

Supplementary File S2. SFM indicators

ECONOMIC CRITERIA

Persistence and stability of forest resources

Aspects	Indicators	Sources
New plants	Number of new plants in harvested area a certain time after harvesting.	AENOR, 2007; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; FAO, 1999; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Montréal Process, 2007.
Tree layer	Number of tree plants per area unit.	Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; FAO, 1999; Montréal Process, 2007.
	Vigour/vitality of the trees of each species.	ATO/ITTO, 2003; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al.</i> , 2006.
Species diversity	Number of trees of each tree species per area unit.	AENOR, 2007; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; Eriksson y Lindhagen, 2001.
Genetic diversity	Number of individuals of the population of each tree species.	Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al.</i> , 2006; PNUD/FAO/SADC, 1999.
	In case of reforestations and enrichment plantations, the trees or seeds employed must be labelled and authorised.	AENOR, 2007; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; GTC-FSC, 2007; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al.</i> , 2006; PNUD/FAO/SADC, 1999.
	In case of reforestations and enrichment plantations, trees or seeds come from the same region where the forest is located.	AENOR, 2007; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; GTC-FSC, 2007; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al.</i> , 2006; PNUD/FAO/SADC, 1999.

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	In case of reforestations and enrichment plantations, the origin of trees or seeds must be varied.	AENOR, 2007; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; GTC-FSC, 2007; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006; PNUD/FAO/SADC, 1999.
	Thinning is not focused just on fast-growing individuals or those with a favourable morphology.	Thompson, 2011.
Disturbances	Area affected by disturbances.	AENOR, 2007; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; FAO, 1997; FAO, 1999; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; PNUD/FAO/SADC, 1999.
	Species are adapted to site conditions (soil and climate).	GTC-FSC, 2007.
	A maximum time for harvest remainders to stay in the forest is determined.	GTC-FSC, 2007.
	Integrated pest management: chemical treatments are not used in a preventive manner and they are always used when there is no other possible way.	GTC-FSC, 2007; SFI, 2010.
	Forest managers notice and inform on the existence of pests and diseases in their forests.	AENOR, 2007b; GTC-FSC, 2007.

Profitability of forest resources

Aspects	Indicators	Sources
In-kind incomes	Current value of resources present in the forest (not harvested).	AENOR, 2007; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; FAO, 1997; FAO, 1999; GTC-FSC, 2007; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al.</i> , 2006; PNUD/FAO/SADC, 1999; Pokharel y Larsen, 2007.
	Percentage of forest managed for production.	PROPOSED.
Money incomes	Incomes resulting from selling the forest resources harvested.	AENOR, 2007; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; Eriksson y Lindhagen, 2001; FAO, 1999; GTC-FSC, 2007; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al.</i> , 2006; PNUD/FAO/SADC, 1999; Pokharel y Larsen, 2007.
	Expenses resulting from management operations.	PROPOSED.
	Incomes due to subsidies and other sources different from forest resources produced.	PROPOSED.
Commercialisation	Estimation of the demand of the forest resources produced.	AENOR, 2007b; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Montréal Process, 2007; PNUD/FAO/SADC, 1999.
	Selling contracts that exist between the forest manager and enterprises.	PROPOSED.

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Diversified exploitation of forests

Aspects	Indicators	Sources
Diversification	Forest area managed for the provision of each of the existing forest resources.	ATO/ITTO, 2003; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; FAO, 1999; SFI, 2010.
	Identification of potential resources to manage and sell.	ATO/ITTO, 2003; FAO, 1999; SFI, 2010.
	Estimation of the demand of potential resources to manage and sell.	PROPOSED.
Efficiency	The exploitation of forest resources respects the maximum quantity per period that management plans establish.	ATO/ITTO, 2003; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; FAO, 1997; GTC-FSC, 2007; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al.</i> , 2006; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; PNUD/FAO/SADC, 1999.
	Estimation of the exploitation of potential resources to manage and sell.	PROPOSED.
	Estimated value of potential resources to manage and sell.	AENOR, 2007.

SOCIAL CRITERIA

Employment and working conditions

Aspects	Indicators	Sources
Job opportunities	Number of employees in the forest.	AENOR, 2007; ATO/ITTO, 2003; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; FAO, 1997; FAO, 1999; GTC-FSC, 2007; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al.</i> , 2006; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; Pokharel y Larsen, 2007.
	Number of job posts is suitable to the activities required for the management.	ATO/ITTO, 2003; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; FAO, 1997; FAO, 1999; GTC-FSC, 2007; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al.</i> , 2006; Pokharel y Larsen, 2007.
Training	Workers' training is suitable for their posts.	AENOR, 2007; ATO/ITTO, 2003; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; FAO, 1997; FAO, 1999; GTC-FSC, 2007; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al.</i> , 2006; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; Pokharel y Larsen, 2007.

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	Training programs for workers and managers.	ATO/ITTO, 2003; GTC-FSC, 2007; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; SFI, 2010.
Contract conditions	Salaries and incentives respect collective agreements and are in accordance with regional standards.	ATO/ITTO, 2003; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; GTC-FSC, 2007; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006;
	Working hours and extra work incentives are established in the contract.	PROPOSED.
	Types of contracts depending on contract length and number of contracts of each type.	PROPOSED.
Health and safety	There is a working risks prevention plan.	ATO/ITTO, 2003; GTC-FSC, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; SFI, 2010.
	Number of working accidents in a certain period of time.	AENOR, 2007; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; Montréal Process, 2007.
	Number of working diseases produced in a certain period of time.	PROPOSED.

Recreation

Aspects	Indicators	Sources
Hunting fauna	Hunting species inventory.	AENOR, 2007.
	Captures number per species and period of time.	AENOR, 2007.
	Hunting fauna infrastructures inventory: number, type and conservation state.	PROPOSED.
Social use	Forest area managed for recreational use.	AENOR, 2007; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; FAO, 1997; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006; SFI, 2010.
	Number of visits for recreational purposes.	Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; Montréal Process, 2007.
Infrastructures	Recreational infrastructures inventory: state of conservation.	AENOR, 2007; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; FAO, 1997; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006; SFI, 2010.
Diversification	Types of recreational activities offered in the forest.	AENOR, 2007; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; FAO, 1997; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006; SFI, 2010.
Demand	Study of potential recreational activities (which could be offered but they are not).	PROPOSED.
	Estimation of the demand of potential recreational activities.	PROPOSED.

Visual character

Aspects	Indicators	Sources
Outstanding elements	Visual outstanding elements inventory.	Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006.
Watching areas	Main watching areas inventory: number and conservation state.	PROPOSED.
Views	Valuation of the views from the main watching areas by means of participatory processes.	PROPOSED.
Diversity	Total forest area harvested the previous year.	SFI, 2010.
	Length of paths, small roads and firebreaks in the forest.	SFI, 2010.
	Inventory of human elements (aerials, constructions, surveillance towers).	Madrigal, 2003.
	Forest area not covered by trees (scrubs, pastures).	AENOR, 2007; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; Eriksson y Lindhagen, 2001; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Madrigal, 2003.
	Forest area covered by trees.	AENOR, 2007; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; Eriksson y Lindhagen, 2001; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Madrigal, 2003.
	Forest area covered by scattered trees.	AENOR, 2007; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; Eriksson y Lindhagen, 2001; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Madrigal, 2003.
Visual integration	Valuation by means of participation of the visual integration of recent human activities.	Madrigal, 2003.
	Unpleasant visual contrasts inventory.	PROPOSED.

Historical and cultural heritage

Aspects	Indicators	Sources
Elements	Tangible heritage elements inventory (natural o artificial): state of conservation.	AENOR, 2007; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; SFI, 2010.
Traditions	Inventory of customs, traditions and rights of use of forest resources.	ATO/ITTO, 2003; GTC-FSC, 2007; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; Pokharel y Larsen, 2007.
	Valuation by means of participation of the maintenance of customs, traditions and right of use of forest resources.	AENOR, 2007; FAO, 1999; GTC-FSC, 2007; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; PNUD/FAO/SADC, 1999; SFI, 2010.
Places character	Inventory of places holding a religious, spiritual or inspirational significance.	AENOR, 2007; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; SFI, 2010.
	Valuation by means of participation of the maintenance of the character of the places holding a religious, spiritual or inspirational significance.	AENOR, 2007; FAO, 1999; GTC-FSC, 2007; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Mrosek y

		Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; PNUD/FAO/SADC, 1999; SFI, 2010.
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Participatory processes

Aspects	Indicators	Sources
Representation	Number of participating stakeholder groups.	ATO/ITTO, 2003; FAO, 1997; FAO, 1999; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006; SFI, 2010.
	Participants number (total and by stakeholder groups).	ATO/ITTO, 2003; FAO, 1997; FAO, 1999; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006; Pokharel y Larsen, 2007; SFI, 2010.
	Management issues that include participatory processes in the decision making process.	AENOR, 2007; ATO/ITTO, 2003; GTC-FSC, 2007; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; SFI, 2010.
Leadership	Conflicts and their causes.	Blackstock <i>et al</i> , 2007.
	Solved conflicts.	ATO/ITTO, 2003; Blackstock <i>et al</i> , 2007; GTC-FSC, 2007; OIMT-ITTO, 2005;

	Topics addressed in the participatory process.	ATO/ITTO, 2003; Menzel <i>et al</i> , 2012; Rowe y Frewer, 2000; Tuler y Webler, 1999.
	Stakeholder groups or participants that have participated actively in the discussions.	ATO/ITTO, 2003; Menzel <i>et al</i> , 2012; Rowe y Frewer, 2000; Tuler y Webler, 1999.
	Agreements achieved.	Blackstock <i>et al</i> , 2007.
Information	Quality of the information on the topics to make decisions that participants have previously received.	International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006.
Objectives	Quality of the information on the objectives and expected development of the process that participants have received.	International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006.
Transparency	When final decisions are made by managers after the participatory process, participants know and understand how these decisions are made.	Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006.
Acceptance	Participants' level of acceptance of decisions made, once different points of view and process difficulties are understood.	Blackstock <i>et al</i> , 2007; Menzel <i>et al</i> , 2012; Moote <i>et al</i> , 1997.
Impact	Participants perceive their input in the final decisions.	ATO/ITTO, 2003; Blackstock <i>et al</i> , 2007; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006; SFI, 2010.

Education

Aspects	Indicators	Sources
Activities	Number of visits per period of time with educational objectives.	PROPOSED.
	Number of informative sessions per period of time that take place in the forest.	PROPOSED.
	Agreements for educational visits and informative sessions that exist between the forest managers and enterprises or educational institutions.	GTC-FSC, 2007; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; SFI, 2010.
Infrastructures	Forest educational infrastructures inventory: state of conservation.	GTC-FSC, 2007; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; SFI, 2010.

Research

Aspects	Indicators	Sources
Monitoring	Regularity in data gathering for monitoring.	AENOR, 2007; ATO/ITTO, 2003; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; GTC-FSC, 2007; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al.</i> , 2006; SFI, 2010.
	The information of statistical or research interest that has been gathered for monitoring and assessment processes is publicly reported.	GTC-FSC, 2007; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008.
Research projects	Forest area where research projects are being carried out.	OIMT-ITTO, 2005.

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	Agreements that exist for research projects between forest managers and universities, research centres and other public or private institutions or enterprises.	AENOR, 2007; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; FAO, 1997; Montréal Process, 2007; SFI, 2010.
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ECOLOGICAL CRITERIA

Biodiversity and habitats

Aspects	Indicators	Sources
Flora diversity	Flora species inventory (diversity and abundance).	AENOR, 2007; ATO/ITTO, 2003; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; GTC-FSC, 2007; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al.</i> , 2006; SFI, 2010.
	Vegetation layers in each vegetation formation.	PROPOSED.
Fauna diversity	Wild fauna species inventory (diversity and abundance).	AENOR, 2007; ATO/ITTO, 2003; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; GTC-FSC, 2007; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al.</i> , 2006; SFI, 2010.
Endangered species	Rare, endangered and endemic species inventory (species and abundance).	AENOR, 2007; ATO/ITTO, 2003; GTC-FSC, 2007; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards

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		Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al.</i> , 2006; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; PNUD/FAO/SADC, 1999; SFI, 2010.
	Biodiversity conservation sites inventory.	International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al.</i> , 2006; OIMT-ITTO, 2005.
Alien species	Alien species inventory.	ATO/ITTO, 2003; Eriksson y Lindhagen, 2001; GTC-FSC, 2007; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al.</i> , 2006; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; SFI, 2010.
	Study on the convenience and dangers of introducing alien species.	PROPOSED.
	Inventory of species affected or disappeared because of alien species.	Pokharel y Larsen, 2007.
Habitats	Habitat conservation sites inventory.	AENOR, 2007; GTC-FSC, 2007; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al.</i> , 2006; OIMT-ITTO, 2005.
	Forest habitats inventory: state of conservation.	AENOR, 2007; ATO/ITTO, 2003; GTC-FSC, 2007; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards

		Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; SFI, 2010.
	Forest priority or relevant habitats inventory.	AENOR, 2007; ATO/ITTO, 2003; GTC-FSC, 2007; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; PNUD/FAO/SADC, 1999; SFI, 2010.
	Motor vehicles and forest machinery circulation restrictions.	GTC-FSC, 2007.
	Presence of wood, dead trees and other habitat elements (stumps) where harvesting activities or silvicultural treatments have taken place.	Eriksson y Lindhagen, 2001; SFI, 2010.
Ecological connectivity	Vegetation formations and their limits inventory.	PROPOSED.
	Continuity/naturalness of vegetation formations limits determination.	Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; Eriksson y Lindhagen, 2001; GTC-FSC, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006.
	Fauna movement limitations exist to protect new plants or other justified cases.	GTC-FSC, 2007.

Hydrological regulation

Aspects	Indicators	Sources
Erosion	Forest area affected by compaction.	ATO/ITTO, 2003; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; Eriksson y Lindhagen, 2001; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006.
	Forest area affected by erosion in its different types: laminar, trails, gullies.	ATO/ITTO, 2003; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; Eriksson y Lindhagen, 2001; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006.
	Determination of the erosion types that occur in each case.	PROPOSED.
	Erosion vulnerable areas identification.	AENOR, 2007; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; SFI, 2010.
	Compaction vulnerable areas identification.	AENOR, 2007; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; SFI, 2010.
	Forest area managed for protection functions: avoid erosion and floods.	Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; FAO, 1997; FAO, 1999; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Montréal Process, 2007; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; PNUD/FAO/SADC, 1999; SFI, 2010.
Soil productivity	Nutrient inventory every certain time in plots regularly distributed in the forest.	AENOR, 2007; ATO/ITTO, 2003; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006; Pokharel y Larsen, 2007.

	Pollutants inventory every certain time where fertilisers or pesticides have been applied.	Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006.
	Restrictions to the application of fertilisers and pesticides: quantity, composition, time of the year and allowed products.	AENOR, 2007; SFI, 2010.
Aquifer filling	Forest area managed to generate water surpluses for aquifer filling.	Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; FAO, 1997; FAO, 1999; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Montréal Process, 2007; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; PNUD/FAO/SADC, 1999; SFI, 2010.
	Forest area suffering from soil infiltration problems.	ATO/ITTO, 2003; Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006; Pokharel y Larsen, 2007.
Floods	Human infrastructures (paths and small roads, bridges) allow free water flow in hillsides and natural water channels.	GTC-FSC, 2007; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; SFI, 2010.
	Flood control infrastructures inventory: adequate number and state of conservation (when the forest manager is responsible for their construction and maintenance).	ATO/ITTO, 2003; FAO, 1999.
	Vegetation quality in areas managed for protection functions.	PROPOSED.

Mass flows

Aspects	Indicators	Sources
Infrastructures	Mass flow regulation infrastructures inventory.	AENOR, 2007; ATO/ITTO, 2003; FAO, 1999.
Vegetation	Forest cover state in areas managed to prevent mass flows.	AENOR, 2007; ATO/ITTO, 2003; FAO, 1999.
Cartography and inventory	Mass flow risk areas identification.	AENOR, 2007.
	Inventory of mass flow events that have taken place per period of time and damages produced.	AENOR, 2007.
	Forest area managed to prevent mass flows.	Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; FAO, 1997; FAO, 1999; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Montréal Process, 2007; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; PNUD/FAO/SADC, 1999; SFI, 2010.

Forest fires

Aspects	Indicators	Sources
Preventative silviculture	Fuel discontinuities (including harvest remainders) between vegetation layers.	AENOR, 2007; GTC-FSC, 2007; PNUD/FAO/SADC, 1999.
	Bush density.	AENOR, 2007; GTC-FSC, 2007; PNUD/FAO/SADC, 1999.
Extinction aid infrastructures	Fire prevention and extinction aid infrastructures inventory: number and state of conservation.	AENOR, 2007; GTC-FSC, 2007; Pokharel y Larsen, 2007.
Affected forest	Forest area per period of time affected by forest fires.	Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; FAO, 1997; FAO, 1999; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; PNUD/FAO/SADC, 1999.
	Types of forest fires occurred: soil fire, superficial fire or tree crown fire.	Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; FAO, 1997; FAO, 1999; International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress towards Sustainable Forest Management, 2001; Kotwal <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Montréal Process, 2007; Mrosek y Balsillie, 2001; Mrosek <i>et al</i> , 2006; OIMT-ITTO, 2005; PNUD/FAO/SADC, 1999.
	Forest fires causes.	PROPOSED.

Carbon storage

Aspects	Indicators	Sources
Vegetation	Total biomass in the forest (trunk, branches and leaves).	Commonwealth of Australia, 1998; FAO, 1997; OIMT-ITTO, 2005.
	Number of trees in young vegetation formations in areas managed to maximise biomass synthesis.	Generalitat Valenciana, 2011.
	Percentage of area covered by trees in adult vegetation formations in areas managed to maximise biomass synthesis.	Generalitat Valenciana, 2011.
	Bush density in bush formations in areas managed to maximise biomass synthesis.	Generalitat Valenciana, 2011.
	Forest area managed to maximise biomass synthesis.	FAO, 1997.
Soils	Forest area showing dry and cracked soils.	FAO, 2002.
	Forest area where soil structure has been broken or altered because of reforestations or paths or small roads construction.	PROPOSED.

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