



Requested competence – examples from Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Sweden and Russia

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The purpose of the survey

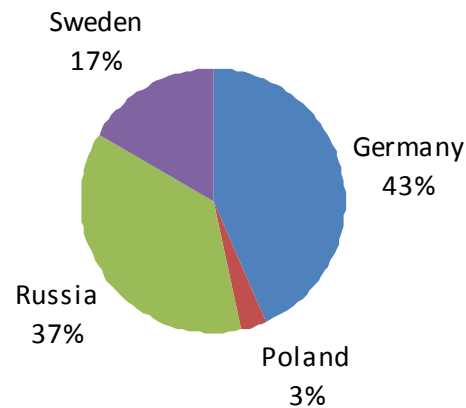
- The survey is aiming to learn about competence of private forest owners in the South Baltic Region.
- Project "Hardwoods are good", component 4.1
- Comparison of survey results in SBR and Lithuania



Part-financed by the European Union (European Regional Development Fund)

Information about respondents

Respondents distribution according to countries



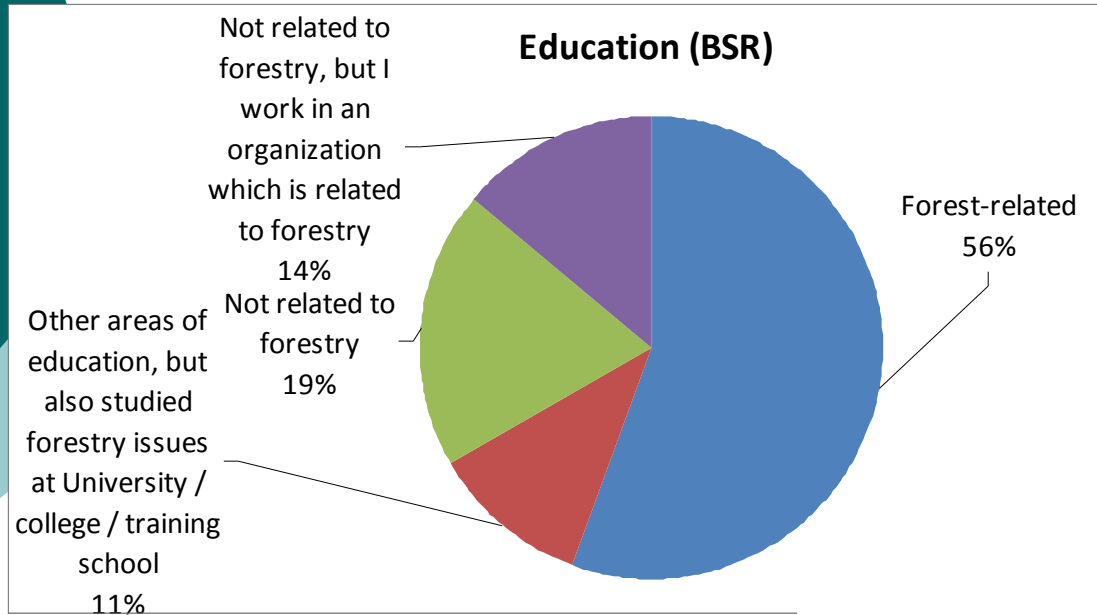
SBR

- Total number of respondents 38: 10 women (26%) and 28 men (74 %);
- Average age: women - 44.5 years; men – 50 years
- Place of living: City – 38 %; village – 34 %; countryside – 28 %.

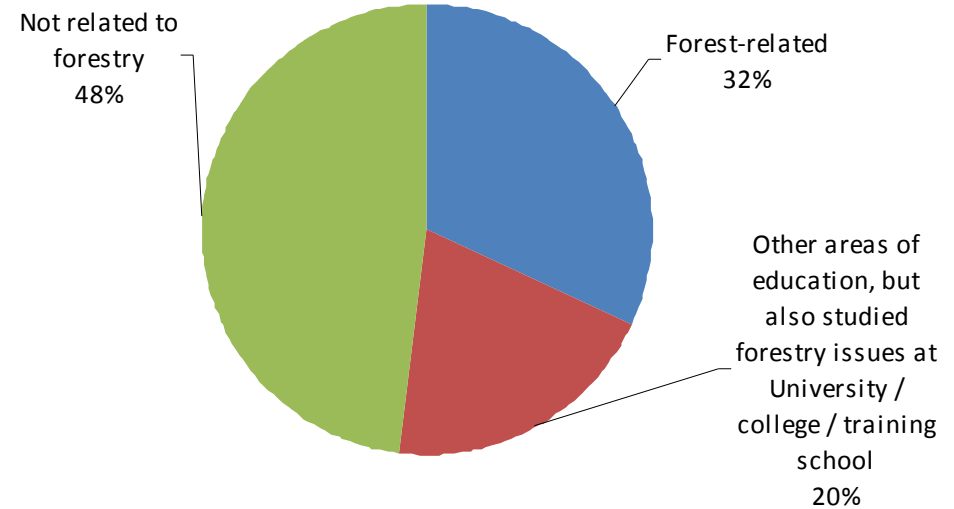
Lithuania

- Total number of respondents 250: 27 % women and 73 % men;
- Place of living: City – 64 %; village and countryside– 36 %

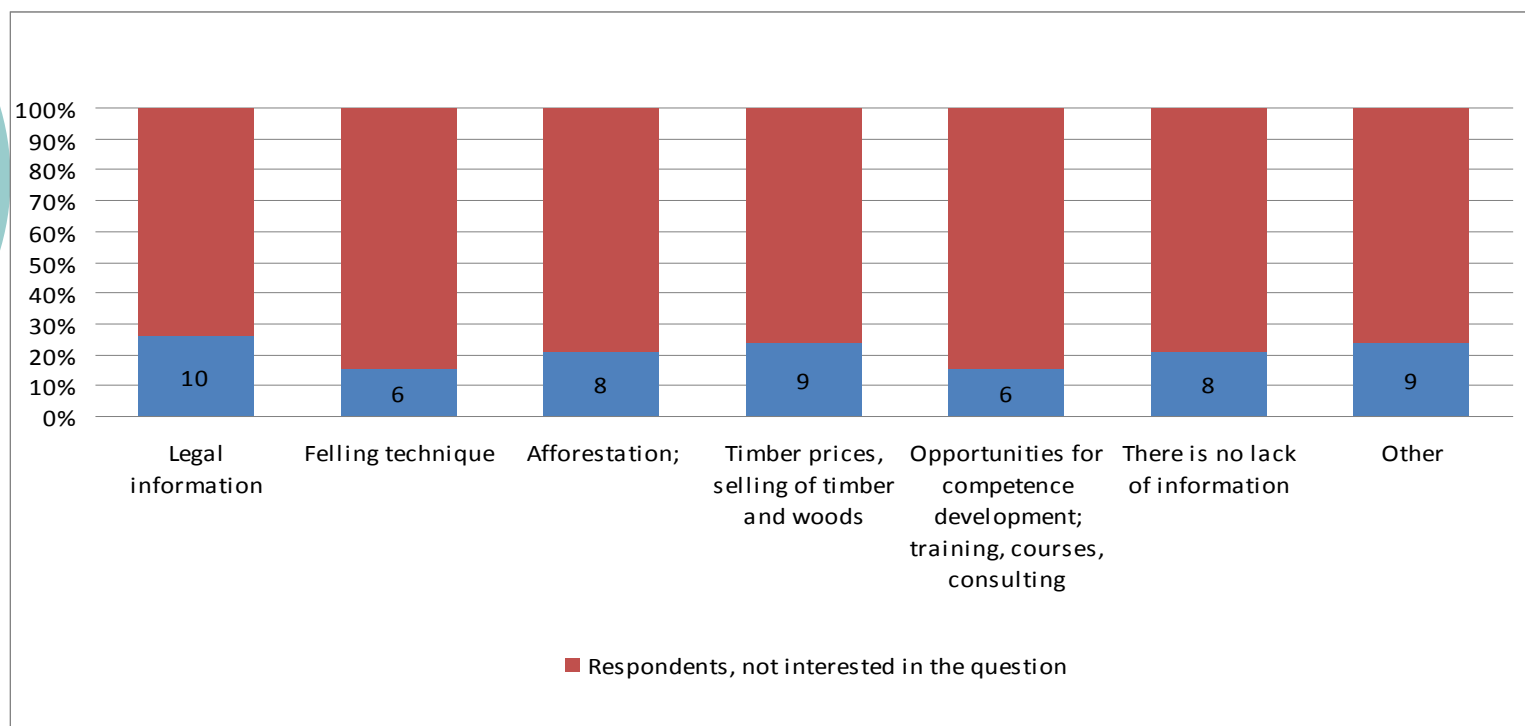
Education



Education (Lithuania)



What information, to your estimate, the most forest owners are missing?

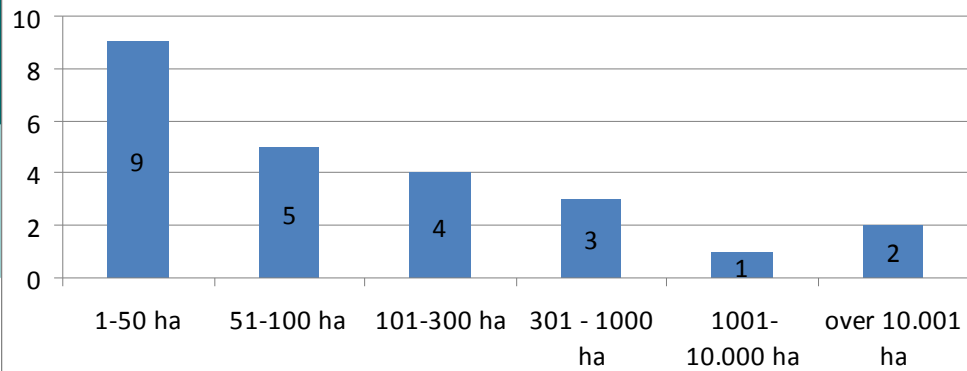


Other topics that respondents are also interested in:

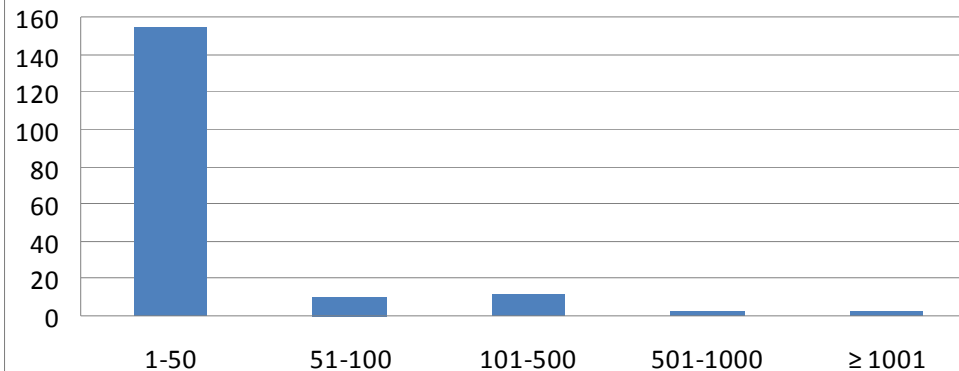
- Information about the importance of managing for nature conservation purpose
- Marking for cutting into lengths
- Sponsorship for associations
- Sustainable/consonant forestry
- Forestry business
- Forestry influence to the ecosystem
- Information access (to forest owners)
- Planning of activities in forest
- Environmental issues
- Cooperation

Forest owning

Number of respondents according to owned forest (ha), SBR



Number of respondents according to owned forest (ha), Lithuania



SBR

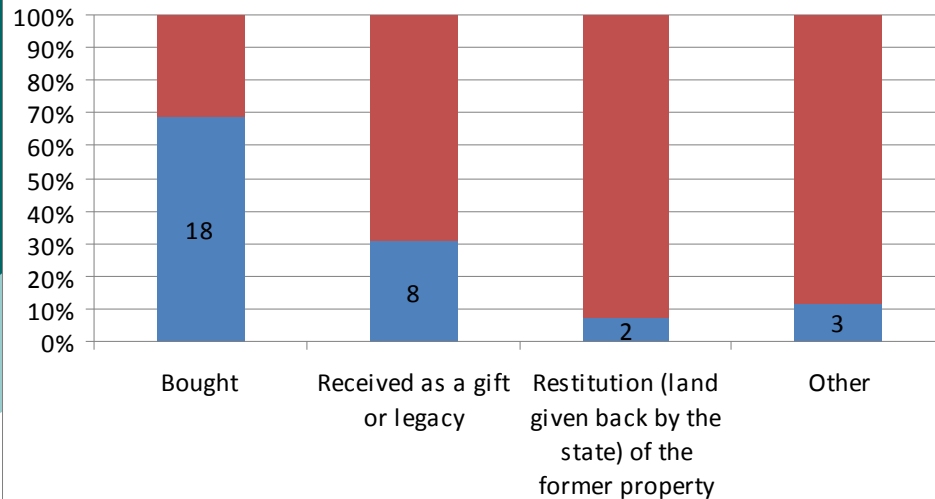
- 68% forest owners/work in forest owning company; 32 % don't own any forest
- Only 4 respondents forest owners or working in forest owning company are women

Lithuania

- 75% forest owners/work in forest owning company; 25 % don't own any forest;

How did you become a forest owner?

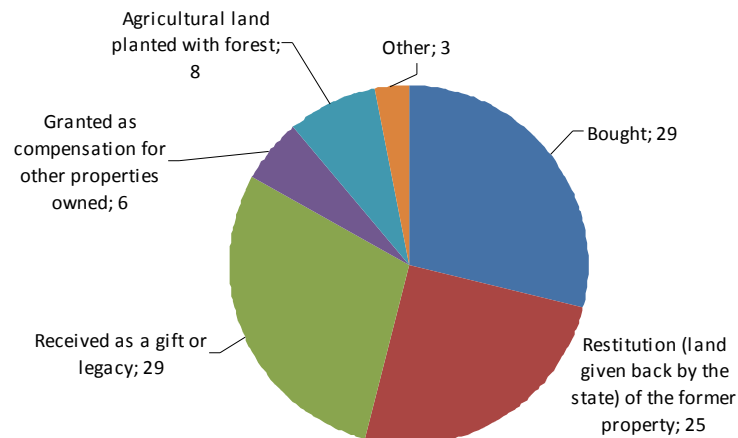
Methods of getting forest (SBR)



SBR

- Most of forest owners bought forests
- Some owners obtained forest combining few methods

Methods of getting forest (Lithuania)

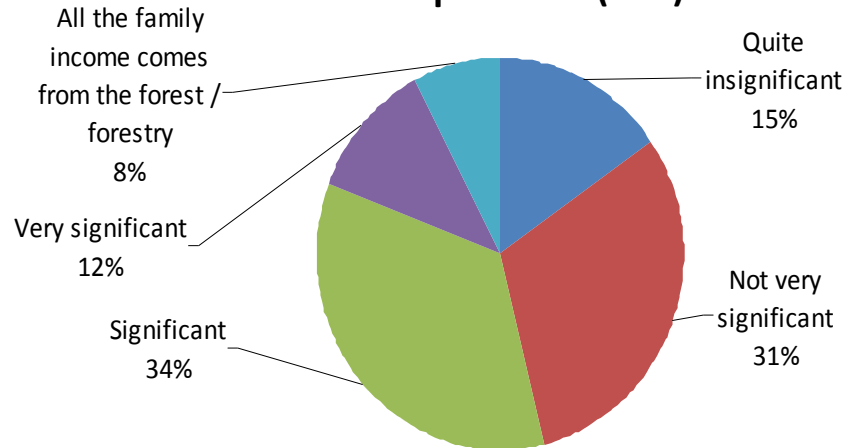


Lithuania

- More than a half forest owners obtained forest as a gift/legacy or restitution of former property

Importance of forestry income

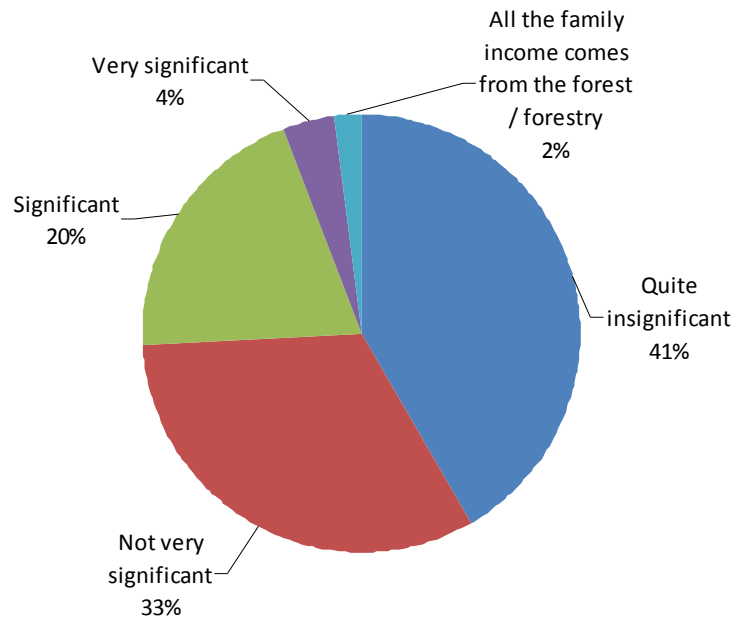
Income importance (SBR)



SBR

- Forestry income is important for 54 % respondents
- Average private forest area that :
- income is insignificant or not very significant – up to 79 ha;
- Income is significant or very significant – 39-560 ha;
- All family income comes from forest – range from 3500 ha

Income importance (Lithuania)

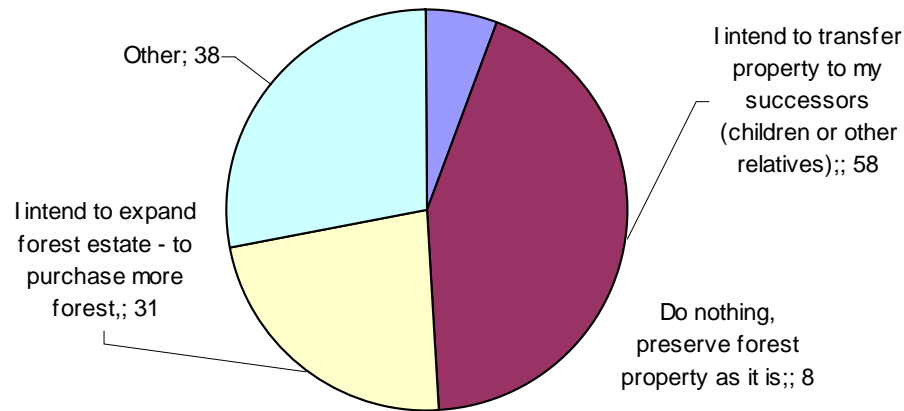


Lithuania

- 41% of respondents claim that income is quite insignificant or none income is received from forestry at all
- It can be explained by small private forest areas, legal restraints or even lack of knowledge how to get financial benefit from forests

Future plans

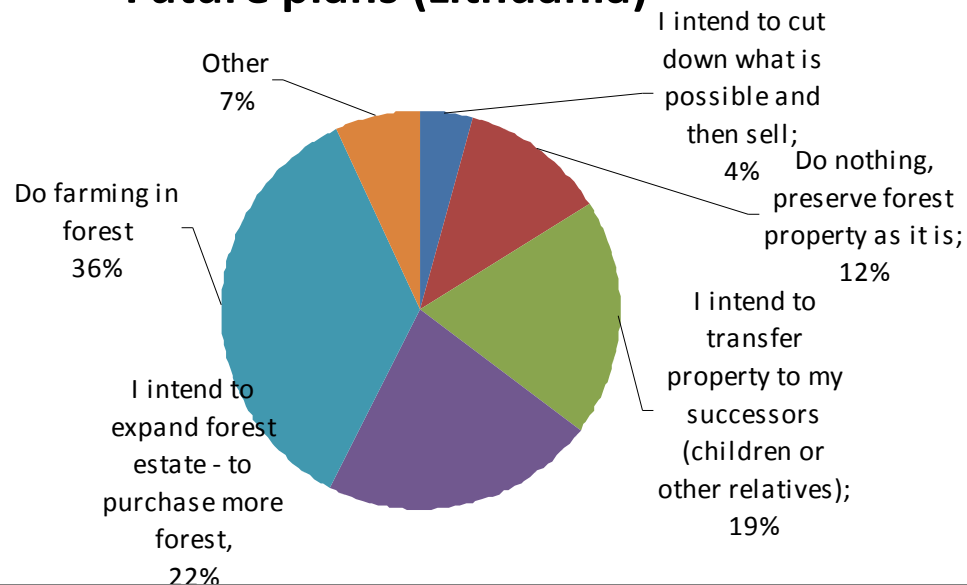
Future plans (SBR)



SBR

- 58% are going to transfer property to successors;
- None of the respondents is planning to sell forest without doing nothing or to sell after cutting down

Future plans (Lithuania)



Lithuania

- Almost 60% of respondents claim they are going to continue managing the forest and are even going to expand forest estate;
- 4% are going to cut down and then sell forest

The importance of your / your company's forest management goals (in priority order)

SBR

1. Receive income from timber sales;
2. Supplies of fuel (wood);
3. Hunting;
4. Recreational forest management (creating a park, landscape trimming, tourism, animal protection);
5. Wood (logs, planks, poles, stakes, etc.) production for my own needs;
6. Other (satisfaction of being a forest owner and having possibility to fulfill own decisions; loyalty to forest; possibility to make experiments in forestry; manage forest without doing harm to nature)

Lithuania

1. Supplies of fuel (wood);
2. Receive income from timber sales;
3. Wood (logs, planks, poles, stakes, etc.) production for my own needs;
4. Recreational forest management (creating a park, landscape trimming, tourism, animal protection);
5. Investment from buying forests;
6. Hunting;
7. Other (possibility to transfer it to successors; environmental protection; proud to be a forest owner)

The main problems forest owners encounter while managing forest? (in priority order)

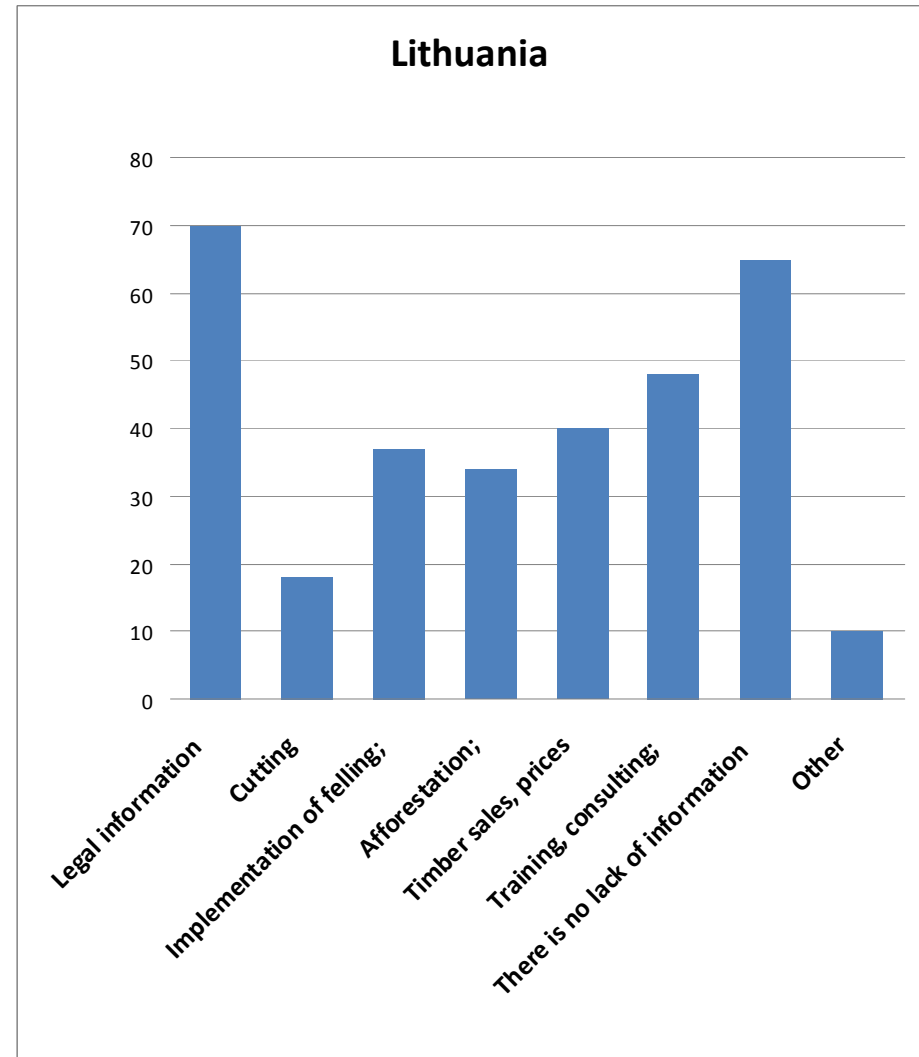
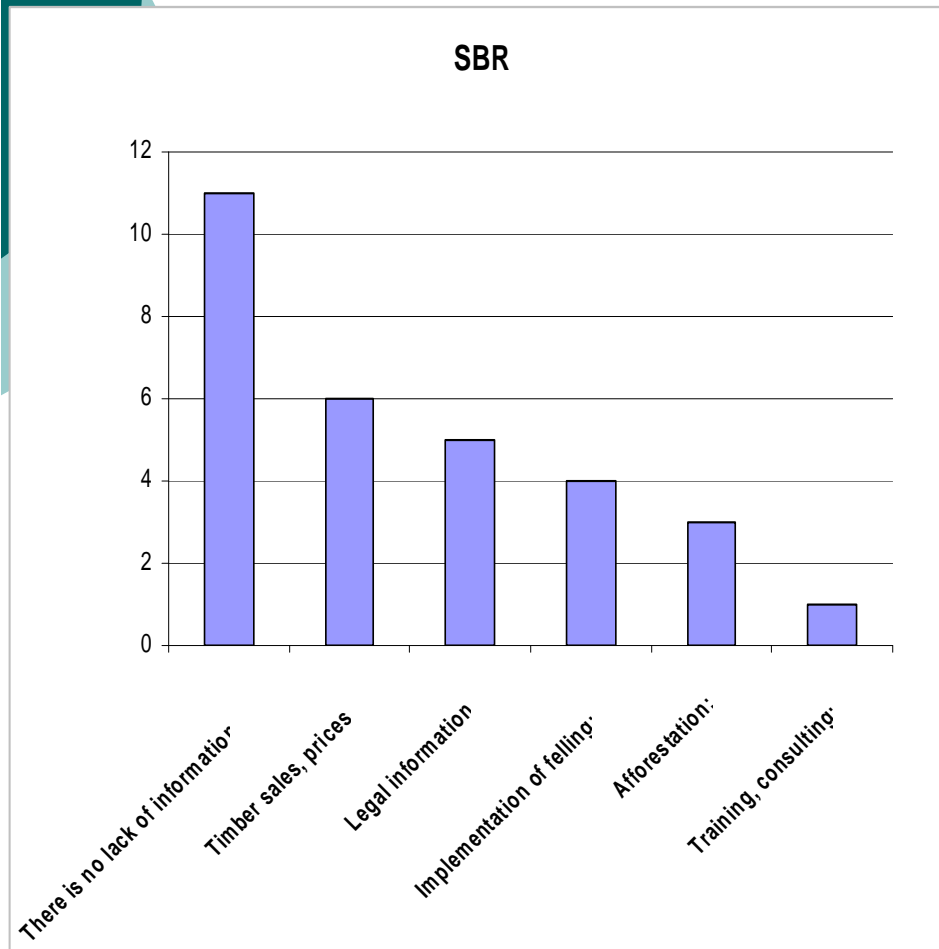
SBR

1. The available forest area is too small for efficient management
2. There is a lack of information about the timber trade (buyers, prices)
3. It is difficult to sell small quantities of wood
4. There is a lack of information about forest management
5. There is a lack of knowledge and experience
6. The property is too small to carry costs for the silviculture
7. There are no suitable access roads
8. Forest estate is too far away to develop forestry management activities

Lithuania

1. The available forest area is too small for efficient management
2. The property is too small to carry costs for the silviculture
3. Forest estate is too far away to develop forestry management activities
4. It is difficult to sell small quantities of wood
5. There are no suitable access roads
6. There is a lack of knowledge and experience
7. There is a lack of information about the timber trade (buyers, prices)
8. There is a lack of information about forest management

What kind of forest management information do you miss? (in priority order)



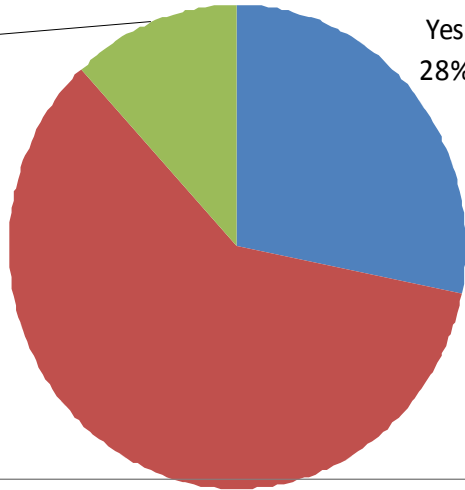
Do you perform the works in the forest by yourself?

SBR

No, all the work is carried out by specialists
12%

Yes
28%

Only part of the work, I hire professionals to carry out the rest
60%



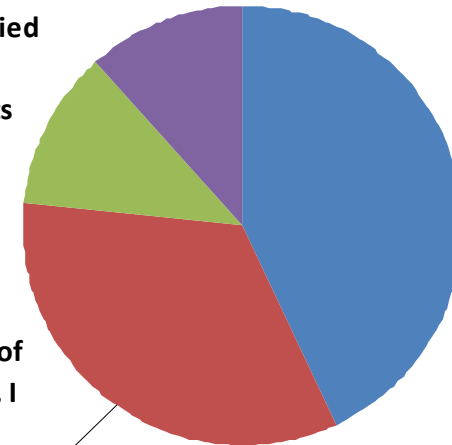
No, we do not do any activities in the forest

Lithuania

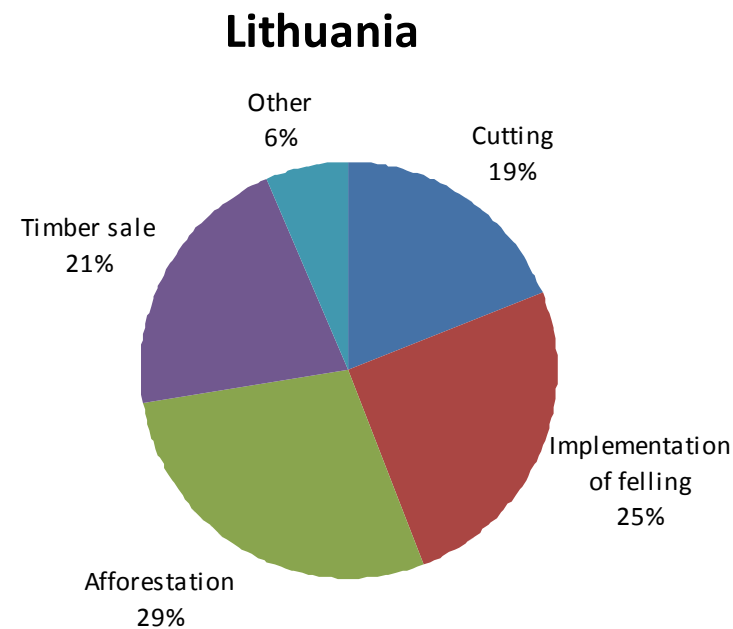
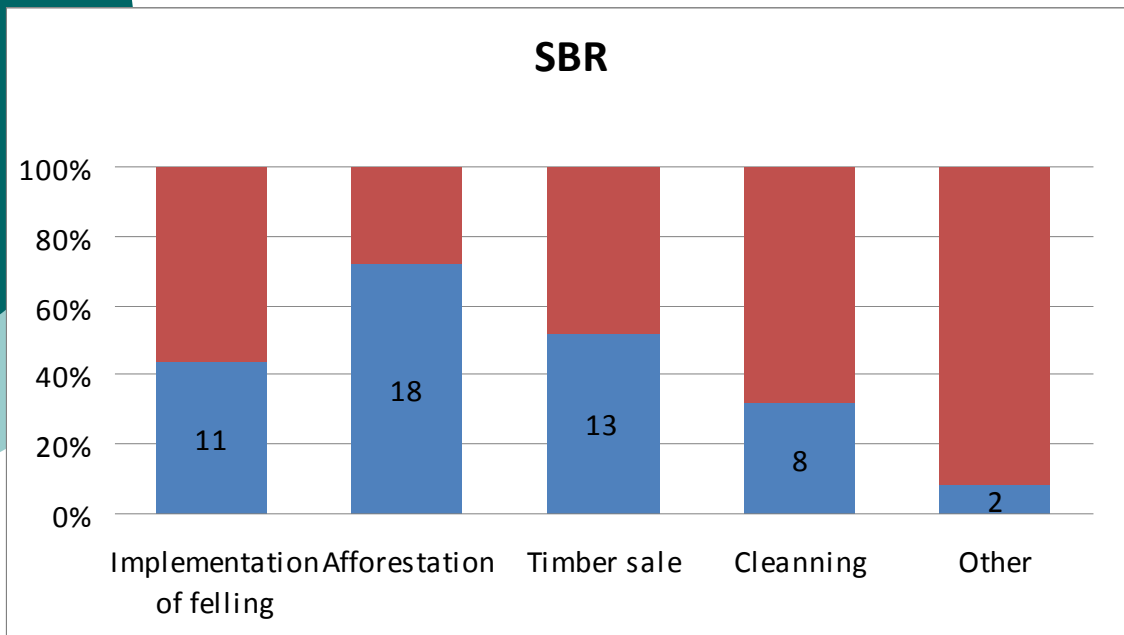
No, all the work is carried out by specialists
12%

Yes
42%

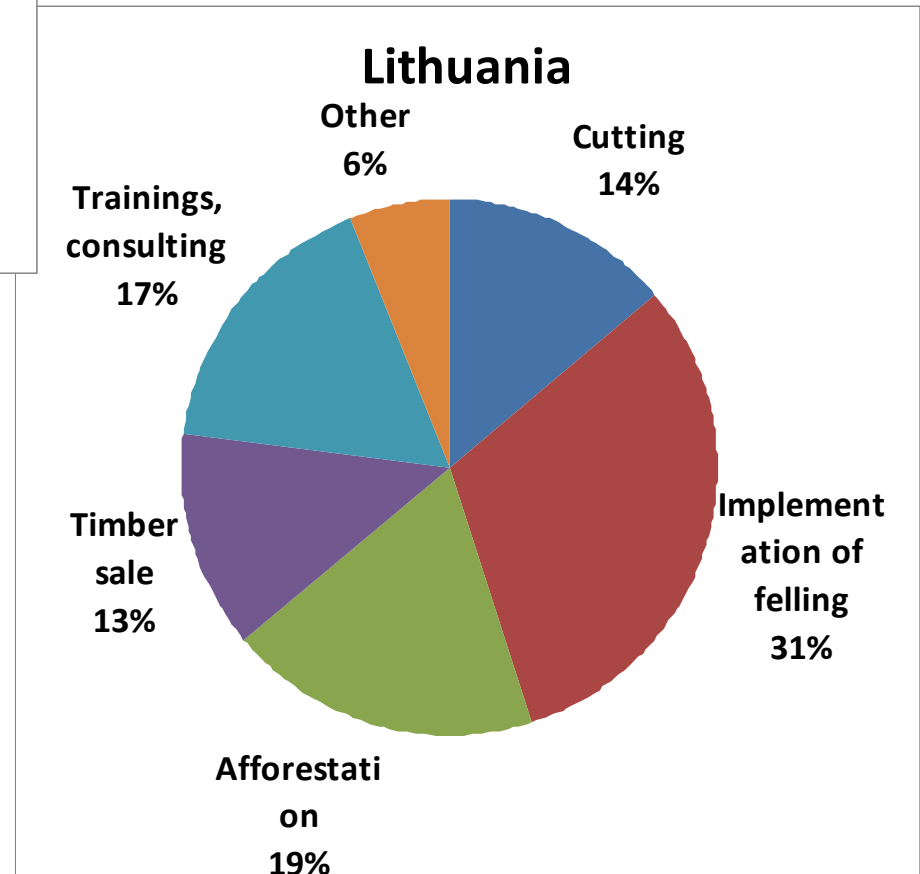
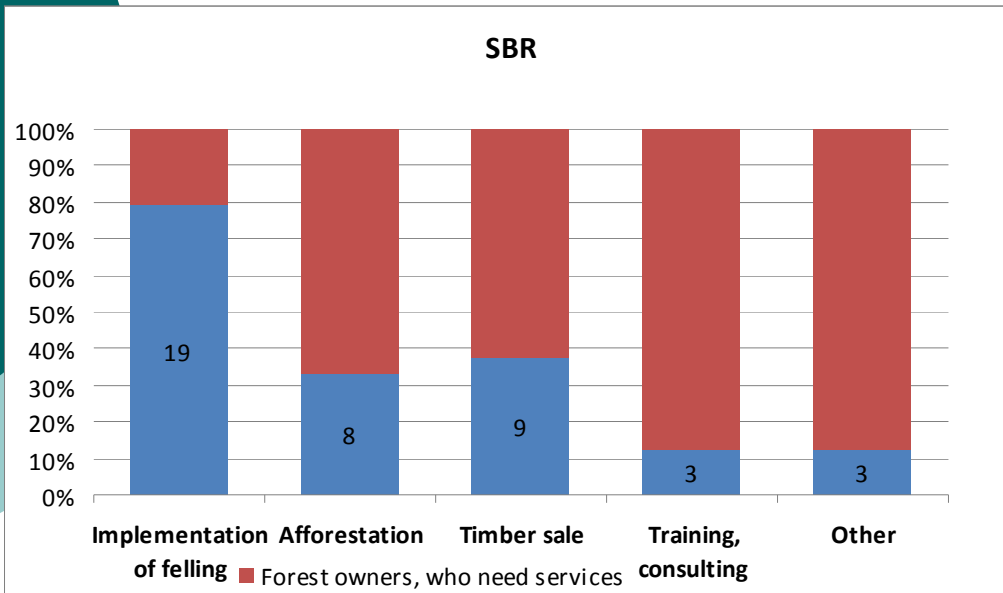
Only part of the work, I hire professionals to carry out the rest
34%



What kind of work do you perform in the forest?

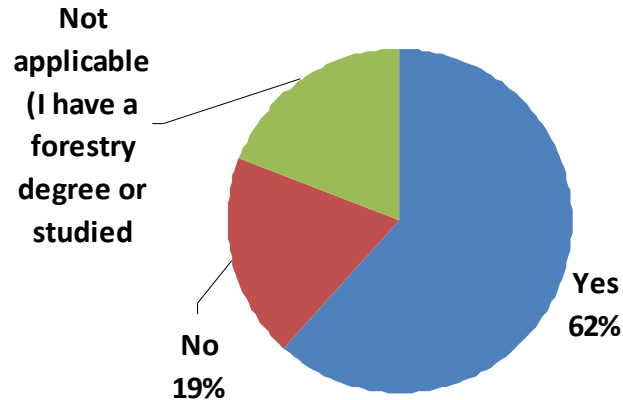


What forest management services you need most?



Have you ever taken any kind of training courses for forest owners?

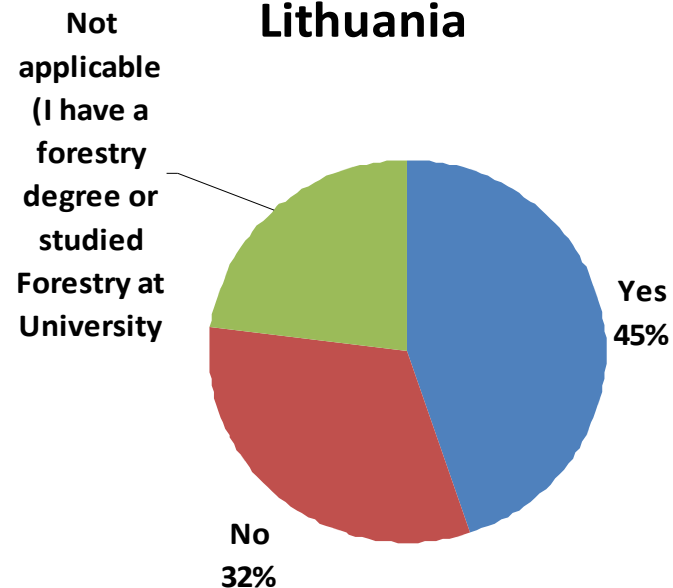
SBR



SBR

- All respondents, who have taken courses are satisfied with the quality;
- one day - one subject- best tutor and practitioner, on the spot and/or in the forest, back-office "brainwash"

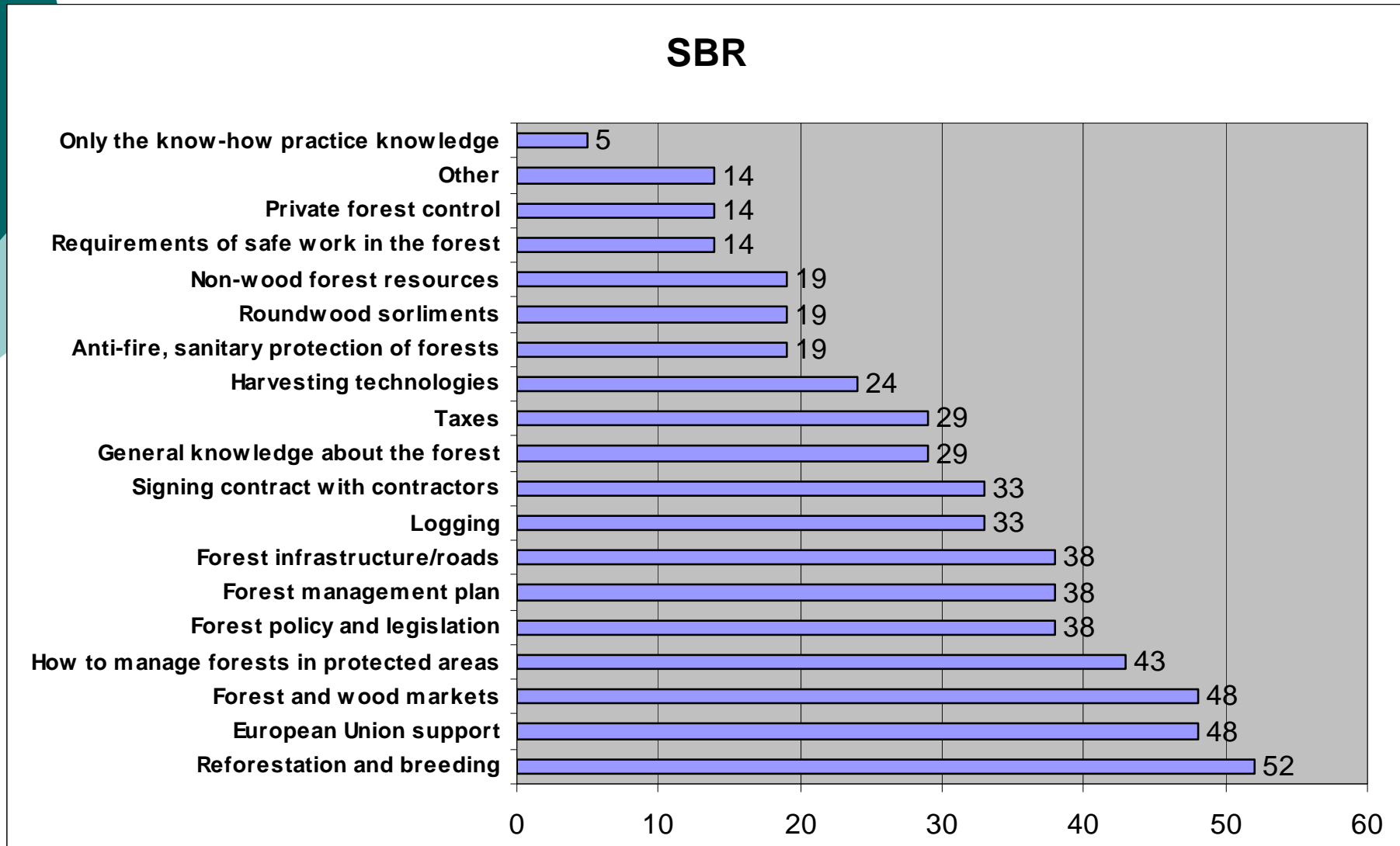
Lithuania



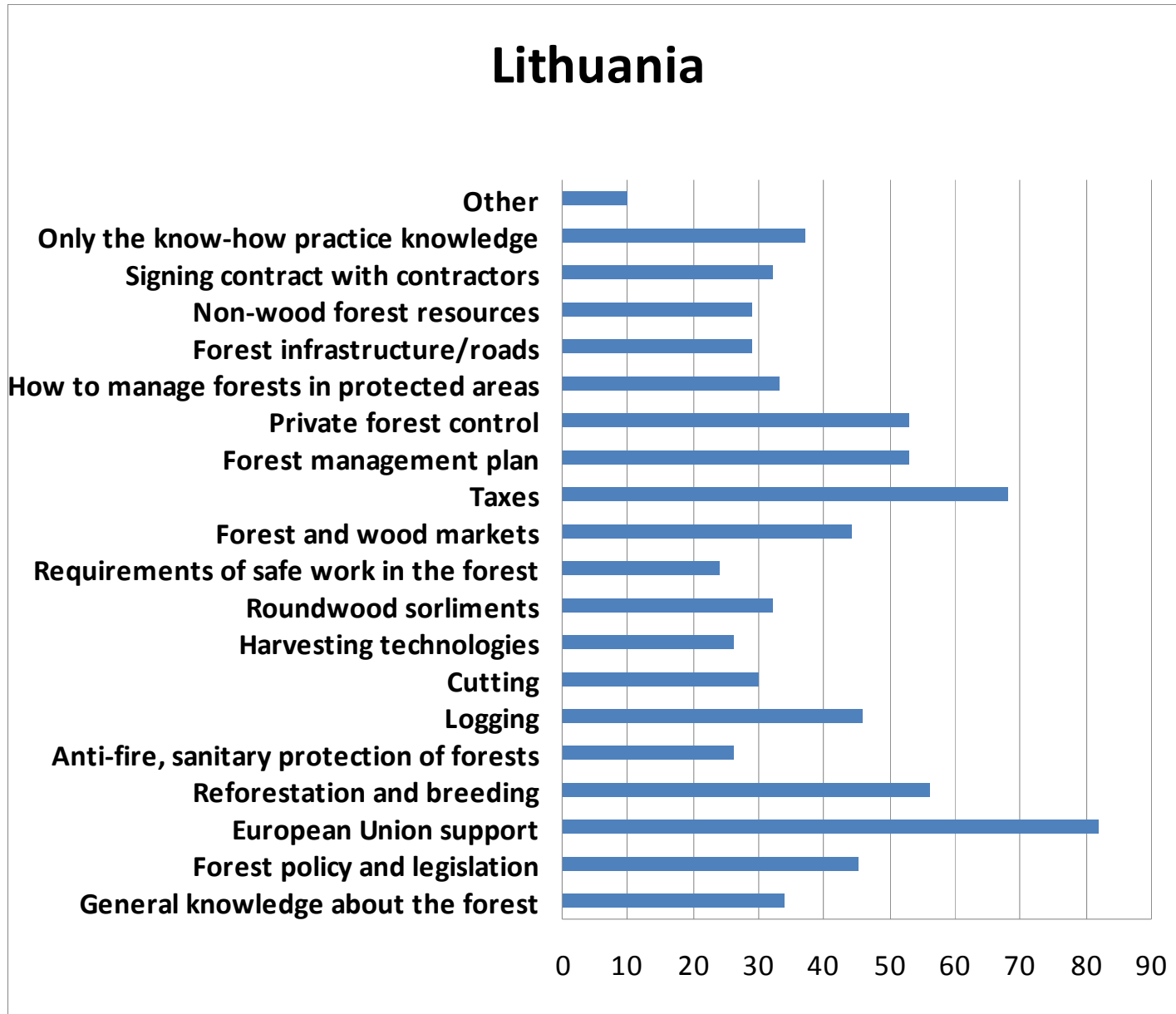
Lithuania

- 86% are satisfied with training courses they have taken;
- 7% are not satisfied enough
- 63% have taken courses organised by FOAL

What kind of topics/courses are you most interested in?



What kind of topics/courses are you most interested in?





Conclusions

1. The distribution of men and women in forestry (according to participated respondents) is almost the same in SBR countries and Lithuania;
2. Education of respondents in SBR countries is more related to forestry than in Lithuania.
3. The most common forest area among respondents is the same in Lithuania and in SBR.
4. It is more common to buy forest in SBR and become forest owners, whereas in Lithuania most respondents obtained forest as a gift/legacy or restitution of former property.
5. Income from forestry is more important for SBR respondents, whereas some respondents in Lithuania claim they don't receive income from forestry at all.
6. Most representatives are planning to continue management in the forest.
7. The main problem that the forest owners in SBR and Lithuania encounter is that the available forest area is too small for efficient management
8. The respondents claimed they mostly miss information about timber sales and prices, also legal information.
9. Most forest owners perform activities in the forest themselves and hire some professionals. The most common activities carried out by forest owners themselves are afforestation, timber sale. The most necessary forest management service for SBR and Lithuanian respondents is implementation of felling.
10. Most of the respondents have taken courses and were satisfied with the quality. The most common topics that forest owners are interested in SBR and Lithuania are EU support, reforestation and breeding and forest management plan.



Thank You for Your Attention!



Part-financed by the European Union (European Regional Development Fund)