

Original data
-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting
-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories
-

FRA categories	Forest area (1000 ha)			
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2015**
Public Administration (a)				
Individuals (b)				
Private business entities and institutions (c)				
Local, tribal and indigenous communities (d)				
Unknown/other (specify in comments) (e)	–	–	–	–
Total public ownership	–	–	–	–

Comments

5 Forest disturbances

5a Disturbances

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)																	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Insects (a)																		
Diseases (b)																		
Severe weather events (c)																		
Other (specify in comments) (d)																		
Total (a+b+c+d)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total forest area	0.23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.42	–	–	–	–	0.42	0.42	0.42

Comments

5b Area affected by fire

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

https://code.earthengine.google.com/5baa58e7476ae60b165d6f86e22eb444

Module 3: Burned area

Hansen V 1.5 2017

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)																	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total land area affected by fire	0.00										0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
…of which on forest																		

Comments

5c Degraded forest

Does your country monitor area of degraded forest		
If "yes"	What is the national definition of "Degraded forest"?	
	Describe the monitoring process and results	

Comments

6 Forest policy and legislation

6a Policies, Legislation and national platform for stakeholder participation in forest policy

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Indicate the existence of	Boolean (Yes/No)	
	National	**Sub-national**
Policies supporting SFM		
Legislations and regulations supporting SFM		
Platform that promotes or allows for stakeholder participation in forest policy development		
Traceability system(s) for wood products		

Comments

6b Area of permanent forest estate

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

FRA 2020 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)					
	Applicable?	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Area of permanent forest estate						

Comments

7 Employment, education and NWFP

7a Employment in forestry and logging

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

FRA 2020 categories	Full-time equivalents (1000 FTE)											
	1990			2000			2010			2015		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Employment in forestry and logging												
…of which silviculture and other forestry activities												
…of which logging												
…of which gathering of non wood forest products												
…of which support services to forestry												

Comments

7b Graduation of students in forest-related education

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc
-

National classification and definitions
-

Original data
-

FRA 2020 categories	Number of graduated students											
	1990			2000			2010			2015		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Doctoral degree												
Master's degree												
Bachelor's degree												
Technician certificate / diploma												
Total												

Comments

7c Non wood forest products removals and value 2015

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

	Name of NWFP product	Key species	Quantity	Unit	Value (1000 local currency)	NWFP category
#1						
#2						
#3						
#4						
#5						
#6						
#7						
#8						
#9						
#10						
All other plant products						
All other animal products						
Total					–	

Name of currency	

Comments

8 Sustainable Development Goal 15

8a Sustainable Development Goal 15

SDG Indicator 15.1.1 Forest area as proportion of total land area 2015

Indicator	Percent							
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest area as proportion of total land area 2015	2.88	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25

Name of agency responsible	

SDG Indicator 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Sub-Indicator 1	Percent						
	2000-2010	2010-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Forest area annual net change rate	6.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of agency responsible	

Sub-Indicator 2	Forest biomass (tonnes/ha)							
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Above-ground biomass stock in forest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Name of agency responsible	

Sub-Indicator 3	Percent (2015 forest area baseline)							
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–	–	–

Name of agency responsible	

Sub-Indicator 4	Percent (2015 forest area baseline)							
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Name of agency responsible	

Sub-Indicator 5	Forest area (1000 ha)							
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–	–