

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
ADHESIVE	A substance capable of holding materials together by surface attachment.	Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Development. 1999. Philippine Recommends for Veneer and Plywood, Laguna, Philippines.
AESTHETIC VALUE	Value of appreciating forest landscapes and amenities that contribute to the art and a person's spiritual, psychological and physical well-being.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Forest Services Group. 2004.
AFFORESTATION	Artificial establishment of forest on lands previously not covered with forest vegetation.	FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome
AGRARIAN REFORM COMMUNITY	A barangay or a cluster of contiguous barangays with a critical mass of farmers or farm workers wherein the main thrust of agrarian development - land tenure improvement and effective delivery of support services - is being implemented.	RA 84435. Agricultural Fisheries Modernization Act. 1997
AGRICULTURAL LAND	Land devoted to agricultural activity as defined in RA 6657 (Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program Law of 1988) and not classified as mineral, forest, residential, commercial, or residential land.	RA 6657 Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program Law. 1998.
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	Engaged in the cultivation of soil, planting of crops, growing of fruit trees, raising of livestock, poultry, or fish, including the harvesting and marketing of such farm products, and other farm activities and practices.	National Economic and Development Authority. 2002. National Framework for Physical Planning, Manila.
AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES MODERNIZATION	The process of transforming agriculture and fisheries into dynamic technologically-advanced and competitive sectors centered on human development, and guided by sound practices of sustainability and principles of social justice.	RA 8435, Agricultural Fisheries Modernization Act. 1997.
AGRO-CLIMATIC ZONE(ACZ)	A generally uniform climate with respect to the distribution, temperature, radiation and rainfall/evapotranspiration over the year. Also refers to similar rainfall regime.	International Training Center. International Training Center Manual.
AGROFOREST	An area that is broadly characterized by combining agricultural crops with forest crops simultaneously or sequentially over time through the application of management practices that are compatible with the logical climate, topography and slope.	Proposed Sustainable Forest Management Act. 1999.
AGROFORESTRY	Sustainable management of land, which increases their productivity by properly combining agricultural crops with forest crops simultaneously or sequentially over time through the application of management practices which are compatible with the local climate, topography and slope.	Proposed Sustainable Forest Management Act. 1999.

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AIR DRIED	Lumber or other forest products dried under ambient atmospheric conditions. A condition of dryness of lumber or other wood products that have been dried by exposure to prevailing atmospheric conditions, outdoors or in unheated shed. Also called sun dried.	Australian Standard/New Zealand Standard 4491. 1997.
AIR SHED	Areas with common weather or meteorological condition and sources of air pollution which affect the interchange and diffusion of pollution in the surrounding atmosphere.	DENR Environmental Management Bureau. 1999. Manual Monitoring Station. Manila.
ALIEN SPECIES	Species that have been transported by human activity, intentional or accidental, into a region where it does not naturally occur. Also called introduced, exotic, non-indigenous or non-native species.	Convention on Biodiversity 1993. Philippine Biodiversity Assessment. Manila.
ALIENABLE AND DISPOSABLE LAND	Land of the public domain, which has been classified declared as such and available for disposition.	(1) PD 705. Revising PD 389 Otherwise Known As the Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1975. (2) Commonwealth Act 141. Public Land Act. 1945.
ALLOWABLE CUT	Volume of materials, whether of wood or non-wood products, that is authorized to be cut of harvested regularly from forest.	PD 1559. Further Amending PD 705 of the Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1978.
ALMACIGA RESIN	See MANILA COPAL	
AMENITY	A non-marketable environmental benefit such as beauty and tranquility.	Gilpin, A. 1996. Dictionary of Environment and Sustainable Development. England. John Wiley and Sons Ltd.
ANCESTRAL DOMAIN	Area generally belonging to indigenous cultural communities/ indigenous peoples (ICCs/IPs) comprising lands, inland waters, coastal areas occupied or possessed by ICCs/IPs, by themselves or through their ancestors, communally or individually since time immemorial, continuously to the present except when interrupted by war, force <i>majeure</i> , deceit, stealth, as a consequence of government projects or any other voluntary dealings entered into by government and private individuals/corporations, and which are necessary to ensure their economic, social and cultural welfare.	RA 8371. Indigenous People's Right Act. 1997.

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ANCESTRAL LAND	Land , subject to property rights within the ancestral domain already existing and/or vested upon the effectivelly of the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997, occupied, possessed and utilized by individuals, families, clans, who are members of the ICCs/IPs since time immemorial, by themselves or through their predecessors-in-interest, under a claim of individual or traditional group ownership, continuously to the present except when interrupted by war, <i>force majeure</i> , deceit stealth, or as a consequences of government projects and other voluntary dealings entered into by the government and private individuals/corporations, including, but not limited to, residential lots, rice terraces or paddies, private forests, swidden farms and tree lots.	RA 8371. Indigenous People's Right Act. 1997.
ANNUAL CROPLAND	Land cultivated with crops with a growing cycle of up to one year, which must be newly sown or planted for further production after harvesting.	FAO. 2000. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000. Rome.
ANNUAL LOG REQUIREMENT (ALR)	Volume of log needed to sustain the operation of a wood processing plant at full or attainable capacity for a period of one year.	DENR Environmental Management Bureau. 2002. Philippine Forestry Statistics. Manila.
ANNUAL PLANT	Plant species that completes its life cycle within 12 months from the date of germination.	Choudhurry, K. & L. Jansen. 1998. Terminology for Integrated Resources Planning and Management. Rome. FAO.
ANTI-STAIN CHEMICAL	A substance applied to lumber and other wood products in order to prevent chemical and/or fungus stain discoloration.	PCARRD. 1999.Philippine Recommends for Lumber. Laguna, Philippines.
AQUIFER	A layer of water-bearing rock located underground that transmits water in sufficient quantity to supply pumping wells or natural springs.	RA 9275. Philippine Clean Water Act. 2004.
ASSISTED NATURAL REGENERATION	The process of rehabilitating denuded forest lands by taking advantage of trees already growing in the area. This usually involves the following activities: locating and releasing indigenous trees, maintenance, and augmentation planting and protection.	DAO 1991-31. Revised Guidelines for Contract Reforestation. 1991.
BALAU	Resin obtained from apitong (<i>Dipterocarpus grandiflorus</i>) and panau (<i>D. gracilis</i>)	West, A P. & W H. Brown. 1920 Philippine Resins, Gums and Essential Oils. DANR Bureau of Forest Bulletin # 22. Reprinted 1953. Manila.
BAMBOO	Perennial giant grass belonging to the family <i>Poaceae</i> that is either erect of climbing. Generally used for weaving, handicraft manufacture, and house construction.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Forest Products Group. 2004.
BAMBOO/PALM FORMATION	Forest on which more than 75 percent of crown cover consists of bamboo/palm species.	FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome.

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BARE AREA	Land not covered by (semi-) natural or artificial cover. This includes among others, sand dunes, river wash, lahar-laden areas and rocky or stony areas.	FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome.
BARK	All tissues outside the wood (xylem) cylinder.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Forest Products Group. 2004.
BASAL AREA	The sum of the outside bark cross-sectional area at breast height or above buttress as the case may be of all trees in a given area.	DAO 1993-60. Revised Regulations and Guidelines Governing the Establishment and Management of Industrial Forest Plantations and Management of Residual Natural Forests for Production Purposes. 1993.
BASIN	Synonymous to WATERSHED	
BEACH FOREST	A narrow strip of woodland along the sandy and gravelly beaches of the seacoast dominated by <i>Terminalia catappa</i> , <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> , <i>Barringtonia asiatica</i> , <i>Sonneratia caseolaris</i> , <i>Acacia farnesiana</i> and <i>Erythrina orientalis</i> .	FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome.
BENTWOOD	Curved wood formed by steaming or boiling the wood and bending it to form.	US Department of Agriculture. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	The variability among living organism from all sources including terrestrial, marine and aquatic ecosystems and ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within species, between species and ecosystems.	(1) Convention on Biodiversity. 1993. Philippine Biodiversity Assessment. Manila. (2) EFI-CFTD. Internal Report No. 6 (3) EO 247. Prescribing the Guidelines and Establishing a regulatory Framework for the Prospecting of Biological and Generic Resources, their By-Products and Derivatives, for Scientific and Commercial Purposes and other Purposes. 1995.
BIOLOGICAL PROSPECTING	The research, collection and utilization of biological and genetic resources for purposes of applying knowledge derived solely for commercial purposes. Also known as bioprospecting.	RA 9147 or' Wildlife Conservation Act. 2001.
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE	Includes genetic resources, organism or parts thereof, population, or any other biotic component of ecosystem with actual or potential use or value humanity.	EO 247. Prescribing the Guidelines and Establishing a regulatory Framework for the Prospecting of Biological and Generic Resources, their By-Products and Derivatives, for Scientific and Commercial Purposes and other Purposes. 1995.

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BIOMASS	The amount of living matter expressed in terms of weight per unit area or unit volume of water. It is total mass of life in an ecosystem any given time. It is an indicator the productivity of the ecosystem.	Ashton-Jones, Nick J. 2001. Ecology Glossary for Protected Area Managers. Essentials of Protected Area Management in the Philippines. Vol. 3. NIPAP, PAWB-DENR. Philippines.
BIOME	A regional ecosystem with distinct assemblage of vegetation, animals, microbes and physical environment often reflecting a certain climate and soil.	Helms, J. A. 1998. The dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
BIOTECHNOLOGY	Any technological application that uses biological systems, living organisms or derivatives thereof, to make or modify products or processes for specific use.	EO 247. Prescribing the Guidelines and Establishing a regulatory Framework for the Prospecting of Biological and Generic Resources, their By-Products and Derivatives, for Scientific and Commercial Purposes and other Purposes. 1995.
BIOTIC FACTOR	The influence exerted on a habitat by the plant and animal organisms that inhabit an area. Biotic influence includes grazing, tramping, manuring, predation, parasitism, migration and territorial behavior patterns of animals.	DENR. Policy and Planning Office. 2006.
BIRD'S EYE	Small localized area in wood with the fibers indented and otherwise contorted to form few to many circular or elliptical figures remotely resembling bird's eyes o tangential surface.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards Volume 04.10. Maryland.
BLEMISH	In grading lumber, anything marring the appearance of wood.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards Volume 04.10. Maryland.
BLISTER	Bulges on the surface of panel products due to local bond failures.	Marra, A. A. 1992. Technology of Wood Bonding: Principles and Practice.
BLOCKBOARD	Synonymous to PLYBOARD	
BOARD FOOT (Bd. Ft.)	A unit of measurement represented by a board 1 inch thick, 12 inches wide (1 foot) long.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards Volume 04.10. Maryland.
BOLE	The stem or trunk of a tree of size sufficient to yield lumber, veneer or poles.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards Volume 04.10. Maryland.
BOLT	A short section of tree trunk or limb; a short log of a length suitable for peeling in a lathe for veneer.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards Volume 04.10. Maryland.
BOTANICAL GARDEN	Establishment where a collection of wild flora is maintained for recreational, educational, research, conservation of scientific purposes.	RA 9147. Wildlife Conservation Act. 2001.
BOULE	A unedged lumber produced from a log, which has been live-sawn without passing through the edger and stickered back into its approximate original form.	DAO 1987-72. Guidelines in the Production and Exportation of Boules. 1987.

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BOW	The distortion of a piece of lumber in which there is a deviation in a direction perpendicular to the flat face from straight line from end to end of the piece.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
BRASH CENTER	The defective core of a log, characterized by abnormal brittleness, which occurs in certain species of tropical hardwoods. Also known as brittle heart.	Malayan Grading Rules
BROADLEAVED FOREST	Forest with predominance (more than 75 percent of tree crown cover) of trees of broadleaved species.	FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome
BROWN ROT	Any decay in which the attack concentrates on the cellulose and associated carbohydrates rather than on the lignin, producing a light to dark brown friable residue.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
BRUSHLAND	An area characterized by discontinuous cover of shrubby and noon wood vegetation including grasses.	DENR Environmental Management Bureau. 1992. Philippine Forestry Statistics. Manila.
BUFFER ZONE	Identified area outside the boundaries of and immediately adjacent to designated protected areas that needs special development control in order to avoid or minimize harm to the protected area. The buffer zone of twenty meters from the riverbank or lakeshore or seashore.	RA 7586. NIPAS ACT. 1992.
BUHO	A bamboo species having an erect and thin-walled culm and used (by paper mills in the manufacture of bleach paper) for sawali making, basketry, fences, musical instruments, etc Scientific name: <i>Schizotachyum lumampao</i> .	DENR Forest Management Bureau. 1992. Philippine Forestry Statistics . Manila. (2) PCARRD. R&D Status and Directions (2000 and Beyond): Bamboo and Rattan, p. 48. Laguna, Philippines.
BUILT-UP AREA	Composed of areas of intensive use with much of the land covered by structures. It includes cities, towns, villages, strip developments along highways, transportation, power, and communication, facilities, and areas occupied by mills, shopping centers, etc.	FAO. 2000. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000. Rome.
BURI	The largest native palm species found in the Philippines, with trunks attaining a diameter of 1 meter, height of 20 meters, and with large fan-shaped leaves from which buri braids and raffia are made. Scientific Name: <i>Corypha elata</i> .	Palisoc, J.G. 2005. Personal Communication.
BURI BRAIDS	Interwoven buri leaves, usually bundled in 3 strips, used as raw material for the manufacture of hats, mats, bags, baskets, etc.	Palisoc, J.G. 2005. Personal Communication.

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BURI RAFFIA	Very fine white fibers produced from stripping the young stalks of unopened buri leaves.	Palisoc, J.G. 2005. Personal Communication.
BURL	A swirl or twist in the grain of wood that usually occurs near a knot but does not contain a knot.	National Hardwood Lumber Association. 1990. Rules for the Measurement and Inspection of Hardwood & Cypress. Tennessee.
BY-PRODUCT	Any part taken from wildlife species such as meat, hides, antlers, feathers, leather, fur, internal organs, bones, roots, trunks, barks, petioles, leaf fibers, branches, leaves, stems, flowers, scales, scutes, shells, coral parts, or carapace.	RA 9147. Wildlife Resources Convention and Protection Act. Implementing Rules and Regulations 2001.
CAMBium	The layer of cells that lies between the inner bark and the wood of tree, that repeatedly subdivides to form new wood and bark cells.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC. (2) American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards - Volume 04.10. Maryland.
CANOPY	A continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the crowns of adjacent trees consisting of one several layers.	(1) Canadian Forestry Service Science and Technology Program. Glossary of Terms. 2002. (2) Helms, J.A. 1998. Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
CANT	A log that has been slabbed on one or more sides.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
CARBON EMISSION	The release of carbon from a source such as but not limited to living organisms, fossils fuels, and volcanic emissions into the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time.	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. 1992.
CARBON OFFSET	The result of any action of any action specifically undertaken to prevent the release of or to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere in order to balance emissions taking place elsewhere.	FAO. Expert Meeting on Harmonizing Forest-related Definitions. 2003.
CARBON RESERVOIR	A component of the climate system, other than the atmosphere which has the capacity to store, accumulate or release a substance of concern, e.g. carbon, a greenhouse gas or precursor. Oceans, soils, and forest are examples of reservoirs of carbon.	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Third Assessment Report on Climate Change 2001: Mitigation and Synthesis Report.

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CARBON SEQUESTRATION	The process of increasing the carbon content of a carbon reservoir other than the atmosphere. Some biological approaches to sequestration include direct removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere through land use change, afforestation, reforestation and practices that enhance soil carbon in agriculture. Some physical approaches include separation and disposal of carbon dioxide from flue gases or from processing fossil fuels to produce fractions and long-term storage underground in depleted oil and gas reservoirs, coal seams, and saline aquifers.	IPPC. Third Assessment Report on Climate Change 2001: Mitigation and Synthesis Report.
CARBON SINK	A pool or reservoir that absorbs or takes up released carbon from another part of the carbon cycle. For example, if the next exchange between the biosphere and the atmosphere is toward the atmosphere, the biosphere is the source and the atmosphere is the sink.	United Nations. 1997. Glossary of Environment Statistics.
CARBON SOURCE	Any process or activity which releases greenhouse gas, aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas into the atmosphere.	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. 1992.
CARRYING CAPACITY	The amount of use an area can sustain for recreation, wildlife, etc., without deteriorating its quality and sustainability.	European Forest Institute. Country Dialogue Workshop Programme Glossary of Terms. EFI-CFTD Internal Report No. 6
CASEHARDENING	A condition of stress and set in dry lumber characterized by comprehensive stress in the outer layers and tensile stress in the center or core	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC
CATALYST	A substance, usually present in small amounts relative to the reactants, that modifies the rate of chemical reaction without being consumed in the process.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC
CATCHMENT	Synonymous to WATERSHED	
CAVE	Any naturally occurring void, cavity, recess or system of interconnected passages beneath the surface of the earth or within a cliff or ledge and which is large enough to permit an individual to enter, whether or not the entrance is located either in private and public land.	DAO 2003-29. Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 9072 or National Caves and Cave Resources Management and Protect Act 2003.
CELLULOSE	A carbohydrate that is the principal constituent of wood and forms the structural framework of wood cells.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards Volume 04.10. Maryland.

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CERTIFICATE OF STEWARDSHIP	An agreement entered into by and between the government and individuals/families actually occupying or tilling portions of the forestlands covered by community based forest management agreement.	DAO 2004-29. Revised Rules and Regulations for the Implementation of Executive Order 263 or Community Based Forest Management Strategy. 2004.
CHARCOAL	A product obtained from the destructive distillation and/or thermal degradation of wood.	DENR Forest Management Bureau, 2003. Philippine Forestry Statistics, Manila.
CHECK	A separation of the wood along the fiber direction that usually extends across the rings of annual growth and commonly resulting from stresses set up in wood during drying.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards Volume 04.10. Maryland.
CHEMICAL STAIN	Synonymous to STAIN.	
CHIP	A small fragment of wood chopped or broken by cuts by a planer, chipper, mechanical hog, or hammer mill.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards Volume 04.10. Maryland.
CLEARCUTTING	The removal of all timber species on a designated forest stands during one cutting season; usually prescribed for harvesting of plantations.	DAO 1993-28. Conduct Residual Forest Inventory in areas Logged by Active TLA Holders within their Operable Second Growth Forests. 1993.
CLIMATE AMELIORATION	The positive influence of forest on the climate change.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Forest Services Group. 2004.
CLIMATE CHANGE	A condition attributed directly or indirect to human activity that alters the composition of global atmosphere and which is, in addition to natural climate variability, observed over comparable time periods.	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. 1992.
CLIMATE SYSTEM	The totality of the atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere and geosphere and their interactions.	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. 1992.
CLIMATE VARIABILITY	Variations in the mean state and other statistics (such as standard deviation, the occurrence of extremes, etc.) of the climate on all temporal and spatial scales beyond that of individual weather events. Variability may be due to natural internal process within the climate system (internal variability), or to variations in natural or anthropogenic external forces (external variability).	IPPC. Third Assessment Report on Climate Change 2001: The Scientific Basis. Available at http://www.grida.no/climate/ipcc_tar/wgl/518.htm .
CLIMAX FOREST	The final stage of successional development on a forest site under specific climatic and other environmental conditions, leading to a more or less stable equilibrium underlying only minor changes in species composition.	(1) FAO. 2000. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000. Rome. (2) EFI-CFTD. Terms and Definitions in EFI-CFTD Internal Report No. 6.
CLOSED BROADLEAVED PLANTATION FOREST	Forest plantation where the crown cover is greater or equal to 70% of the area.	FAO. 2000. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome.

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CLOSED FOREST	Formation where tress in various storey and undergrowth cover a high proportion (>40 percent) of the ground and do not have a continuous dense grass layer. They are either managed or unmanaged forest, in advance state of succession and may have been logged over one or more times, having kept their characteristics of forest stands, possibly with modified structure and composition.	FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome.
COASTAL AREA	A band of dry land and adjacent ocean space (water and submerged land) in which terrestrial processes affect oceanic processes and uses and vice versa. Its geographic extent may include areas within a land mark limit of 1 kilometer from the shoreline at high tide to include mangrove swamps, brackish water ponds, nipa swamps, estuarine rivers, sandy beaches and other area within a seaward limit of 200 meters isobath to include coral reefs, algal flats, sea grass, beds, and other soft bottom areas.	RA 8550. An Act Providing for the Development, Management and Conservation of the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Integrating All Laws Pertinent Thereto, and for Other Purposes. 1998.
CO-DOMINANT TREES	Trees with crowns forming the general level of crown cover and receiving full light from above but comparatively little from sides.	Siapno, I. B. 1970 Handbook on Selective Logging, Manila.
COLD SETTING ADHESIVES	An adhesive that sets without the application of heat or that sets at a temperature below 20 degrees Celsius.	Sellers, T. 1985 Plywood and Adhesive Technology. Marcel Dekker Publication.
COLLAPSE	The flattening of single cells or rows of cells during the drying or pressure treatment of wood characterized by a cave-in or corrugated appearance.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards Volume 04.10. Maryland.
COMMERCIALLY LESS ACCEPTED SPECIES	Timber which are less known or less accepted by end-users especially in commerce and/or trade both locally and internationally, because they are characterized by incompleteness of information as to species identification, available volume and end-use properties.	Rojo, J.P. 1990. The Commercially Less Accepted Species of Timbers: Current Status. Philippine Lumberman 36 (7&8). Manila.
COMMUNAL FOREST	A tract of forest land set aside by the Secretary of the DENR upon the recommendation of the concerned local government unit for the use of the residents of a municipality or city.	DENR-DILG Join Memorandum Circular 98-01. Manual of Procedures for DENR-LGU Partnership of Development and Other Forest Management Functions. 1998.
COMMUNITY BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT (CBFMA)	An agreement entered into by and between the government and the local community, represented by people's organization, as forest managers, which has a term of twenty 25 years renewable for another twenty 25 years.	DAO 2004-29. Revised Rules and Regulations fir the Implementation of Executive Order 263 or Community Based Forest Management Strategy. 2004.
COMMUNITY BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (CBFMP)	Any forest development program which adopts the CBFM strategy as its core concept.	DAO 2004-29. Revised Rules and Regulations fir the Implementation of Executive Order 263 or Community Based Forest Management Strategy. 2004.

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COMMUNITY BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT STRATEGY (CBFMS)	The strategy to improve the well-being of forest-dependent communities, and at the same time ensure sustainable management, rehabilitation and protection of forest lands and the resources therein, through the active participation of various stakeholders.	DAO 2004-29. Revised Rules and Regulations fir the Implementation of Executive Order 263 or Community Based Forest Management Strategy. 2004.
COMMUNITY RESOURCES MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK	A strategic plan of the community on how to manage and benefit from the forest resources on sustainable basis. It describes the community's long term visions, aspirations, commitments and strategies for the protection, rehabilitation, development and utilization of forest resources.	DAO 2004-29. Revised Rules and Regulations fir the Implementation of Executive Order 263 or Community Based Forest Management Strategy. 2004.
COMPRESSION WOOD	Abnormal wood formed on the lower side of branches and inclined trunks of softwood trees.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards Volume 04.10. Maryland.
CONDITIONING	In wood seasoning, the exposure of wood to stipulated conditions to attain the desired moisture content and level of stress.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
CONIFEROUS FOREST	Forest with predominance (more than 75 percent of tree crown cover) of trees of coniferous species.	FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome
CONIFEROUS WOOD	All woods derived from trees classified botanically as <i>Gymnospermae</i> .	DENR Environmental Management Bureau. 2002. Philippine Forestry Statistics. Manila.
CONSERVATION	Protection of plant and animal habitat including the management of renewable natural resource with the objective of sustaining its productivity in perpetuity while providing for human use compatible with sustainability of the resources.	Helms, J. A. 1998. The dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
CONSUMPTIVE USE OF WATER	The quantity of water transpired and evaporated from cropped area or the normal loss of water from the soil by evaporation and plant transpiration.	Blaney, 1951 Quoted in W.B. Langbein and Kathleen T. Iseri. General Introduction and Hydrologic Definitions.
CONTINGENT VALUATION	Method of valuation used in environmental resources accounting involving the construction of hypothetical markets, as reflected in its willingness to pay for potential environmental benefits or for the avoidance of their loss.	Asian Development Bank. 1986. PEENRA Guidebook for Environment and Natural Resources Accounting. Manila.
CONTRACT	An agreement between the Philippine Government represented by the DENR, and an entity or individual, whereby the latter agrees to implement an activity or a series of activities required to forest a denuded portion of the public domain and the former DENR.	DENR Memorandum Circular 1988-11. Implementing Rules and Regulations of Reforestation Contracts. 1998.

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COOPERAGE	Containers consisting of two round heads and a body composed of staves held together with hoops, such as barrels and kegs.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC
CO-PRODUCTION AGREEMENT	An agreement entered into by and between a qualified person's and the government for the former to develop, utilized and manage consistent with the principle of sustainable development, a specified portion of the forestland.	Proposed Sustainable Forest Management Act. 1999.
CORRUGATED BOARD	The fluted paperboard after it has gone through the corrugating operation and before it is pasted to the flat facing board sheets.	Lavigne, J.R. 1993. Pulp and Paper Dictionary.
CRITICAL HABITAT	Area outside protected areas order RA 7586 than is known habitats of threatened species and designated as such based on scientific data taking into consideration species and endimicity and richness, presence of manmade pressures and threats.	RA 9147. Wildlife Conservation Act 2001.
CRITICAL WATERSHED	A drainage area of a river system supporting existing and proposed hydroelectric power, irrigation works or existing water facilities needing immediate protection and rehabilitation to minimize erosion and improve water yield.	(1) PD 1559. Further Amending PD 705 of the Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1978. (2), ; DAO 1996-40. Revised IRR of RA 7142 Philippine Mining Act of 1995.
CRITICALLY ENDANGERED SPECIES	Species or subspecies that is facing extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.	RA 9147. Wildlife Conservation Act 2001.
CROOK	The distortion of lumber in which there is a deviation, in a direction perpendicular to the edge, from a straight line from end-to-end of the piece.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
CROSS-ARM	A piece of timber of rectangular or square section prepared for attachment to a pole, and generally used for the purpose of carrying wires for telecommunication or electrical service.	1997. Australian Standard/New Zealand Standard 4491. Glossary of Terms in Timber-related Standards.
CROSSBANDS	Layers of wood placed with a grain at right anglers to that of face plies in order to minimized shrinking and swelling , particularly in plywood of five or more plies.	Marra, A. A. 1992. Technology of Wood Bonding: Principles and Practice.
CULL	Lumber and logs that do not meet the lowest quality standard.	Marra, A. A. 1992. Technology of Wood Bonding: Principles and Practice.
CULTIVATED LAND	Land not classified as forest or other wooded land used by man for agriculture or pastures.	FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
CULTURAL ZONE	A portion of the protected area, which has significant cultural, religious, spiritual or anthropological values where traditional rights exist and ceremonies and cultural practices take place.	(1) RA 7586 National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act. 1992. (2) DAO 1992-25 Implementing Rules and Regulations of NIPAS ACT.
CUP	A distortion of a board in which there is a deviation flat wise from a straight line across the width of the board.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards Volume 04.10. Maryland.
CUTTING	A portion of a board or plank that is produced by ripping, crosscutting or both.	National Hardwood Lumber Association. 1990. Rules for the Measurement and Inspection of Hardwood & Cypress. Tennessee.
CUTTING CYCLE	The number of years between major harvests in the same working unit and region within a rotation.	PD 705 Revising PD 389, Otherwise Known as the Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1975.
DAILY RATED CAPACITY (DRC)	The maximum volume of output that a mill can produce in one shift of 8 hours based on the actual performance of the machinery/ equipment. Sometimes referred to as true rated capacity.	DENR Forest Management Bureau, 2003. Philippine Forestry Statistics, Manila.
DAMAGED RESIDUAL	Synonymous to DAMAGED TREE.	
DAMAGED TREE	Any tree injured beyond the tolerable limit.	Siapno, I. B. 1970 Handbook on Selective Logging.
DECAY	Deterioration caused by wood destroying fungi.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards Volume 04.10. Maryland.
DEFECT	Any irregularity or imperfection in a tree, log piece, product, or lumber that reduces the volume of sound wood or lowers its durability, strength, or utility value.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards Volume 04.10. Maryland.
DEFOLIATION	The loss, shredding or removal of leaves from a tree or other plant especially prematurely.	Academic Press Dictionary of Science and Technology, Quoted in EFI-CFTD Internal Report No. 6
DEFORESTATION	The conversion of forest to another land use or the long-term reduction of the tree canopy cover below the minimum 10% threshold.	FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome.
DEGRADATION	A decline in the productivity of an area of land or in its ability to support natural ecosystems or types of agriculture.	Gilpin, A. 1996. Dictionary of Environment and Sustainable Development. England. John Wiley and Sons Ltd.
DELAMINATION	A visible separation between plies of veneer or wood assembly due to adhesive failure.	Sellers, T. 1985 Plywood and Adhesive Technology. Marcel Dekker Publication.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
DERIVATIVE	A substance/material extracted or taken from wildlife such as but not limited to blood, saliva, oils, resins, genes, gums, honey, cocoon, fur, tannin, urine, serum, spores pollen and the like. A compound directly or indirectly produce from wildlife.	RA 9147. Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act of 2001. Implementing Rules and Regulations.
DESERTIFICATION	The progressive destruction of a vegetative cover that will lead in formation of dry land condition.	Helms, J. A. 1998. The dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
DETRITUS	Small pieces of dead and decomposing plants and animals detached and broken down organic fragments or structure, small organic particles such as leaves and twigs.	Helms, J. A. 1998. The dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
DIAMETER-AT-BREAST HEIGHT (DBH)	The diameter of the stem of a standing tree measured of 1.3 meters from the higher ground. DBH usually implies diameter outside bark (DOB) but can be measured as inside bark (DIB). Synonymous to diameter breast high. See also diameter inside bark and diameter outside bark.	Helms, J. A. 1998. The dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
DIAMETER ABOVE BUTTRESS	The diameter of a standing tree measured at 0.3 meter from the highest buttress.	Siapno, I. 1970. Handbook on Selective Logging.
DIPTEROCARP FOREST	A forest dominated by at least 50% <i>Dipterocarp</i> species.	PD 705 Revising PD 389, Otherwise Known as the Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1975.
DOMESTIC WATER	A portion of runoff water intended for domestic and industrial uses.	
DOMESTICATED PLANT SPECIES	Synonymous to PROPAGATED SPECIES.	
DOMINANT TREES	Trees with crowns extending above the general level of the crown cover and receiving full light from above and from the sides: larger than the average trees in the stand with crowns well-developed.	Helms, J. A. 1998. The dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
DRAINAGE	Synonymous to WATERSHED	
DRAINAGE AREA	The horizontal projection of area from which a lake or stream receives surface water originating as precipitation. Also called drainage basin, river, basin, watershed area, or watersheds.	DENR. Guidelines for Watershed Management and Development in the Philippines. Manila.
DRESSED LUMBER	Lumber that is surface by a planing machine on one side (S1S), two sides (S2S), one edge (S1E), two edges (S2E), or any combination of sides and edges (S1S1E, S2S1E, S1S2E, or S4S). Dressed lumber may also be referred to as planed or surfaced lumber.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
DURABILITY	Permanence or resistance to deterioration or breakage.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards Volume 04.10. Maryland.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
ECOLOGICAL SUCCESSION	The gradual change on the species structure and composition of an ecological community over time.	Helms, J. A. 1998. The dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
ECONOMIC INSTRUMENT	An intervention designed to influence the behavior of those who highly regard the natural environment, utilize it or cause adverse impacts as a side effect of their activities, e.g. user's fee, forest charges, performance bonds, user's right, etc.	FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome
ECOSYSTEM	A community of living organisms interacting with each other and with their physical environment.	USDA Forestry Service. Available: http:// www.fs.fed.us
ECOSYSTEM RESILIENCE	The capacity of natural system to recover from disturbance.	UN. United Nations Statistics Division Glossary Available: http://www.unstats.un.org/unsd/environmentgl
ECOSYSTEM STABILITY	The capacity of a natural system to apply self-regulating mechanisms so as to return steady state after an outside disturbance.	United Nations Statistics Division Glossary. Available: http://www.unstats.un.org/unsd/envirnmentgl
ECOSYSTEM STRUCTURE	The physical and temporal distribution of various living organisms in an ecosystem.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Forest Services Group. 2004.
ECOSYSTEM SUSTAINABILITY	The capacity of an ecosystem to maintain its composition, function, and structure over time, thus maintaining the productivity of the land and diversity of plants and animals.	USDA Forest Service. Available: http:// www.fs.fed.us .
ECOTONE	The transition zone between two adjoining communities.	Helms, J. A. 1998. The dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
ECOTOURISM	Form of sustainable tourism within a natural and cultural heritage area where community participation, protection and management of natural resources, culture and indigenous knowledge and practices, environmental education and ethics as well as economics.	National Symposium on Ecotourism. 1994. Philippines.
ECOZONE OR SPECIAL ZONE	Selected area with highly developed, or which have the potential to be developed into, agroindustrial, tourist recreational, commercial, banking investment and financial centers whose meters and bounds are fixed or determined by Presidential proclamation.	NEDA. 2002. National Framework for Physical Planning.
ELONGATION RATIO	The ratio between the diameter of a circle with the same area as the watershed and the maximum length of watershed (which is the distance from the outlet to the farthest point in the watershed.) As ratio approaches the value of 1, the shape becomes elongated.	DENR. 1999. Guidelines for Watershed Management and Development in the Philippines. Manila.
EMISSION	Any air contaminant pollutant, gas stream or unwanted sound from a known source that is passed into the atmosphere.	RA 8794. Clean Air Act. 1999.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
ENCROACHMENT	The act or action of using forest land contrary to the provisions provided for in forestry laws and regulations with regard to forest land uses.	FAO. 2000. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000. Rome.
ENDANGERED SPECIES	Species or subspecies that is not critically endangered but whose survival in the wild is unlikely if the casual factors continue operating. Species with small populations that could be threatened if the environment worsens.	RA 9147. Wildlife Conservation Act. 2001.
ENDEMIC SPECIES	Species or subspecies that are naturally occurring and found only within specific area in the country.	RA 9147. Wildlife Conservation Act 2001.
ENRICHMENT PLANTING	The introduction of valuable species in forest areas, where economical species are lacking.	Agpaoa, A. et.al. 1976. Manual of Reforestation and Erosion Control for the Philippines, Manila.
ENVIRONMENT IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)	A document prepared and submitted by the project proponent and/or environmental impact assessment consultant that serves as an application for an environmental compliance certificate. It is a comprehensive study of the significant impacts of a project on the environmental management plan. It includes an environmental management plan/program that the proponent will fund and implement to protect the environment.	RA 7942. An act Instituting a New System of Mineral Resource Exploration on Development, Utilization and Conservation. 1995.
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC)	A document issued by the DENR/EMB after positive review of an ECC application, certifying that based on the representations of the proponent, the proposed project or undertaking will not cause significant negative environmental impact. The ECC also certifies that the proponent has complied with all the requirements of the EIS System and has committed to implement its approved environmental management plan. The ECC contains specific measures and conditions that the project proponent has to undertake before and during the project's abandonment phase to mitigate identified environmental impacts.	DAO. 1999-53 Regulation Governing the Integrated Forest Management Program. 1999.
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)	The process that involves evaluating and predicting likely impacts of project (including cumulative impacts) on the environment during construction, commissioning, operation and abandonment. It also includes designing appropriate preventive, mitigating and enhancement measures addressing these consequences to protect the environment and the community's welfare. The process is undertaken by among others, the project proponent and/ or EIA consultant EMB, a review committee, affected communities stakeholder.	DAO. 1999-53 Regulation Governing the Integrated Forest Management Program. 1999.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
ENVIRONMENTALLY CRITICAL AREA	Area delineated as environmentally sensitive such that significant environmental impact are expected if certain type of proposed projects or programs are located, developed or implement in it.	DAO 2003-30 IRR of the Philippines Environmental Impact System. 2003.
ENVIRONMENTALLY CRITICAL PROJECT	Project or program that has high potential for significant negative environmental impact.	DAO 2003-30 IRR of the Philippines Environmental Impact System. 2003.
EQUILIBRIUM MOISTURE CONTENT (EMC)	The moisture content at which wood neither gains nor less moisture to the surrounding air.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards Volume 04.10. Maryland.
EQUITY	Equal opportunity to resource utilization and sharing of benefits derived there from.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Forest Services Group. 2004.
EVENAGED FOREST	Stand of trees in which there are only small differences in age among individual trees.	DENR. Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Project Expert Group, 2005.
EXCELSIOR	Synonymous to WOOD WOOL.	
EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE	The area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea which shall not exceed beyond 200 nautical miles from the baseline as defined under existing laws.	RA 8550. An Act Providing for the Development, Management and Conservation of the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Integrating All Laws Pertinent Thereto, and for Other Purposes. 1998.
EXOTIC SPECIES	Synonymous to ALIEN SPECIES.	
EXPERIMENTAL FOREST	Forest land set aside by the DENR Secretary exclusively for scientific, educational and research purposes.	DAO 1987-42. Experimental Forest Regulations. 1987.
EX-SITU CONSERVATION	The conservation of components of biological diversity outside their natural habitats.	Convention of Biological Diversity. 2002.
EXTENDER	A low-cost additive such cassava flour to reduce cost and modify glue mix properties.	Marra, A. A. 1992. Technology of Wood Bonding: Principles and Practice.
EXTERIOR PLYWOOD	Plywood designed to withstand outdoor exposure usually bonded with phenol formaldehyde resin. Also known as marine plywood.	Sellers, T. 1985 Plywood and Adhesive Technology. Marcel Dekker Publication.
EXTRACTIVE	A compound occurring in wood but not forming part of structural elements that can be removed with hot or cold water, ether, benzene, or other solvents that does not substantially degrade the wood substance.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards Volume 04.10. Maryland.
EXUDATES	The general term for substances such as gums, latex, resins, or oleoresins derived from plants.	DEN. Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Forest Services Group, 2004.
FALLOW	A woody vegetation resulting from the clearing of natural forest for shifting agriculture. It is an intermediate class between forest and non-forest land uses. Part of the area which is not under cultivation may have the appearance of a secondary forest.	FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
FAST GROWING SPECIES	A tree species that grows relatively faster than common forest trees and whose rotation age is 4 to 20 years with a mean annual increment of at 10 cubic meter per hectare under favorable site conditions.	DAO. 1989-01. Revised Regulations and Guidelines Governing the Establishment and Development of Industrial Tree Plantations. 1989.
FAUNA	All species of animals found in a given area.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Project Expert Group. 2005.
FIBER SATURATION POINT (FSP)	The moisture content at which the cell walls are saturated with water (bound water) and no water is held in the cell cavities (free water) by capillary forces.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards Volume 04.10. Maryland.
FIBERBOARD	A generic term for sheet materials of widely varying densities manufactured of refined or partially refined wood or lignocellulosic fiber with the primary bond derived from the interfelting of fibers.	Marra, A. A. 1992. Technology of Wood Bonding: Principles and Practice.
FIELD TESTING	Any international introduction into the environment of a regulated article for purposes of a research and development and for which no specific physical containment measures area used to limit the contact of the regulated article with, and to provide for a high level of safety for, the general population in the environment. Field testing may be conducted in single site of multiple site.	RA 9147. Wildlife Conservation Act. 2001.
FIGURE	The pattern produced in wood surface by annual growth rings, rays, knots, deviations from regular grain such as interlocked and wavy grain, and irregular coloration.	(1) American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards - Volume 04.10. Maryland. (2) USDA. Revised 1987. USDA. Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC, USA.
FILLER	An additive used with adhesives to modify bonding characteristics off the resin mix.	Department of Trade and Industry. 1992. Philippine National Standard 196. Manila.
FINISHED MARKET PRODUCT	A lumber product in relatively finished from, with little or no further processing anticipated.	USDA. Revised 1987. USDA. Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC, USA.
FIRE RETARDANT	A chemical or preparation of chemicals used to reduce flammability or to retard spread of fire over the surface.	USDA. Revised 1987. USDA. Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
FIREWOOD	Wood intended for use as fuel. Synonymous to FUEL WOOD.	Lapitan, Francisco. Forest Products Research and Development Institute. Laguna, Philippines.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
FLAKE	Small wood particle of predetermined or uniformed thickness produced by cutting across the direction of the grain.	USDA. Revised 1987. USDA. Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
FLITCH	A portion of a log sawed on two or more sides and intended for remanufacture into lumber and sliced or sawed veneer.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards Volume 04.10. Maryland.
FLORA	All species of plants found in a given area, including ferns, lycopods and mosses.	DENR Parks and Wildlife Bureau. 2005.
FODDERS	Coarse grasses such as maize and sorghum, shrubs, trees, harvested with the seed and leaves green or live, cured and used as feed for livestock or game animals and ruminants.	FARO. 1998. Terminology for Integrated Resources Planning and Management. Rome.
FORAGE	Browse and herbage that is available either naturally or produced seasonally or annually on a given area or range that can provide food for grazing animals or be harvested for feeding.	Helms, J. A. 1998. The dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
FORAGE PRODUCTION	The propagation of palatable and improved grasses, legumes and fodder crops for the consumption of grazing animals.	Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Project Expert Group. 2005.
FOREST	Land with an area of more than 0.5 hectare and tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10%. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 meters at maturity in situ. It consist either of closed forest formations where trees of various storeys and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground or open formations with a continuous vegetation cover in which tree crown cover exceeds 10%. Young natural stands and all plantations established for forestry purposes, which have yet to reach a crown density of more than 10% or tree height of 5 meters are included under forest.	FAO. 2000. Global Forest Resource Assessment 2000. Rome.
FOREST BIOME	Reflects the ecological and physiognomic characteristics of the vegetation and broadly corresponds to climatic regions of the earth. In this document, it is used in reference to boreal, temperate and tropical forest biomes.	Proceedings of the Second Expert Meeting on Harmonizing Forest-Related Definitions for Use by Various Stakeholders. Rome. 11-13 September 2002.
FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	The variability among forest living organisms and the ecological processes of which they are part. It includes diversity in forest within species, and ecosystems and landscapes.	FAO. Experts Meeting on Harmonizing Forest-related Definitions. 2003.
FOREST BIOTECHNOLOGY	Synonymous to BIOTECHNOLOGY	

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
FOREST CHARGES	Levies imposed by the government on naturally-growing timber and other forest products cut/harvested by the licenses and from plantations established by compliance with Timber License Agreement (TLA) reforestation obligations. The rate of which is provided under Section 70, 71 and 72 of R.A. 716, otherwise known as the Forest Charges Law.	DENR Forest Management Bureau 2003. Philippine Forestry Statistics. Manila.
FOREST CONCESSION	Any tract of forestland under license agreement, lease, or permit.	DENR Forest Management Bureau 2003. Philippine Forestry Statistics. Manila.
FOREST COVER	Natural and man-made forests, including forests within wetlands and built-up areas.	FAO. 2000. Global Forest Resource Assessment 2000. Rome.
FOREST DEGRADATION	Changes within the forest whether natural or human-induced which negatively affect the structure or function of the stand or site, and thereby lower the capacity to supply products and/or services resulting to a degraded forest.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Land Use Group. 2004.
FOREST DISTURBANCE	Any relatively discrete event in time that disrupts ecosystem, community or population structure and changes resources, substrate availability, of the physical environment.	Helms, J. A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
FOREST ECOSYSTEM	A dynamic complex of plant, animal and microorganism communities and their abiotic environment interacting as a functional unit, where trees are a key component of the system. Humans, with their cultural, economic and environmental needs are integrated.	FAO. Experts Meeting on Harmonizing Forest-related Definitions. 2003.
FOREST FRAGMENTATION	(1) Break up of a forest landscape by various forest and non-forest uses. (2) Any process that results in the conversion of formerly continuous forest into patches of forest separated by non-forest lands.	(1) Helms, J. A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters. (2) Proceedings of the Second Expert Meeting on Harmonizing Forest-Related Definitions for Use by Various Stakeholders. Rome. 11-13 September 2002.
FOREST IMPROVEMENT	Changes within the forest, which positively affect the structure or function of the stand or site, and thereby increase the capacity to supply products and services.	FAO. 2000. Global Forest Resource Assessment 2000. Rome.
FOREST INFLUENCES	All the modifying effects of forest cover on the environment, particularly on water supplies, soil, and microclimate.	Helms, J. A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
FOREST LAND	Includes public forest, permanent forest or forest reserves, and forest reservations.	PD 1559. Further Amending PD 705, otherwise Known as The Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1978.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
FOREST LAND GRAZING LEASE AGREEMENT	A long-term privilege granted by the state to a person to occupy and possess in consideration of a specified rentals and regulation, any forest land of the public domain found suited for grazing purposes, in order to undertake any authorized activity.	MAO 1982-50. Regulations Governing the Administration, Management and Disposition of Grazing Lands and Forestlands used for Grazing Purposes. 1982.
FOREST LAND GRAZING MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT	A production sharing agreement between a qualified person, association and/or corporation and the government to develop, manage and utilize grazing lands.	DAO. 1999-36. Revised Rules and Regulations Governing the Administration, Management, Development and Disposition of Forest Lands Used for Grazing Purposes. 1999.
FOREST MANAGEMENT	The process of planning and implementing practices for stewardship and use of forest land aimed at fulfilling relevant ecological, economic, and social function of the forest in a sustainable manner.	FAO. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2003. Rome.
FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT	A clearly defined forest area, managed under a set of objectives and according to a long-term management plan.	FAO. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2002. Rome.
FOREST OCCUPANT	A person actually and directly occupying and/or cultivating forest land including civil, military and other forest reservations.	DAO. 1988-75. Guidelines and Procedures on the Inventory of Forest Occupants. 1988.
FOREST PRODUCTS	Goods and services derived from the forest such as but not limited to timber, lumber, veneer, plywood, fiberboard, pulpwood, firewood, bark, tree top, resin gum, wood oil, honey, beeswax, nipa, rattan or other forest growth such as grass, shrub and flowering plant, the associated water, fish, game, scenic, historical, and educational.	DAO. 1987-80. Regulations Governing the Measurement, Assessment and Payment of Forest Charges on Timber and Other Forest Products. 1987.
FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	The rate at which biomass is produced per unit area by any class of organisms or the relative capacity of an area to sustain a supply of goods or services in the long run.	DAO. 1987-80. Regulations Governing the Measurement, Assessment and Payment of Forest Charges on Timber and Other Forest Products. 1987.
FOREST REGULATION	The technical aspect of controlling stock, harvest growth, and yields to meet a certain management objective.	Helms, J. A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
FOREST RESERVATION	Forest land which has been reserved by the President of the Philippines for any specific purpose or purposes.	PD 705 Revising PD 389, Otherwise Known as The Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1975.
FOREST RESERVE	Land of the public domain which has been a subject of the present system of classification and declared to be needed for forest purposes. Also known as Permanent Forest.	PD 1559. Further Amending PD 705, otherwise Known as The Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1978.
FOREST RESOURCES	Includes soil and all elements found on it, above and below the ground in an area classified as forest land.	DAO. 2000-65 – Guidelines Governing the Creation of Sub project Sites Management Office and It's Institutionalization in the forestry Sector Project Implementation. 2000.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	The application of integrated and sustainable development, regulation, production and conservation strategies for each of the different forest resources.	DAO. 2000-65 – Guidelines Governing the Creation of Sub project Sites Management Office and It's Institutionalization in the forestry Sector Project Implementation. 2000.
FOREST RESTORATION	A management strategy applied in degraded primary forest to enhance and accelerate natural processes of forest regeneration in order to regain the elastic capacity of the forest ecosystem.	Proceedings of the Second Expert Meeting on Harmonizing Forest-Related Definitions for Use by Various Stakeholders. Rome. 11-13 September 2002.
FOREST SERVICES	Services that forests provide (economic and ecological) to people, plants and animals. Key services and biodiversity, ecotourism, forest carbon, and watershed protection.	Forest Trends. Available: http://www.forest-trends.org .
FOREST TYPE	A community with generally similar species composition, structure and function.	Proceedings of the Second Expert Meeting on Harmonizing Forest-Related Definitions for Use by Various Stakeholders. Rome. 11-13 September 2002.
FORESTED WETLANDS	Forested wetland growing along tidal mudflats and along shallow water coastal areas extending inland along rivers, streams and their tributaries where the water is generally brackish and composed mainly of <i>Rhizophora</i> , <i>Bruguiera</i> , <i>Ceriops</i> , <i>Avicenia</i> , <i>Aegicera spp.</i>	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Project Expert Group. 2005.
FORESTRY	The profession embracing the science, art and practice of creating, managing, using and conserving forests and associated resources for human benefit in a sustainable manner to meet desired goals, needs and values.	Helms, J. A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
FUELWOOD	Wood used as fuel for purposes of cooking, heating or power production.	DENR Forest Management bureau. Harmonization Project. Forest Products Group. 2004.
GAME REFUGE	A forest land designated for the protection of game animals, birds and fish, and closed to hunting and fishing in order that the excess population may flow and restock surrounding areas.	PD 1559. Further Amending PD 705, otherwise Known as The Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1978.
GAP	The space occurring in a forest community due to individual or group tree mortality or blow down.	Helms, J. A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
GENETIC MATERIAL	Any material of plant, animal, microbe or other origin containing functional units of heredity.	(1) E. O. 247.Prescribing the Guidelines and Establishing a Regulatory Framework for the Prospecting of Biological and Genetic Resources, their By-Products and Derivatives, for Scientific and Commercial Purposes; and other Purposes. 1995. (2) Convention of Biodiversity. 1993. Philippine Biodiversity Assessment. Manila.
GENETIC RESOURCE	Genetic material with actual or potential value.	(1) E. O. 247.Prescribing the Guidelines and Establishing a Regulatory Framework for the Prospecting of Biological and Genetic Resources, their By-Products and Derivatives, for Scientific and Commercial Purposes; and other Purposes. 1995. (2) Convention of Biodiversity. 1993. Philippine Biodiversity Assessment. Manila.
GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISM	An organism that underwent any process of genetic modification. Also known as Genetically Engineered Organism.	Joint DENR-DA-PACED Resolution No. 1. 2004.
GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS)	An integrated system of hardware, software, personnel and procedures for the capture, storage, analysis, manipulation and display of graphically referenced data for decision making.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Project Expert Group. 2005.
GLUE SPREAD	A mass of adhesive mix applied per unit area of veneer or laminates, usually expressed in grams per square meter.	DENR Forest Management bureau. Harmonization Project. Forest Products Group. 2004.
GLUE LINE	A layer of adhesive that attaches two veneers or laminates together.	DENR Forest Management bureau. Harmonization Project. Forest Products Group. 2004.
GLULAM	A wooden member formed by gluing a set of boards or planks so that the grain of all laminations is essentially parallel to the length of the member. Also known as glued-laminated wood.	Lapedes, D.N. 1978. McGraw Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms.
GRADE	The quality designation of logs or lumber.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards-Volume 04.10. Maryland.
GRAIN	The direction, size, arrangement, appearance, or quality of the fibers in lumber or other wood products.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards-Volume 04.10. Maryland.
GRASS	A member of the family <i>Poaceae gramineae</i> .	Helms, J. A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
GRASSLAND	Areas predominantly vegetated with grasses such as <i>Imperata</i> , <i>Themada</i> , <i>Saccharum spp.</i> , among others.	Interagency Task Force on Geographic Information Resolution No. 1 Series of 1995.
GRAZING LAND	Portion of the public domain which has been set aside, in view of its topography and vegetation, for the raising of livestock.	PD 1559. Further Amending PD 705, Otherwise Known as The Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1978.
GREEN	Freshly sawed wood or wood of high moisture content.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
GREENHOUSE EFFECT	The effect produced as greenhouse gases allow incoming solar radiation to pass through the earth's atmosphere, but prevent part of the outgoing infrared radiation from the earth's surface and lower atmosphere from escaping into outer space. This process occurs naturally and has kept the earth's temperature about 59 degrees Fahrenheit (15 degrees Celsius) warmer than it would otherwise be. Current life on earth could not be sustained without the natural greenhouse effect. Synonymous to GLOBAL WARMING.	US Environmental Protection Agency Global Warming Site: Glossary of Climate Change Terms. Available: http://www.yosamite.epa.gov/oar/globalwarming.nsf .
GREENHOUSE GASES	Those gaseous constituents of the atmosphere both natural anthropogenic, that absorb and re-emit infrared radiation. The major GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄) and nitrous oxide (N ₂ O). Less prevalent – but very powerful – greenhouse gases are hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆).	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Quoted in EFICFTD, Internal Report No. 6.
GROUND WATER	Water in the ground that is in the zone of saturation, from which wells, springs and ground water and runoff are supplied.	Meinzer. 1949. Quoted in General Introduction and Hydrologic Definitions. W. B. Langbein and Kathleen T. Iseri.
GROWING STOCK	An area with significant habitat and species values where management practices are required periodically to maintain specific non-climax habitat types or conditions required by rare, threatened or endangered species.	Helms, J. A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
GROWTH RING	A growth layer produced by a tree in a single growth year.	1997. Australian Standard/New Zealand Standard 4491. Glossary of Terms in Timber-related Standards.
GUM	A comprehensive term for non-volatile viscous plant exudates, which either dissolve or swell up in contact with water.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
HABITAT	A place or environment where a species or subspecies naturally established its population.	RA 9147. Wildlife Conservation Act. 2001.
HABITAT LOSS	The permanent conversion of the habitat to an area where the original species can no longer exist.	Proceedings of the Second Expert Meeting on Harmonizing Forest-Related Definitions for Use by Various Stakeholders. Rome. 11-13 September 2002.
HABITAT MANAGEMENT ZONE	A portion of the protected area which has significant habitat and species values where management practices are required periodically to maintain specific non-climax habitat types or conditions required by rare, threatened or endangered species. Examples would be forest openings for the tamaraw or brushy forest for the Philippine tarsier. Human habitation and sustainable use may be allowed if they play a habitat management role.	(1) RA 7586. NIPAS Act. 1992. (2) DAO 1992-25. IRR of NIPAS Act. 1992.
HARDBOARD	A generic term for panel products manufactured primarily from interfelted ligno-cellulosic fibers (usually wood), consolidated under heat and pressure in a hot press to a density of 800 kilogram per cubic meter of greater, and to which other materials may have added during manufacture to improved certain properties.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards-Volume 04.10. Maryland.
HARDENER	A substance or mixture of substances added to an adhesive to promote or control the curing reaction by taking part in it.	Marra. A.A. 1992. Technology of Wood Bonding: Principles and Practice.
HARDNESS	Resistance of wood to indentation.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
HARDWOOD	Botanical group that refers to trees that have vessels or pores, broad leaves and with seeds borne in ovaries.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
HEADWATERS	The upper reaches of a stream or river.	DENR. 1999. Guidelines for Watershed Management and Development in the Philippines. Manila.
HEALTHY RESIDUAL	A sound or slightly injured tree of the commercial species left after logging.	PD 1559. Further Amending PD 705, Otherwise Known as The Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1978.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
HEARTWOOD	The wood extending from the pith to the sapwood, the cells of which no longer participate in the life processes of the tree.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
HEMICELLULOSE	A cellulose-like material that is easily decomposable by dilute acid, yielding several different simple sugars.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
HONEYCOMBING	Checks, often not visible at the surface, that occur at the interior of a piece of wood, usually along the wood rays.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
HOT MELT ADHESIVE	A thermoplastic adhesive that is applied in a molten state and forms a bond on cooling to a solid state.	Sellers, T. 1985. Plywood and Adhesive Technology. Marcel Dekker Publication.
INDICATOR SPECIES	An organism, species or community that shows the presence of specific environmental conditions.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards-Volume 04.10. Maryland.
INDIGENOUS CULTURAL COMMUNITIES/INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (ICCs/IPs)	A group of people of homogenous societies identified by self-ascription or ascription by others, who have continuously lived as organized community on communally bounded and defined territory, and who have, under claims of ownership since time immemorial, occupied, possessed and utilize such territories, sharing common bonds of language, customs, traditions and other distinctive cultural traits, or who have, through resistance to political, social and cultural inroads of colonization, non-indigenous religions and cultures, become historically differentiated from the majority of the Filipinos. ICCs/IPs shall likewise include people who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country, at the time of conquest or colonization, or at the time of inroads of non-indigenous religious religions and cultures, or the establishment of present state boundaries, who retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions, but who may have resettled outside their ancestral domains.	RA 8371. Indigenous Peoples Rights Act. 1997.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS AND PRACTICES	Systems, institutions, mechanisms, and technologies comprising a unique body of knowledge evolved through time that embody patterns of relationships between and among people and between people, their lands and resource environment, including such spheres of relationships which may include social, political, cultural, economic, religious spheres, and which are the direct outcome of the indigenous people's responses to certain needs consisting of adaptive mechanisms which have allowed indigenous people to survive and thrive within their given socio-cultural and biophysical conditions	RA 8371. Indigenous Peoples Rights Act. 1997.
INDIGENOUS SPECIES	Species or genotypes that have evolved in the same area, region or biotope and are adapted to the specific predominant ecological conditions at the time of establishment.	RA 8371. Indigenous Peoples Rights Act. 1997.
INDUSTRIAL FOREST PLANTATION	Any tract of land planted mainly to timber producing species, including rubber, and/or non-timber species such as rattan and bamboo, primarily to supply the raw material requirements of existing or proposed wood processing plants and related industries.	DAO 1999-53 – Regulations Governing the Integrated Forest Management Program. 1999.
INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD	All round wood except fuel wood comprising of saw logs, veneer logs, and round and split pulpwood.	ITTO. 2004. Joint Forestry Sector Questionnaire.
INFILTRATION	The movement of water through the soil surface into the ground.	US Environmental Protection Agency Global Warming Site: Glossary of Climate Change Terms. Available: http://www.yosamite.epa.gov/oar/globalwarming.nsf .
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT LAND USE	An area where infrastructure development can occur. Includes special economic zones, grasslands and ancestral domains.	NEDA. 2002. National Framework for Physical Planning. Manila.
INITIAL ENVIRONMENT EXAMINATION (IEE)	The document required from a proponent describing the environmental impact of, and mitigation of and enhancement measures of a project of undertaking located in an environmental critical area.	DAO 1999-53 – Regulations Governing the Integrated Forest Management Program. 1999.
INLAND WATER	The bodies of water surrounded by land (e.g. rives, lakes, streams, mudflats, ponds/fishponds, dams and reservoirs).	ITTO. 2004. Joint Forestry Sector Questionnaire.
IN-SITU CONSERVATION	Conditions where genetic resources exist within ecosystems and natural habitats, and in the case of domesticated or cultivated species, in the surroundings where they have developed their distinctive properties.	Convention of Biological Diversity. 2002.
INSULATION BOARD	A fiberboard with density not exceeding 500 kg per cubic meter.	ITTO. 2004. Joint Forestry Sector Questionnaire.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
INTEGRATED FOREST MANAGEMENT (IFMA)	An agreement entered into by the DENR and a qualified person to occupy and possess in consideration of a specified rental, any forestland of the public domain in order to establish as industrial forest.	DAO 1999-53 – Regulations Governing the Integrated Forest Management Program. 1999.
INTEGRATED SOCIAL FORESTRY	The national program provided for by Letter of Instructions (LOI) No. 1260 designated to maximize land productivity and enhance ecological stability, and to improve the socio-economic conditions of forest occupants and communities.	DAO 1991-04. Revised Regulations Governing Integrated Social Forestry Program. 1991.
INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT (WEM Approach)	The development and management of forest and forestlands including the coastal forest in a holistic, scientific, right-based, technology-based, community-based and collaborative manner for the highest and widest public benefit and based on the inherent productive capacity and sustainable use of these resources for the present and future generations.	EO 318. Programming Sustainable Forest Management in the Philippines. 2004.
INTERCEPTION	The deposition of rainfall on vegetation as through fall or stem flow, or evaporated/sublimated to the atmosphere, or absorbed by the vegetation.	Helms, J. A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
INTERIOR PLYWOOD	Plywood designed for indoor applications usually bonded with urea formaldehyde resin.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Forest Services Group. 2004.
INTERMEDIATE TREE	A tree whose crown cover extends into the lower portion of the main canopy of even-aged stands or, in uneven-aged stands into the lower portion of the canopy formed by the tree's immediate neighbors but shorter in height than the co-dominant and receiving little direct light from above and no direct light from the side.	Helms, J. A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
INTRODUCED SPECIES	Synonymous to EXOTIC SPECIES	
INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES	Species introduced deliberately or unintentionally outside their natural habitat where they have the ability to establish themselves, invade, or compete with native species and take over the new environment.	Available at http://biodiv.org
INVASIVE SPECIES	Species of flora and fauna which may be accidentally or deliberately introduced to an area that may cause or likely to cause economic, environmental damage, and harm to human health.	Available at http://www.invasive.species.gov .
IRRIGATION WATER	Portion of a runoff that is being used in irrigation. The intentional application of water to the soil usually for the purpose of crop production.	Helms, J. A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
JOINT	The junction of two or more pieces of wood.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Volume 04.10. Maryland. USA.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
JOINT VENTURE AGREEMENT	An agreement where a joint venture company is organized by its government and the contractor with both parties having equity shares. Aside from earnings in equity, the government is entitled to a shared in the gross output.	DAO 1996-40. Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of Rep. Act. No. 7942- Philippine Mining Act of 1995. 1996.
JUVENILE WOOD	The wood formed adjacent to the pith, characterized by progressive change in cell dimension, different microstructure than mature wood, and greater shrinkage parallel to the grain.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Volume 04.10. Maryland. USA.
KAINGIN	A portion of the forest land, whether occupied or not which is subjected to shifting and/or permanent slash-and-burn cultivation having little or no provision to prevent soil erosion.	PD 1559. Further Amending PD 705, Otherwise Known as The Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1978.
KAINGIN MAKING	A farming system based on shifting, or slash and burn clearing of forest for the planting of agricultural and agro-forestry crops.	DENR. 1999.Guidelines for Watershed Management and Development in the Philippines. Manila.
KEYSTONE SPECIES	Species that influence the ecological composition, structure or functioning of its community far more than its abundance.	Convention on Biodiversity. 1993. Philippine Biodiversity Assessment. Manila.
KILN	A chamber having a controlled airflow, temperature, and relative humidity for drying lumber, veneer and other wood products.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Volume 04.10. Maryland. USA.
KNOCKED-DOWN PRODUCT	A product sold unassembled or partially assembled.	Schneiderman's Furniture
KNOT	The natural characteristics of wood that occurs where a branch base is embedded in the trunk of a tree.	Sellers, T. 1985. Plywood and Adhesive Technology. Marcel Dekker Publication.
LAMINATED VENEER LUMBER (LVL)	A structural lumber manufactured by veneers laminated into a panel with the grain of all veneer running parallel to each other.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
LAND	Resources both man-made and natural, found on the surface, below, and above the ground including inland waters and the air therein.	Alvarez, H.. House Bill No. 170. An Act Providing for the National Land Use Code of the Philippines and for Other Purposes. 1998.
LAND CAPABILITY CLASSIFICATION	A measure of the physical capacity of a location to support a specific land use. This capacity may be due to natural or man-made characteristics.	Andersen (1987) as cited in Land Evaluation and Decision Support. Chapter 2.
LAND CLASSIFICATION	A system for determining land of the public domain into forest land, mineral land, national parks, and agricultural land based on the 1987 Constitution. In current practice, land of the public domain are classified into either forest land and alienable & disposable land.	NEDA. 2002. National Framework for Physical Planning.
LAND COVER	The observed physical and biological cover of the earth's land, as vegetation and man-made features.	FAO. 1999. Global Forest Resources Assessment. Rome.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
LAND EVALUATION	A process whereby the potential of land for the particular use is estimated. It may be categorized as qualitative, quantitative, or economic evaluation.	Andersen. 1987. Land Evaluation and Decision Support. Chapter 2.
LAND MANAGEMENT UNIT	A recurring pattern of land, soil types associated with relatively uniform land use, vegetation and parent materials. It serves as basis for the integration of field and resource information and suitability rating for different crops and land uses.	Choudhury, K. & L. Jansen. 1998. Terminology for Integrated Resources Planning and Management. Rome: FAO.
LAND MAPPING UNIT	A subdivision of agro-climate zone mostly homogenous with regard to slope, slope length, and soil characteristics.	ITC. International Training Center Manual..
LAND RECLASSIFICATION	The process of allocating the desired alienable and disposable land of the public domain to specific uses such as agriculture, residential, industrial, or commercial.	NEDA. 2002. National Framework for Physical Planning.
LAND SUITABILITY	The applicability of a given type of land for a specific kind of land use.	Verheye (1996) as cited in Keya Choudhury & Louisa J.M. Jansen. 1998. Terminology for Integrated Resources Planning and Management. FAO.
LAND TENURE	The arrangement of right that allows a person or a community to use specific pieces of land and associated resources (e.g. water, trees, etc) in a certain period of time and for a particular purpose.	Ridell (1997) as cited in Choudhury, K. & L. Jansen. 1998. Terminology for Integrated Resources Planning and Management. Rome: FAO.
LAND TYPE	A recognizable and definable landscape (i.e., combination of land forms, topography and vegetation) possessing a particular climate, and usually characterized by one type of soil or parent material and a type of land use practiced over a long period.	Choudhury, K. & L. Jansen. 1998. Terminology for Integrated Resources Planning and Management. Rome: FAO.
LAND UNIT	An area of land defined in terms of land qualities and characteristics that may be demarcated on a map. A hierarchy of land units might consist of land provinces, land systems, land forms and terrain units.	Choudhury, K. & L. Jansen. 1998. Terminology for Integrated Resources Planning and Management. Rome: FAO.
LAND USE	The manner of utilizing the land, including its allocation, development and management.	RA 8435. Agricultural Fisheries Modernization Act. 1997.
LAND USE ALLOCATION	The classification procedure that signifies the degree of suitability of a particular land unit.	Andersen. 1987. Land Evaluation and Decision Support. Chapter 2.
LAND USE CLASSIFICATION	The process of delineating or allocating lands according to protection, production, settlements, and infrastructure.	Alvarez, H.. House Bill No. 170. An Act Providing for the National Land Use Code of the Philippines and for Other Purposes. 1998.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
LAND USE CONVERSION	The process of changing the current use of a piece of land into other uses.	(1) NEDA. 2002. National Framework for Physical Planning. (2) Alvarez, H.. House Bill No. 170. An Act Providing for the National Land Use Code of the Philippines and for Other Purposes. 1998.
LAND USE PLAN	A document containing a set of policies embodying the desired pattern of population distribution, allocation of plan to various land use activities, and the social economic activities of the people.	(1) NEDA. 2002. National Framework for Physical Planning. (2) Alvarez, H.. House Bill No. 170. An Act Providing for the National Land Use Code of the Philippines and for Other Purposes. 1998.
LAND USE SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT	The determination of particular location for a specific land use.	Andersen. 1987. Land Evaluation and Decision Support. Chapter 2.
LANDSCAPE	A heterogeneous land area distinguished by differences in land forms, vegetation, land use, cultural features, and aesthetic characteristics within a geographical region.	Available at: (1) http://www.weslivinglandscapes.com ; (2) http://www.msu.edu ; (3) http://www.newberry.org/k12maps/glossary ; (4) http://www.asca-consultants.org/what_glossart.html
LEASE	A privilege granted by the state to a person to occupy and possess, in consideration of a specified rental, any forest land of the public domain in order to undertake any authorized activity therein.	PD 705 Revising PD 389, Otherwise Known as The Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1975.
LESSER KNOWN SPECIES (LKS)	Synonymous to COMMERCIALLY LESS ACCEPTED SPECIES	
LICENSE AGREEMENT	A privilege granted by the state to a person to utilize forest resources within any forest land with the right possession and occupation thereof to the exclusion of others, except the government, but with the corresponding obligation to develop and protect.	PD 705 Revising PD 389, Otherwise Known as The Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1975.
LIGNIN	The thin cementing layer between wood cells.	US Department of Agriculture. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
LOG	Any section of the bole, a large branch, or a felled tree after cross cutting with at least 15 centimeters in diameter and 1.5 meters in length.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Project Expert Group. 2005.
LOGGING	Synonymous to TIMBER HARVESTING	
LUMBER	The product of the saw and planing mill. Not further manufactured other than sawing, resawing and passing lengthwise through standard planning machine, crosscutting to length, and matching.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
MANAGED FOREST	A forest under a deliberate system of protection, rehabilitation and development which may include utilization of resources, to ensure the sustainable production of desired products and services and the conservation of soil, water, wildlife and other resources therein.	DAO 1999-53 – Regulations Governing the Integrated Forest Management Program. 1999.
MANGROVE FOREST	Forested wetland growing along tidal mudflats and along shallow water coastal areas extending inland along rivers, streams and their tributaries where the water is generally brackish and composed mainly of <i>Rhizophora</i> , <i>Bruguiera</i> , <i>Ceriops</i> , <i>Avicenia</i> , and <i>Aegicera spp.</i>	(1) Center for International Forestry Research. (2) PD 705 Revising PD 389, Otherwise Known as The Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. Section 2. 1975.
MANILA COPAL	Resinous exudates obtained from almaciga (<i>Agathis philippinensis</i>).	West, AP. & W. H. Brown. 1920. Philippine Resins, Gums and Essential Oils. DANR Bureau of Forest Bulletin #22. Reprinted 1953. Manila.
MANILA ELEMI	Resinous exudates obtained from <i>Canarium spp.</i>	West, AP. & W. H. Brown. 1920. Philippine Resins, Gums and Essential Oils. DANR Bureau of Forest Bulletin #22. Reprinted 1953. Manila.
MANUFACTURED-TIMBER	All timber other than round and squared timber and includes logs longitudinally sawn into pieces even if only to facilitate transportation and hauling.	DAO 1987-72 – Guidelines in the Production and Exportation of Boules. 1987.
MARINE PARK	Any off-shore area inhabited by rare, unique species of marine flora and fauna proclaimed as such by the President of the Philippines.	PD 1559. Further Amending PD 705, Otherwise Known as The Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1978.
MARKING GOAL	The number of trees marked before timber harvesting to be left for residual stock.	Siapno, I. 1970. Handbook on Selective Logging.
MARSHLAND	A natural area usually dominated by grass-like plants such as cattails and sedges that are rooted in bottom sediments but emerge above the surface of the water. It contains emergence vegetation and usually develop in zones progressing from terrestrial habitat to open water.	Convention of Biological Diversity. 2002.
MATCHWOOD	A group of generally low density species principally used for pulp, fiberboard, particleboard, splints, toothpicks, and popsicle sticks.	DENR Forest Management bureau. Harmonization Project. Forest Products Group. 2004.
MEDIUM CLOSED BROAD-LEAVED PLANTATION FOREST	Forest plantation where the crown cover is at least 40% of the area and less than 70%.	FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome.
MEDIUM-DENSITY FIBERBOARD (MDF)	A panel product manufactured to a density of 500 kg per cubic meter but not exceeding 800 kg per cubic meter from lingo-cellulosic fibers combined with a synthetic resin or other suitable binder.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
MERCHANT-ABLE HEIGHT	The height above ground or above stump height to the first major branch or higher which is saleable for a particular product.	Helms, J. A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
MILWORK	A planed or patterned lumber for finish work for finish work in buildings, including items such as sash, doors, cornices, panel work, and other items of interior or exterior trim. Does not include flooring, ceiling, or siding.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
MINE REMEDIATION	Re-vegetation of mined out areas.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Expert Group. 2005.
MINERAL AGREEMENT	A contract between the government and a contractor, involving mineral production sharing agreement, co-production agreement, or joint venture agreement.	DAO 96-40. Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA7942, Otherwise Known as the Philippine Mining Act of 1995. 1996.
MINERAL LAND	Any area where mineral resources are found.	RA 7942. An Act Instituting a New System of Mineral Resource Exploration on Development, Utilization and Conservation. 1995.
MINERAL RESERVATION	Areas established and proclaimed as such by the President of the Philippines upon the recommendation of the Director through the Secretary of DENR including submerged land within the contiguous zone exclusive economic zone.	DAO 96-40. Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA7942, Otherwise Known as the Philippine Mining Act of 1995. 1996.
MINI SAWMILL	A sawmill consisting of a single headrig with a flywheel diameter not exceeding 106 cm. (42 inches), a bandsaw blade with thickness not exceeding 3 mm. And width of not more than 127 mm (5 inches), with or without a carriage, and a daily rated capacity of not more than 18 cu.m or 8,000 log carriage or its equivalent, the carriage shall have a gross length of not more than 3.2 m (10.5 ft).	DENR Memorandum Order No. 96-09. Additional Guidelines Governing the Issuance of Permits to Establish and Operate Mini-Sawmills. 1996.
MINING AREA	Portion of the contract area identified by the contractor for purposes of development, mining utilization and sites for support facilities or in the immediate vicinity of the mining operations.	RA 7942. An Act Instituting a New System of Mineral Resource Exploration on Development, Utilization and Conservation. 1995.
MINOR FOREST PRODUCT	Forest usufructs obtained from fruits, flowers, leaves, twigs, bark, root and wood of plants (except timber) and other products from animal and mineral origins.	Shiva, M.P. And R.B. Mathur. 1996. Standard non-timber Forest Products Classification and Documentation Manual. Center of Minor Products. Dehra Dun, India.
MIXED FOREST	Forest in which none of the species groups such as conifer, broad-leaved, bamboo and palm account for more than 75% of the tree cover.	FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
MODEL FOREST	An approach that helps various stakeholders recognize the impact of their activities on the land base and develop a shared understanding of sustainable forest management.	International Model Forest Network. 2002. Spreading the Seeds for a Sustainable Future
MODULUS OF ELASTICITY	A measure of the stiffness of wood or lumber. The ratio of the stress to the strain below the proportional limit.	Marra. A.A. 1992. Technology of Wood Bonding: Principles and Practice.
MODULUS OF RUPTURE	A measure of strength of wood or lumber in tension and compression.	Marra. A.A. 1992. Technology of Wood Bonding: Principles and Practice.
MOISTURE CONTENT	The amount of water contained in wood expressed as a percentage of the weight of oven dry wood.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards - Volume 04.10. Maryland.
MOISTURE METER	An instrument used to measure the amount of water in wood.	1997. Australian Standard/New Zealand Standard 4491. Glossary of Terms in Timber-related Standards.
MOSSY FOREST	Forest stand found principally on high elevations and very rough mountainous regions characterized by steep ridges. The trees are mostly dwarf with stem and branches usually covered by epiphytes (moss) and dominated by <i>Podocarpaceae</i> , <i>Myrtaceae</i> , and <i>Fagaceae</i> .	DENR Forest Management Bureau. 1998. Natural Forest Resources of the Philippines. Philippine-German Forest Resources Inventory Project Report.
MOULDING	A wood strip having a curved or projecting surface, used for decorative purposes.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
MULTIPLE USE	The harmonized utilization of land, soil, water , wildlife, recreation value, grass and timber of forest lands.	PD 1559. Further Amending PD 705, Otherwise Known as The Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1978.
MULTIPLE-USE ZONES	A portion of the protected areas where settlement, traditional and/or sustainable land use , including agriculture, agroforestry, extraction activities and other income generating or livelihood activities, may be allowed as prescribed in the management plan.	(1) RA 7586. NIPAS Act. 1992. (2) DAO 1992-25. IRR of NIPAS Act. 1992.
NATIONAL INTEGRATED PROTECTED AREAS SYSTEMS (NIPAS)	The classification and administration of all designated protected areas to maintain essential ecological processes and life-support systems, preserve genetic diversity, ensure sustainable use of resources found therein, and maintain their natural conditions to the greater extent possible.	RA 7586. NIPAS Act 1992.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
NATIONAL PARK	A forest reservation essentially of natural wilderness character which has been withdrawn from settlement, occupancy or any form of exploitation except in conformity with approved management plan and set aside as such exclusive to conserve the area, preserve the scenery, the natural and historic objects, wild animals and plants therein, and provide enjoyment of these physical features in such areas.	RA 7586. NIPAS Act 1992.
NATIVE SPECIES	Species that is normally found as part of a particular ecosystem.	Helms, J. A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
NATURAL BIOTIC AREA	A protected area under the NIPAS which is set aside to allow the way of life of societies living in harmony with the environment to adapt to modern technology at their pace.	RA 7586. NIPAS Act 1992.
NATURAL FOREST	Forest composed of indigenous trees, not planted by man.	FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome.
NATURAL MONUMENT	A protected area under the NIPAS which is relatively small area focused on protection of small features to protect or preserve nationally significant natural features on account of their special interest or unique characteristics.	RA 7586. NIPAS Act 1992.
NATURAL OTHER LAND	Land not classified as forest or other wooded land undisturbed by man.	RA 7586. NIPAS Act 1992.
NATURAL PARK	A protected area under the NIPAS which is relatively large not materially altered by human activity where extractive resource uses are not allowed. Resources are maintained to protect outstanding natural and scenic areas of national and international significance for scientific, educational and scientific use.	RA 7586. NIPAS Act 1992.
NATURAL REGENERATION	The establishment of a plant or a plant age class from natural seeding, sprouting, suckering or layering.	Helms, J. A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
NET ABSORPTION	The amount of preservative retained in wood immediately after completion of treating operation.	PCARRD. 1999. Philippine Recommendations for Lumber. Laguna. Philippines.
NET CONSUMPTIVE USE	The consumptive use decreased by the estimated contribution by rainfall toward the production of irrigated crops. Net consumptive use is sometimes called crop irrigation requirement.	Simons (1953) as cited in General Introduction and Hydrologic Definitions. W.B. Langbein and Kathleen T. Iseri.
NIPA SHINGLE	Roofing materials made from the fronds of nipa palm (<i>Nypa fruticans</i>)	DENR Forest Management Bureau. 1981. Philippine Forestry Statistics. Manila.
NOISE ABATEMENT	The capacity of urban forest to reduce ambient noise level in urban environment.	DENR Forest Management bureau. Harmonization Project. Forest Products Group. 2004.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
NOMINAL SIZE	As applied to lumber, the approximate rough-sawn commercial size it is known in the market.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards - Volume 04.10. Maryland.
NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS	All biological materials and derivatives other than timber, which are extracted from forests for human use. Synonymous to Non-wood forest products.	DENR Forest Management bureau. Harmonization Project. Forest Products Group. 2004.
NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCT	Synonymous to NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCT	
NUTRIENT CYCLE	The exchange or transformation of elements among the living (organic and biotic) and nonliving (inorganic and abiotic) components of an ecosystem.	Helms, J. A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
OLD GROWTH FOREST	A primary natural forest, sometimes referred to as virgin forest, never been modified of which the composition, structure and function has not been altered. Areas that are identified initial components of the National Protected Areas System of 1992.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. harmonization Project. Land Use Group and Harmonization Group. 2004.
OLEORESIN	Essential oil that occurs in or exudes from many plants, especially softwoods.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
OPEN BROALEAVED PLANTATION FOREST	Forest plantation where the crown cover is between 10% to 40% of the area.	FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome.
OPEN FOREST	Formations with discontinuous tree layer with coverage of at least 10% and less than 40%. They are either managed or unmanaged forests, in initial state of succession.	FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome.
OPENLAND	Synonymous to BARE AREAS.	
ORIENTED STRANDBOARD (OSB)	A structural board in which layers of narrow wafers are layered alternately at right angles in order to give the board greater elastomechanical properties.	ITTO. 2004. Joint Forestry Sector Questionnaire.
OTHER LAND	Land with tree cover, less than 5%. It includes agricultural land, pastures, built-up areas, bare areas, grassland, etc.	FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome.
OTHER LAND WITH TREE COVER	The land primarily not under forest having more than 0.5 hectare with a canopy cover of more than 10% of trees at maturity. It includes urban parks and gardens.	FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
OTHER WOODED LAND	Lands either with a crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of 5-10% of trees able to reach a height of 5 meters at maturity; or a crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10% not able to reach a height of 5 meters at maturity (e.g. dwarfed or stunted trees); or with shrubs or bush cover of more than 10%.	FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome.
OVENDRY WOOD	Wood dried to a relatively constant weight in a ventilated cover at 102 to 105 degrees Celsius.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
OVERTOPPED TREE	A tree whose crown is entirely below the general level of the crown cover receiving no direct light either from above or from the sides. Synonymous to SUPPRESSED.	Siapno, I. 1970. Handbook on Selective Logging.
PALLET	A low wood platform on which material can be stacked to facilitate mechanical handling, moving, and storage	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
PAPER	A homogeneous sheet of felted cellulose fibers bound together by interweaving and through the use of bonding agents, and made in a variety of types.	Lavigne, J.R. 1993. Pulp and Paper Dictionary.
PAPERBOARD	A thick, heavy-weight, rigid, single, or multi-ply type of paper traditionally made on multi-cylinder paper machine with and without dual head boxes or multi-former arrangements.	Lavigne, J.R. 1993. Pulp and Paper Dictionary.
PARQUET	Matched small pieces of wood usually laid in geometrical patterns; using woods of various colors sometimes for enhancing.	1997. Australian Standard/New Zealand Standard 4491. Glossary of Terms in Timber-related Standards.
PARTICLE BOARD	A generic term for board material manufactured from wood particles or other lignocellulosic materials and a synthetic resin consolidated under heat and pressure.	DENR Forest Management Bureau 2003. Philippine Forestry Statistics. Manila.
PASTURE LAND	A grazing land planted to improved grasses, forage, and fodder for animal consumption.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Expert Group. 2005.
PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION	A group of people, which may be an association, cooperative, federation, or other legal entity, established by the community to undertake collective action to address community concerns and need, and mutually share the benefits from the endeavor.	DAO. 1996-29. Rules and Regulation for the Implementation of Executive Order 263, Otherwise Known as the Community Based Forest Management Strategy. 1996.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
PERENNIAL CROPLAND	Land cultivated with long term crops that do not have to replanted for several years after each harvest. Harvesting components are not timber but fruits, latex and other products that do not significantly harm the growth of the planted trees or shrubs.	FAO. 2000. Global Forest Resource Assessment 2000. Rome.
PERMANENT FOREST ESTATE	Land, whether public or private, secured by law and kept under permanent forest cover. Includes land for the production of timber and other forest products, for the protection of soil and water, and for the conservation of biological diversity, as well as land intended to fulfill a combination of those functions.	(1) ITTO. 2005. Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forest. (2) FAO. Global Forest Resources Assessment. 002. Rome.
PERMIT	A short-term privilege or authority granted by the State to a person to utilize any limited forest resources or undertake a limited activity within any forestland without any right of occupation and possession therein.	PD 1559. Further Amending PD 705, Otherwise Known as The Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1978.
PHENOLFORMALDEHYDE	A synthetic adhesive used in the manufacture of exterior plywood (Type1)	Sellers, T. 1985. Plywood and Adhesive Technology. Marcel Dekker Publication.
PHLOEM	The tissues of the inner bark, characterized by the presence of sieve tubes and serving for the transport of food nutrients.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
PHREATIC DIVIDE	An underground divide that fixes the boundary of an area that contributes ground water to each stream system.	DENR. 1999. Guidelines for Watershed Management and Development in the Philippines. Manila.
PILE	A long, heavy timber, round or square, that is driven deep into the ground to provide a secure foundation for structures built on soft, wet or submerged sites.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
PINE FOREST	Forest stand composed primarily of native pine species, e.g., <i>Pinus kesiya</i> and <i>the Pinus merkusii</i> .	DENR. Ecosystems Research Development Bureau.
PIONEER SPECIES	Plants capable of invading bare sites (e.g. newly exposed soil) and persisting there or colonizing them until supplanted by successional species.	Helms, J. A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
PITCH	A term applied to the resins occurring in the wood of certain conifers.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
PITH	The small, soft core occurring near the center of a tree trunk, branch, twig or log.	Helms, John A. 1998. The Dictionary of forestry. Society of American Foresters.
PLAINSAWN	Lumber that has been sawed parallel to the pith and approximately tangent to the growth rings.	Helms, John A. 1998. The Dictionary of forestry. Society of American Foresters.
PLANTATION FOREST	Forest stands established by planting or seeding in the process of afforestation or reforestation.	FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000. Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome.
PLYBOARD	A board having a core of blocks, each not exceeding 2.54 centimeters in width, connected or glued face to face to form a slab which is glued between two or more outer plies with the direction of the grain of the core block running at right angle to that of the adjacent veneers.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Forest Products Group. 2004
PLYWOOD	A panel consisting of an assembly of veneer sheets bonded together with the direction of the grain in alternate plies generally at right angles.	ITTO. 2004. Joint Forestry Sector Questionnaire
POLE	A round timber often to support power or telephone lines.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Volume 04.10. Maryland, USA.
PORES	Cross-section of vessel elements.	Panshin and de Zeeuw. 1970. Textbook of Wood Technology.
POROUS WOODS	Hardwoods having vessels or pores large enough to be seen readily without magnification.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
PREMIUM SPECIES	A group of trees species utilized for special purposes that demand either high quality, durability, beauty or strength.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Forest Products Group. 2004
PRIVATE LAND	Any land belonging to any private person or group of person or juridical entity by virtue of statutory and/or customary laws.	
PROCESSING PLANT	Any mechanical set-up, device, machine or combination of machines used for the conversion of logs and other forest raw materials into lumber, fiberboard, pulp, paper or other finished wood products.	PD 1559. Further Amending PD 705, Otherwise known as the Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1978.
PRODUCER	A living organism that is capable of manufacturing its own food by the process of photosynthesis.	US Environmental Protection Agency Website. Http://www.epa.gov
PRODUCTION FOREST	Forest lands that can be made available for timber and agroforestry production, range lands for grazing, and other forest lands special uses.	Alvarez, H. House Bill No. 170. An Act Providing for the National Land Use Code of the Philippines and for other Purposes. 1998.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
PRODUCTION LAND USE	An area utilized for timber and non-timber production uses: residual dipterocarp forests; rangelands for grazing; mangrove areas.; areas under IFMA; areas under CBFM; watershed reserves; multiple use zones; and other forest lands.	NEDA. 2002. National Framework for Physical Planning. Manila.
PRODUCTION SHARING AGREEMENT	An agreement wherein the government grants the contractor the exclusive right to conduct forestry development activities within but not little over, the contract area and shares in the production whiter in kind or in value as owner of the forest product therein. The contractor provides all the necessary financing, technology, management and Personnel.	DAO 1989-1957. Guidelines on Mineral Production Sharing agreement under EO. No. 279, 1989
PROPAGATED SPECIES	A plant which has been cultured by a man intervention.	RA. 9147. Wildlige Conservation Act. 2001.
PROTECTED AREA	An identified portion of hand and water set aside by reason of their unique physical and biological significance, managed to enhance biological diversity and protected against destructive human exploitation.	RA 7586 Nipas act 1992.
PROTECTED AREA COMMUNITY BASED-RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT (PACBRMA)	An agreement entered into by and between the DENR and the organized tenured migrant communities or interested indigenous people in protected areas and buffer zones which has a term of 25 years; renewable for another 25 years.	
PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT BOARD (PAMB)	A decision-making body created by RA 7586, which exercises jurisdiction over a protected area within its are of responsibility.	RA 9147. Wildlife Conservation Act. 2001.
PROTECTED AREA SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT (PASA)	An activity undertaken to evaluate the suitability of each area for inclusion in the NIPAS under one of the categories provided in the RA 7586.	DENR Foreign Assisted Projects Office. Available http://www.faspo.denr.gov.ph
PROTECTED LANDSCAPE/ SEASCAPE	A protected area under the NIPAS which has national significance characterized by the harmonious interaction of man, water and land while providing opportunities for public enjoyment through recreation and tourism within the normal lifestyle and economic activity of these areas.	(1) RA 7586. NIPAS Act. 1992. (2)DAO 1992-25 IRR of NIPAS Act.(1992)
PROTECTION FOREST	An area wholly or partly covered with woody vegetation managed primarily for its beneficial effects on water, climate, soil, aesthetic value and preservation of genetic diversity.	DAO 1995-15. Revised General Guidelines in the Implementation of the Sub classification of Forestlands and other Inalienable Lands of the Public Domain. 1995.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
PROTECTION LAND USE	All initial components of NIPAS including identified virgin forest (natural primary forest) and mossy forest as well as any contiguous residual forest of good quality that are above 1000 meters above sea level and slope above 50%; all NIPAS areas such as strict nature reserve, natural park and wildlife sanctuary, protected landscape and seascape, resource reserve, natural biotic area, and other categories established by law, conventions or international agreements of which the Philippines is a signatory; and buffer strips i.e., 20 meters strip of land along the edge of the normal high waterline of rivers and streams and channels of at least 5 meters wide.	NEDA. 2002. National Framework for Physical Planning. Manila.
PROVISIONAL TIMBER PRODUCTION AGREEMENT	A temporary agreement entered into by and between the Secretary of DENR and an expired timber license holder for the continuity of its logging operation pending the issuance of a regular timber production.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. 2003. Philippine Forestry Statistics. Manila.
PUBLIC FOREST	Land of the public domain which has not been the subject of the present system of classification for the determination of which lands are needed for forest purposes and which are not.	PD 1559. Further Amending PD 705, Otherwise known as the Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1978.
PUBLIC LAND	All land of the public domain except which are those not covered by the statutory and customary laws.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Expert Group. 2005
PULP	A fibrous material produced by mechanically or chemically reducing woody plants into their component parts from which paper is formed.	ITTO. 2004. Joint Forestry Sector Questionnaire
PURE STAND	A stand in which a certain percentage, or instance at least 80% of the trees in the main crown canopy consist of a single species.	SAF-USA. 1989. Recommended Changes in Silviculture Terminology as cited in EFI-CFTD, Internal report No.6.
QUARTERSAWN	Lumber that has been sawed parallel to the wood rays.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Forest Products Group. 2004
RAILWAY SLEEPER	A piece of timber laid transversely to the rails in a railway track, to support the rails and them in position at a predetermined width.	1997. Australian Standard/ New Zealand Standard 4491. Glossary of Terms in Timber-related Standards.
RANGELAND	Land on predominantly covered with grasses or shrubs suitable for grazing.	Glyde, L. 1984. US Forest Service. Available: http://www.about.com
RATTAN	A group of climbing palm species composed mainly of <i>Calamus</i> and <i>Daemonorops spp.</i> generally found in moist tropical rainforests.	DTI. 1989. Philippine National Standard 229.
RATTAN CUTTING CONTRACT	A contract entered into by and with the government, represented by Secretary of the DENR and another party to cut, gather, and transport rattan.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. 2003. Philippine Forestry Statistics. Manila.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
REACTION WOOD	An abnormal wood formed typically in parts of leaning or crooked stems and in branches.	Panshin and de Zeeuw. 1970. Textbook of Wood Technology.
RECLAMATION	The process of filling up a depressed area with boulders and other building materials until land is no longer reached by water.	Querubin. Undated Lecture.
RECREATION	Activities that promote refreshment of health or spirits by relaxation and enjoyment.	US environmental Protection Agency Website. Available: Http://www.epa.gov
RECREATIONAL ZONE	A portion of the protected area which has high recreational, tourism, educational, or environmental awareness values where sustainable eco-tourism, recreational, conservation education or public awareness activities may be allowed as prescribed in the management plan.	DAO 1992-25. IRR of NIPAS Act. 1992
REFORESTATION	The establishment of forest plantations on temporarily unstocked lands that are considered as forest. Also called as artificial regeneration.	FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000. Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome.
REFORESTATION CONTRACT	The implementation of reforestation activities through written agreements with the private sector such as families, communities and corporations and/or with the public sector such as LGUs and other government agencies.	NSCB. Technical Working Group on Harmonization of Forestry Statistics Terms and Definitions. 2003. Glossary of Terms in Forestry Statistics.
REGENERATION	The process of reestablishing a forest stand by natural or artificial means.	EFI. 2004. Geneva Timber and Forest Study Papers, No. 17 as cited in EFI-CFTD Internal Report No.6.
REGULAR SAWMILL	A sawmill with a daily rated capacity of at least 10,000 board feet.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Forest Products Group. 2004
RELATIVE HUMIDITY	A measure of the amount of water vapor in the air.	Marra, A. A. 1992. Technology of Wood Bonding: Principles and Practice.
REMOTE SENSING	The science and art of obtaining information about an object, area, or phenomenon through the analysis of data acquired by a device that is not in contact with the object.	Helms, John A. 1998. The Dictionary of forestry. Society of American Foresters.
RENEWABLE RESOURCE	Resource whose supply becomes available for use at different time intervals and in which present use does not diminish future supply.	Helms, John A. 1998. The Dictionary of forestry. Society of American Foresters.
REPRODUCTIONS	All trees below 5 centimeters in DBH and at least 1.3 meters (30 centimeters for pine) in height.	Siapno. I. 1970. Handbook on Selective Logging.
RESIDUAL FOREST	The status or condition of a forest subsequent to commercial logging and which there is more or less sufficient or adequate volume of residuals or the desired species of trees of future harvest.	EO 318. Promoting Sustainable Forest Management in the Philippines. 2004.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
RESIDUAL INVENTORY	The physical examination of marked trees left after timber harvesting, for purposes of determining the condition and extent of damage.	DAO 1993-28. Conduct Residual Forest Inventory in areas Logged by Active TLA Holders within their Operable Second Growth Forests. 1993.
RESOURCE RESERVE	An extensive and relatively isolated uninhabited area normally with difficult access designated as such to protect natural resources of the area for future use, and to prevent or contain development activities that could affect the resource pending the establishment of objectives which are based upon appropriate knowledge and planning.	(1) RA 7586. NIPAS Act. 1992. (2)DAO 1992-25 IRR of NIPAS Act.(1992)
RESTORATION ZONE	A portion of the protected area comprising of degraded habitat where the long term goal will be to restore natural habitat with its associated biodiversity and to rezone the area to a more strict protection level.	(1) RA 7586. NIPAS Act. 1992. (2)DAO 1992-25 IRR of NIPAS Act.(1992)
RIPARIAN ZONE	A strip of land maintained along a stream, lake, road, recreation site or different vegetative zone to mitigate the impacts of actions of adjacent lands, to enhance aesthetic values or as to demonstrate best management practice.	Canadian Forestry Service. 2002. Canadian Forestry Service Science and Technology Program. Glossary of Terms.
RIVER BASIN	Synonymous to WATERSHED.	
ROOT ROT FUNGI	A root inhabiting fungi characterized by an expanding parasitic phase on the living host plant by declining saprophytic phase after its death.	Argete, E. DENR.
ROTATION	The number of years between the initial establishment of plantation and the time when it is considered ready for harvesting.	DAO 1999-5. Regulation Governing the Integrated Forest Management Program. 1999.
ROUGH LUMBER	Lumber as it comes from the saw prior to any dressing operation.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
ROUGING	A systematic removal of trees with undesirable phonological characteristics from a seed orchard or seed production areas.	Argete, Eriberto. DENR.
ROUNDWOOD	Wood in its natural state as felled, or otherwise harvested, with or without bark, round, split, roughly squared or other forms.	FAO. 2000. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000. Rome.
RUNOFF	A portion of total rainfall from a given area that appears in natural or artificial surface streams.	FAO. 1998. Terminology for Integrated Resources Planning and Management quoted from Lundgren and Raintree.
SALAGO BARK	Bark obtained from the salago species (<i>Wikstroemia</i> and <i>Phaleria spp.</i>) primarily used in making paper money.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. 2003. Philippine Forestry Statistics. Manila.
SAPLING	A tree from 5 to less than 15 centimeters in DBH.	Siapno. Isidoro. 1970. Handbook on Selective Logging.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
SAPWOOD	Outer portion of the woody stem usually distinguishable from the core by its lighter color.	Panshin and de Zeeuw. 1970. Textbook of Wood Technology.
SANITATION CUTTING	A direct control measure which involves the removal of all infested trees containing the brood or attacking adults or disease inoculums from an infested area to reduce the source of infestation/ infection and prevent further build up and spread of pests at the fastest possible time to minimize economic and ecological impact/damage on the natural stand/plantation.	Argete, E. DENR.
SAWKERF	The width of wood removed by the saw tooth while cutting.	DAO 1987-72. Guidelines in the Production and Exportation of Boules. 1987.
SAWLOG	A log considered suitable in size and quality for producing lumber.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. 2003. Philippine Forestry Statistics. Manila
SAWMILL	A wood processing plant used for the conversion of logs/timber into lumber, or the re-sizing/ ripping of lumber, slabs and other wood wastes into desired dimensions and forms.	DAO 1987-72. Guidelines in the Production and Exportation of Boules. 1987.
SAWTIMBER STAND	Forest stand composed primarily of trees 35 cm or larger in diameter at breast height.	NSCB. 2003. Glossary of Terms in Forestry Statistics. Manila.
SEASONING	The removal of moisture from wood to achieve moisture content appropriate for the performance expected of the final product.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
SEDIMENTATION	The process of sediment deposition, usually resulting from erosion.	Helms, John A. 1998. The Dictionary of forestry. Society of American Foresters.
SEDIMENTS	Solid material, both mineral and organic, that is in suspension or being transported from its site origin by the forces of air, water or gravity.	Helms, John A. 1998. The Dictionary of forestry. Society of American Foresters.
SEED ORCHARD	A plantation consisting of clones or seedlings from selected trees for early abundant production of seed and to promote balanced, random mating.	Helms, John A. 1998. The Dictionary of forestry. Society of American Foresters.
SEED PRODUCTION AREA	A plantation with known origin or stand of a natural forest with superior phenotypic characters selected on the basis of its maturity and capacity to produce abundant seeds. Majority of the trees are healthy, tall, big in diameter, straight bole, balanced crown and with proportional branch size.	DAO 1995-09 - Regulation of Forest Tree Seed Production, Collection and Disposition. 1995.
SEED TREE METHOD	A silviculture system whereby the entire stand is removed in a final cutting except for selected single seed trees in small groups to provide the seed for reproduction.	Shepherd, K.R. 1986. Plantation Silviculture In: EFI-CFTD, Internal Report No.6

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
SEEDLING	Nursery grown planting material smaller than 5 centimeters in diameter developed out of a seed.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Expert Group. 2005.
SELECTIVE LOGGING	A systematic removal of mature, over-mature and defective trees in such a manner that leave adequate number and volume of healthy residual trees of desired species necessary to assure future crop of timber and forest cover for the protection and conservation of soil, water and wildlife.	PD 1559. Further Amending PD 705, Otherwise Known as the Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1978.
SETTLEMENTS' DEVELOPMENT LAND USE	Declared settlements sites and other reservations (e.g. town sites, military reservations) excluding reservations considered as initial components of the NIPAS Act (i.e. mangrove reservations, watershed reservations, greenbelts, wildlife, among others).	NEDA. 2002. National Framework for Physical Planning. Manila.
SET-UP	The smallest subdivision of a forest block which is delimited for the orderly harvesting and removal of merchantable trees in order to minimize damage/injury to the remaining forest land.	DAO 1993-28. Conduct Residual Forest Inventory in areas Logged by Active TLA Holders within their Operable Second Growth Forests. 1993.
SHAKE	A separation along the grain, the greater part of which occurs between the rings of annual growth.	National Hardwood Lumber Association. 1990. Rules for the Measurement and Inspection of Hardwood & Cypress. Tennessee.
SHELTERBELT	Strip of trees or shrubs maintained mainly to alter wind flow and microclimates in the sheltered zone, usually agricultural fields.	Helms, John A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
SHRINKAGE	Reduction in dimensions of wood due to the lowering of moisture content below the fiber saturation point.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards Volume 04.10. Maryland.
SHRUBLAND	Land where the dominant woody vegetation are shrubs, generally of more than 0.5 meter and less than 5 meters in height in maturity and without a definite crown. The growth habit can be erect, spreading or prostrate. The height limits for trees and shrubs should be interpreted with flexibility, particularly the minimum tree and maximum shrub height, which may vary between 5 to 7 meters approximately.	FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000. Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome.
SOCIALIZED INDUSTRIAL FOREST MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT (SIFMA)	An agreement entered into by and between a natural or juridical person and the DENR wherein the later grants to the former the right to develop, utilize and manage a small tract of forestland, consistent with the principle of sustainable development.	DAO 1996-24. Rules and Regulations Governing the Socialized Industrial Forest Management Program. 1996.
SOCIALIZED INDUSTRIAL FOREST PLANTATION (SIFP)	A tract of land planted primarily to trees and non-timber species such as rattan, bamboo, etc. to support manufacturing and processing facilities and to supply wood and energy requirement.	DAO 1996-24. Rules and Regulations Governing the Socialized Industrial Forest Management Program. 1996.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
SOFTWOODS	The wood and trees of the gymnosperms with tracheas (instead of vessels) as conducting elements.	Helms, John A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION	A field of human endeavor included in the concept of "watershed management" but specifically devoted to the effective use of water resource for human good.	DENR. 1999. Guidelines for Watershed Management and Development in the Philippines. Manila.
SOIL EROSION	The detachment and transport of soil materials brought about by water, surface runoff, wind, gravity, earthquake and others. It could be man-induced or geological (nature process) in nature.	DA Bureau of Soils and Water Management 1999.
SPECIAL PERMIT	A short-term permit granted for the cutting, hauling and transportation of forest products.	DENR Forest Management Bureau 1999. Philippine Forestry Statistics. Manila.
SPECIAL USE ZONES	An area outside of a declared protected area covered by a permit given for special use such as bathing permit, right of way, etc.	DA Land Management Bureau. 1999.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	The ratio of the oven dry weight of wood to the weight of equal volume of water at a given moisture content.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
SPLIT	A separation of the wood parallel to the fiber direction, due to the tearing of wood cells.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards Volume 04.10. Maryland.
SPLIT RATTAN	A flat shaped material, stripped from the skin of a rattan pole, with size ranging from 2 to 10 millimeter or wider in width, usually for weaving and binding.	DTI. 1989. Philippine National Standard 229.
SQUARED TIMBER	All timber squared with an axe or other similar mechanical hand tools in the forest which from the size of the piece and the character of the wood is obviously unfit for use in that form.	DAO 1987-72. Guidelines in the Production and Exportation of Boules. 1987.
STAIN	A discoloration in wood that may be caused by such diverse agents such as microorganisms, metal or chemicals. The term also applies to materials used to impart color to wood.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards Volume 04.10. Maryland, USA.
STECKLING	A planting stock raised or produced through macropropagation technique such as cutting, layering and marcotting.	Kantarli, M. 1995. Vegetative Propagation of Dipterocarp in ASEAN. ASEAN Forest Seed Center.
STEMFLOW	A portion of rainfall that is intercepted by vegetation through leaves, branches, and stems and subsequently flows down to the ground.	Helms, John A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
STICKER	Strips or boards used to separate the layers of lumber in a pile and thus improve air circulation.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
STRICT NATURE RESERVE	An area possessing some outstanding ecosystem, features and species of flora and fauna of national scientific importance maintained to protect nature and process in an undisturbed state in order to have ecologically representative examples of the natural environment available for scientific study, environmental monitoring, education, and for the maintenance of genetic resources in a dynamic and evolutionary manner.	RA 7586. NIPAS Act. 1992.
STRICT PROTECTION ZONE	A portion of the protected area with high biodiversity value which shall be closed to all human activity except for scientific, ceremonial or religious use by indigenous communities.	RA 7586. NIPAS Act. 1992.
STUMPAGE	(1) The economic value of a standing tree, equivalent to the amount concessionaires earn when a log is sold to the sawmill or the exporter, less the cost of logging. It is used as the net-price valuation in environmental accounting. (2) Standing timber; the value of timber as it stands uncut in terms of an amount per unit area.	Helms, John A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
STUMPAGE VALUATION	The process of estimating the value of standing timber for revenue assessment, tax collection and as guide for buying and selling timber.	DAO 1988-10. Guidelines for Determining the Floor Price of Timber to be Harvested. 1988.
STUMPAGE VALUE	Synonymous to STUMPAGE	
SURFACE RUNOFF	A portion of runoff water that flows on the ground surface.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Forest Services Group. 2004.
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.	(1) UNSD Glossary. Available http://www.unstat.un.org/unsd/environmentgl (2) DAO 96-39 Amending DAO No.17, Series of 1995 dated 20 May 1995 on the Institutionalization of the Multisectoral Forest Protection Committees within the DENR System. 1996.
SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT	The process of managing a forest to achieve one or more clearly specified objectives of management with regard to production of a continuous flow of desired forest products and services without undue reduction of its inherent values and future productivity and without undesirable effects on the physical and social environment.	(1) ITTO. 2005. Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests. (2) FAO. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2002. Rome.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
SUSTAINABLE TRADITIONAL RESOURCE USE RIGHTS	Rights of ICCs/IPs to (i) pursue their economic, social, and cultural development; (ii) promote and protect the integrity of their values, practices and institutions; and (iii) determine, use, and control their own organizational and community leadership systems, institutions, relationships, patterns and processes for decision making and participation such as Council of Elders, Bodong Holders. Dap-ay, Ator, Council of Mangkatdaong, or any other body of similar nature.	RA 8371. Indigenous People Rights Act. of 1997. 1997.
SUSTAINABLE USE	The use of the components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to a long-term decline thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations.	DAO 1999-45. Rules and Regulations on the Sale and Farming of Saltwater Crocodile (<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>). 1999.
SUSTAINABLE USE ZONE	A portion of the protected area comprising of natural areas where the habitat and its associated biodiversity shall be conserved consistent with the management plan and with PAMB approval: (i) indigenous community members and/or tenured migrants and/or buffer zone residents may be allowed to collect and utilize natural resources using traditional sustainable methods that are not in conflict with biodiversity conservation requirements; (ii) research, including the reintroduction of indigenous species, may be allowed limited use, Provided, no clearing, farming, settlement, commercial utilization or other activities detrimental to biodiversity conservation shall be undertaken. The level of allowable activity can be expected to vary from one situation to another.	(1) RA 7586. NIPAS Act 1992. (2)DAO 1992-25. IRR of NIPAS Act. 1992.
SUSTAINED YIELD	The yield that a forest can produce continuously at a given intensity of management.	Helms, John A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
SUSTAINED YIELD MANAGEMENT	A continuous or periodic production of forest products in a working unit for the purpose of achieving at the earliest practicable time an approximate balance between growth and harvest or use.	PD 1559. Further Amending PD 705, Otherwise Known as the Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1978.
SWELLING	Increase in dimensions due to absorption of moisture below the fiber saturation point.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Forest Services Group. 2004.
TANBARK	A general term for tannin producing barks like those form <i>Pthecellobium ducle</i> and <i>Rhizophora</i> species.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. 1984. Philippine Forestry Statistics. Manila.
TANNIN	Water-soluble chemicals extracted from barks.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. 1984. Philippine Forestry Statistics. Manila.
TENSION WOOD	Reaction formed typically on the upper side of branches or leaning or crooked stem of hardwood.	Panshin & de Zeeuw. 1970. Textbook of Wood Technology.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
TENURE	Guaranteed peaceful possession and use of specific forest and land area and the resources found therein, covered by an agreement, contract or grant which cannot be altered or abrogated without due process.	DAO 1996-29 - Rules and Regulations for the Implementation of Executive Order 263, Otherwise Known as the Community Based Forest Management Strategy. 1996.
TENURED MIGRANT COMMUNITIES	Communities within protected areas, which have actually and continuously occupied such areas for 5 years before the designation of the same as protected areas in accordance with RA 7586 and resolvedly dependent therein for subsistence.	(1) RA 7586. NIPAS Act of 1992. (2) DAO 1992-25. IRR of NIPAS Act. 1992.
TEXTURE	The size and proportional amount of woody elements.	Panshin & de Zeeuw. 1970. Textbook of Wood Technology.
THREATENED SPECIES	A general term to denote species or subspecies considered as critically endangered, vulnerable or other accepted categories of wildlife whose population is at risk of extinction.	RA 9147. Wildlife Conservation Act. 2001.
THROUGHFALL	Rainfall that falls directly through a vegetative canopy or is intercepted by vegetation and then drips to the ground.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Forest Services Group. 2004.
TIGER GRASS	A member of the grass family where the inflorescent or flower stalks is used in making broom.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. 1984. Philippine Forestry Statistics. Manila.
TIMBER	Wood material which include standing trees in a form suitable for construction, carpentry, joinery, or reconversion for manufacturing purposes.	Australian Standard/ New Zealand Standard 4491. Glossary of Terms in Timber-related Standards. 1997.
TIMBER HARVESTING	Removal, extraction, or cutting of timber from natural or plantation forest for human consumption.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Expert Group. 2005.
TIMBERLAND	Synonymous to FOREST LAND	
TIMBER LICENSE AGREEMENT (TLA)	A long-term license executed by and between the Secretary of the DENR, on behalf of the government, and the grantee for the harvesting and removal from the public forest of timber and, in appropriate cases, also of other forest products.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. 1977. Philippine Forestry Statistics. Manila.
TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT	Treatments applied before or after harvesting and thinning of saleable products or a forest area, for the purpose of securing maximum, quantity, quality composition, growth rate and condition consistent with other resources and use.	Siapno, I. 1970. Handbook on Selective Logging.
TOUGHNESS	The ability of wood to absorb energy, repeated shocks and undergo considerable deformation before breaking.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards - Volume 04.10. Maryland.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
TRADITIONAL USE	Customary utilization of biological and genetic resources by the local community and indigenous people in accordance with written or unwritten rules, usage, customs and practices traditionally observed, accepted and recognized by them.	EO 247. Prescribing the Guidelines and Establishing a Regulatory Framework for the Prospecting of Biological and Genetic Resources, their By-products and Derivatives, for Scientific and Commercial; Purposes; and other Purposes. 1995.
TREE	A woody and perennial plant, typically large and with a well-defined stem or stems carrying a more or less definite crown; sometimes defined as attaining a minimum diameter of 12.7 centimeters and a minimum height of 4.6 meters at maturity with no branches within 1 meter.	Helm, John A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
TREE FARM	Any small forest land or tract of land purposely planted with tree crops.	PD 1559. Further Amending PD 705, Otherwise Known as the Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1978.
TREE HEIGHT	The total height of the tree measured from the ground to the tip of the crown.	Sy, N. Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau. DENR.
TREE MARKING	The process of marking trees to be harvested and those to be left to as residual which will form the future crop of timber.	DAO 1993-28. Conduct Residual Forest Inventory in areas Logged by Active TLA Holders within their operable Second Growth Forests. 1993.
TREE PARK	A particular area within a barangay city or municipality which has been identified by an LGU and delineated by DENR exclusively for growing trees of any kind, flowering ornamental, that have scenic, aesthetic and ecological value.	Philippine Suitable Development Network Foundation. Available: http://www.psdn.org.ph .
TROPICAL FOREST	Any type of forest within the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Expert Group. 2005.
TROPICAL RAINFOREST	A type of forest found in areas with high regular rainfall and no more than two months of low rainfall, and consisting of a completely closed canopy of trees that prevents penetration of sunlight to the ground and discourages ground-cover growth.	Philippine Suitable Development Network Foundation. Available: http://www.psdn.org.ph .
UNEVEN-AGED FOREST	A forest which is not regularly managed and have an increment in volume less than 1 m ³ /ha/year in the foreseeable future. Generally, the term also includes protection forest in critical watersheds.	FAO. 1994 & Waldbauliche Terminologies 1980 IUFRO-Gruppe Okosystem, Institute for WaldbauIn cited in EFI-CFTD, Internal Report No.6.
URBAN AREA	An area within city limits or densely populated containing built-up elements of residential, commercial, industrial or institutional sector.	Choudhury, K. & Jansen, Louisa J.M 1998. Terminology for Integrated Resources Planning and Management. Rome: FAO.
URBAN FORESTRY	The establishment and management of forest in urban environment for physiological and psychological well being of the people.	Helms, John A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
VEGETATION	The total mass of plant life that occupies a given area.	US Environmental Protection Agency website. Available: http://www.epa.gov .
VENEER	A thin sheet of wood, plies, sawed or rotary cut from a log or a flitch.	Panshin & de Zeeuw. 1970. Textbook of Wood Technology.
VESSEL ELEMENT	A tubelike cellular component of indeterminate length in hardwood.	Panshin & de Zeeuw. 1970. Textbook of Wood Technology.
VULNERABLE SPECIES	Species or subspecies that is not critically endangered nor endangered but is under threat from adverse factors throughout their range and is likely to move to the endangered category in the near future.	RA 9147. Wildlife Conservation Act. 2001.
WANE	Bark or lack of wood from any source on edge or corner of a piece.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards - Volume 04.10. Maryland.
WARP	Any variation from a true or plane surface including bow, crook, cup, and twist or any combination thereof.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards - Volume 04.10. Maryland.
WATER PRICING	The process of prescribing appropriate value of water with due consideration of its use and non use values applying accepted methodologies.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Forest Services Group. 2004.
WATER QUALITY	The characteristics of water which define its use in terms of physical, chemical, biological, bacteriological or radiological characteristics by which the acceptability of water is evaluated.	RA 9275. The Philippine Clean Water Act. 2004.
WATER RESOURCES	Refers to the quality and quantity of water produced naturally as one of the Earth's major resources.	DENR. 1999. Guidelines for Watershed Management and Development in the Philippines. Manila.
WATER RIGHTS	The privilege granted by the government to appropriate and use water.	PD 1067. The Water Code of the Philippines. 1976.
WATER TIMING	The among of runoff (stream flow) for a given period, measured in terms of low and high flows.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Forest Services Group. 2004.
WATER USE	Use of water by agriculture, industry, energy production and households, including in-stream uses such as fishing, recreation, transportation and waste disposal.	UNSD Glossary. Available at: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/environmentalgl
WATERSHED	(1) A land area drained by a stream fixed body of water and its tributaries having a common outlet for surface-runoff. (2) A land area drained by a stream or fixed body of water and its tributaries having a common outlet for surface-runoff Also basin, catchments.	(1) PD 1559. Further Amending PD 705, Otherwise known as the Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1978. (2) PD 705 Revising PD 389, Otherwise Known as the Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1975.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	The process of guiding and organizing land and other resource uses in a watershed to provide desired goods and services without adversely affecting soil and water resources.	DENR 1999. Guidelines for Watershed Management and Development in the Philippines. Manila.
WATERSHED RESERVATION	A forest land reservation established to protect or improve the conditions of water yield thereof or reduce sedimentation.	PD 705 Revising PD 389, Otherwise Known as the Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. 1975.
WEATHERING	The mechanical or chemical disintegration and discoloration of surface of wood caused by exposure to light, action of dust and sun carried by wind, and alternate shrinking and swelling of surface fibers brought about by changes in the weather.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards - Volume 04.10. Maryland.
WETLANDS	An area of marsh, fen, peat land or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt including areas of marine water, with depth not exceeding during low tide.	DENR Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau. 1991. Manual on the Restoration of Degraded Habitats within Protected Areas.
WICKER	A round shape material, with size ranging from 2 to 10 millimeters in diameter, processed from the core of the rattan pole, usually used for weaving. Also known as Rattan Round Core.	DTI. 1989. Philippine National Standard 229. Manila.
WILDERNESS AREA	Land of the public domain which has been reserved as such by law to preserve its natural conditions, maintain its hydrologic quality and restrict public use in the interest of national welfare and security.	LOI 917. Declaration of Certain Areas as Wilderness Areas. 1979.
WILDLIFE	All wild species of plants and animals.	DENR Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau. 1991. Manual on the Restoration of Degraded Habitats within Protected Areas.
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT	The practical application of scientific and technical principles to wildlife and population and habitat so as to maintain or manipulate such population essentially for recreational or scientific purposes.	Helms, John A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
WILDLIFE REFUGE	An area designated for the protection of wild animals, within which hunting and fishing are either prohibited or strictly regulated.	DENR Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau. 1991. Manual on the Restoration of Degraded Habitats within Protected Areas.
WILDLIFE RESERVE	Synonymous to WILDLIFE REFUGE	
WILDLIFE SANCTUARY	A protected area under the NIPAS which assures the natural conditions necessary to protect nationally significant species, groups of species, biotic communities or physical features of the environment where these may require specific human manipulations for their perpetuation.	RA 7586 NIPAS Act 1992.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
WILDLIFE TRADE	The act of engaging in the exchange, exportation or importation, purchase or sale of wildlife, their derivatives or by-products, locally or internationally.	DENR Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau. 1991. Manual on the Restoration of Degraded Habitats within Protected Areas.
WILDLING	A naturally grown seedling transplanted and used in forest planting.	
WINDBREAK	A strip of trees or shrubs used to reduce and redirect wind.	(1) Lincoln and Oil Conservation Service. (2) Helms, John A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters. (3) Available at: http://www.un1.edu/nac/windbreaks.html .
WOOD	The tissues of the stem, branches and roots of woody plants lying between pith and the cambium.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards - Volume 04.10. Maryland.
WOOD FIBER	A comparatively long (1mm to less than 8mm), narrow, tapering wood cell closed at both ends.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards - Volume 04.10. Maryland.
WOOD PROCESSING PLANT	A set-up of machines for the conversion of logs and other wood raw materials into lumber, veneer, plywood, block board, pulp and paper, or other finished wood products.	DAO 1987-72 - Guidelines in the Production and Exportation of Boules. 1987.
WOOD SHINGLE	A thin piece of wood with one end thinner than the other, lapped lengthwise in covering roofs and other walls of buildings.	American Society for Testing Materials. 1995. Annual Book of ASTM Standards - Volume 04.10. Maryland.
WOOD WOOL	Long, curly, slender strands of wood used as an aggregate component for particleboard or cement board.	USDA. Revised 1987 USDA Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook: Wood as an engineering material. Agricultural Handbook 72, p 466. Washington, DC.
WOODED GRASSLAND	Areas predominantly vegetated with grasses, such as <i>Imperata</i> , <i>Themeda</i> , <i>Saccharum</i> and where the trees cover between 5 to 10% of the area and their height may reach 5 meters at maturity.	FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000. Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome.
WOOD WASTES	The collective term for logging and processing wastes.	DAO 1987-72. Guidelines in the Production and Exportation of Boules. 1987.
WOODY VINES	Climbing plants such as diliman (<i>Stenochlaena palustris</i>), gulyasan (<i>Artabotrys hexapetalus</i>), hinggiw (<i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i>), and nito (<i>Iygodium circinnatum</i>), where the stems are used as handle, framing, or weaving materials in handicraft manufacture.	DENR Forest Management Bureau. Harmonization Project. Forest Product Group. 2004.
XYLEM	Synonymous to WOOD	

PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL REFERENCE FOR FOREST-RELATED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
YOUNG PLANTATION FOREST	A forest plantation where trees have not yet reached a height of 5 meters.	FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000. Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome.
ZONING	The demarcation of a planning area by designation, ordinance or law into zones and establishment of regulations to govern the use of land and structure within each zone.	Helms, John A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters.
ZOOLOGICAL PARK	Establishment where a collection of wild fauna is maintained for recreational, educational, research, conservation or scientific purposes.	RA 9147. Wildlife Conservation Act. 2001.