

2022 National Agroforestry Survey Extra Information

For a detailed overview of the questions in each section, please reference the 'National Agroforestry Survey Questionnaire Training' video on YouTube:

https://youtu.be/ziEX_njmM0g

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Terms & Definitions

Enumerators working on the National Agroforestry Survey should be familiar with the definitions of the terms listed below.

Animal Unit - a unit expressing the feed requirements of different kinds of domestic animals on a common scale, usually based on the average or theoretical requirements of a mature cow.

Aquatic - growing or living in or frequenting water.

Bank Stabilization - A vegetative, structural or combination treatment of systems designed to stabilize the stream and reduce erosion.

Canopy - to the upper layer or habitat zone formed by mature trees.

Carbon storage - the long-term removal, capture, or sequestration of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere to slow or reverse atmospheric CO₂ pollution and to mitigate or reverse climate change.

Cropland - includes areas used for the production of crops (or timber) for harvest. Two subcategories of cropland are recognized: cultivated and non-cultivated. Cultivated cropland comprises land in row crops or close-grown crops and also other cultivated cropland, for example, hay land or pastureland that is in a rotation with row or close-grown crops. Noncultivated

cropland includes permanent hay land and horticultural cropland.

Demonstration Site - a site that is used to teach producers about a particular farming practice. Demonstration sites can also be used as a bridge between agricultural research and the adaptation of the new technology or practice (through testing and evaluation) in local field conditions and at a commercial scale.

Energy Conservation - the prevention of the wasteful use of energy.

Establishment Period - the first few years after planting trees, crops, and/or forages.

Flash Grazing - grazing a paddock at a relatively high stocking density for a short period of time. Typically involves fewer than two to four days.

Food Cooperative - is a food distribution outlet organized as a cooperative, rather than a private or public company. Food cooperatives are usually consumer cooperatives, where the decisions regarding the production and distribution of its food are chosen by its members.

Food Distributer, Broker or Processer - these entities handle transporting and storing food as it travels from producers to food service operators.

Forested Edge - the transition zone from an area of woodland or forest to fields, pasture and/or other open spaces.

Herbicide Drift - the physical movement of an herbicide through air, at the time of application or soon thereafter, to any site other than that intended.

Income Diversification - an increase in the number of sources of income or the balance among the different sources.

Marginal Land - land that has little or no agricultural or industrial value and often has poor soil or other undesirable characteristics.

Natural Regeneration - the ability of plants to grow/regenerate without external intervention. Examples include self-seeding, coppice shoots, and/or root suckers.

Noxious Plants - is a plant that has been designated by an agricultural or other governing authority as a plant that is injurious to agricultural or horticultural crops, natural habitats or ecosystems, or humans or livestock.

On-farm Use - crops, products, and resources that are kept and used on the farm.

Pastureland - land used for grazing livestock.

Pollinators - an animal that helps carry pollen from the male part of the flower (stamen) to the female part of the same or another flower. Some examples include bees, butterflies, wasps, beetles, etc.

Prescribed Fire - a fire set intentionally for purposes of forest management, farming, prairie restoration, or greenhouse gas abatement.

Pruning - involves the targeted removal of diseased, damaged, dead, non-productive, structurally unsound, or otherwise unwanted plant material from a crop, tree, and/or landscape plant.

Rangeland - grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, wetlands, and deserts that are grazed by domestic livestock or wild animals. Types of rangelands include tallgrass and shortgrass prairies, desert grasslands and shrublands, woodlands, savannas, chaparrals, steppes, and tundra.

Root Pruning - trimming of roots to stimulate growth, develop a thick mass of roots, remove unwanted roots interfering with adjacent crops, and/or to remove broken or damaged roots.

Rotational Grazing - the shifting of livestock to different units of a pasture or range in regular sequence to permit the recovery and growth of the pasture plants after grazing.

Savanna - a mixed woodland-grassland ecosystem characterized by the trees being sufficiently widely spaced so that the tree canopy does not close.

Site Preparation - methods used to assist with the establishment of desirable trees, crops, and forages. Site preparation activities remove or reduce competing vegetation, reduce or remove unwanted trees and debris, and/or prepare the soil to promote the growth and survival of desired species.

Snow Drift - a bank of deep snow heaped up by the wind.

Soil Amendments - used in agriculture to support plant growth and development, specifically by adding organic and inorganic nutrients to the soil, and improving soil tilth, organic matter, and water holding capacity.

Soil Health - is the condition of the soil and its potential to sustain biological functions, maintain environmental quality, and promote plant and animal health

Startup Costs - the expenses incurred during the process of creating a new business.

Stocking Rate - the number of animals on the entire grazing unit for the entire grazing season.

Subsurface Drainage Tiles - buried perforated pipelines intercepting water below the ground surface and directing it to an outlet.

Sustainable harvest - a method of harvesting that provides a constant supply of resources throughout the landscape, with future yields unaffected or improved by current harvesting methods.

Technical Assistance Providers - non-financial assistance provided by specialists. It can take the form of sharing information and expertise, instruction, skills training, transmission of working knowledge, and consulting services and may also involve the transfer of technical data.

Timber Stand Improvement - forest management practices that improve the vigor, stocking, composition, productivity, and quality of forest stands.

Tree Farm - an area of forested land managed to ensure continuous commercial production.

Tree Plantation - a type of managed forest in which the trees are planted (as opposed to naturally regenerated), of the same age and generally of the same species and are intended to maximize the production of wood fiber.

Tree Tubes - a type of plastic shelter used to protect trees in the early stages of their growth.

Understory Crops - crops planted under forest, orchard, or other trees.

Vegetated Environmental Buffer (VEB) – Another name used for the livestock windbreak option; typically used for odor reduction purposes.

Visual Screening - the maintenance and/or planting of vegetation for the purpose of obscuring or screening buildings, structures, parking, or activity on a lot from adjacent properties.

Water Use Efficiency - the ratio of water used in plant metabolism to water lost by the plant through transpiration.

Woodland - land covered with trees.

Woodlot - a parcel of a woodland or forest capable of small-scale production of forest

products as well as recreational uses like bird watching, bushwalking, and wildflower appreciation.