



SUOMALAIS — RUOTSALAIS — SAKSALAIS — ENGLANTILAINEN

METSÄSANAKIRJA

FINSK — SVENSK — TYSK — ENGELSK

SKOGSORDBOK

Finnisch — Schwedisch — Deutsch — Englisches

FORSTWÖRTERBUCH

Finnish — Swedish — German — English

FOREST DICTIONARY

TOIMITUSKUNTA

PAAVO ARO

Metsätieteen tohtori

YRJÖ ILVESSALO

Professori

ERKKI LAITAKARI

Professori

JARL LINDFORS

Metsänhoitaja



HELSINKI

KUSTANNUSOSAKEYHTIÖ OTAVA

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PREFACE

As long as international intercourse in the forestry line has existed, dictionaries of forestry terms have been in demand. The study of foreign professional literature, excursions to other countries noted for forestry, and contact with the forestry experts of those countries, connections with foreign timber-merchants, have caused even people engaged in practical forestry work to take recourse to forest dictionaries. Forest scientists have possibly been in still greater need of such dictionaries when publishing their researches in one of the great world languages or writing up a report on their works, in their daily perusal of professional literature in different languages and likewise when taking part in international congresses and excursions. The need for scientific exactness has moreover compelled them to be careful in their choice of professional terms.

The Finnish forest terminology — and this concerns other languages as well — is not exact in all respects. It has grown in volume in conjunction with the development and specialization of forestry, it has made use of popular expressions, it has been enriched through the numerous new words coined by writers, through the use of words in an indirect sense, and through the introduction of foreign loan-words. In view of the fact that any conscious attempt to achieve terminological uniformity is thus absent, the need of a more precise and uniform terminology has grown in a measure as the local forest literature has developed.

Already in 1889 Mr P. W. HANNIKAINEN, forest officer and later managing-director of the Forest Administration Board, published a Swedish-Finnish list of forest terms, a second improved edition appearing in 1893. This small publication, which in its day no doubt greatly furthered the growth of a forest literature in the Finnish language, has nevertheless been quite out of date for decades.

Another effort in the field of forest terminology deserves particular attention. In 1919 the association of forestry students »Metsämiehet» and the dictionary publishing company »Suomen kielen sanakirjaosakeyhtiö» collaborated in collecting popular forest terms. Due to the supervision of adverse circumstances, however, this work was never accomplished.

During the nineteen twenties our connections with foreign professional circles grew considerably, in the first place with those of Sweden. The trips our men in the forestry line made to Scandinavia and Central Europe became more and more numerous, the return visits of their foreign colleagues growing ever more frequent. Our forestry men had for a long time past followed Scandinavian and German professional literature, but now an ever richer literature in the English language began to appear in the great North-American countries noted for their forestry. Our forest management progressed by leaps and bounds evoking growing interest abroad. In an even higher degree this concerns our forest

science, the publications of our scientists finding their way to the remotest countries. All these factors contributed to the circumstance that the need of an up-to-date forest dictionary became more markedly felt year by year, while the stabilization of forest terminology was on schedule.

In the autumn of 1930 at the meeting of the Foresters' Association in Helsinki Mr JARL LINDFORS, forest officer, suggested the production of a Finnish-Swedish-German-English forest dictionary. The association approached the Foresters' League of Finland, which in April 1931 addressed a letter to the Society of Forestry in Finland, the Finnish Forest Union, the Forest Research Institute and the Association of Forestry Students, »Metsämiehet», in which the latter were urged to appoint two representatives each for further negotiations regarding the realization of the project. On November 7th of the same year such representatives convened forming the »Forest Dictionary Delegation» with professor I. LASSILA as chairman and Mr MARTTI HERTZ (TERTTI), M. Ph. as secretary. At that meeting the delegation decided that work on the dictionary should be started immediately on borrowed funds until a grant was secured. At a meeting of December 18th of the same year an application to the »Fund for the promotion of Finnish Literature» was approved, in which a plan of the work was set forth. The delegation estimated that the dictionary was going to comprise 4 000—6 000 Finnish title-words, that it would take three years to complete the work, that expenses would amount to 40 000 marks of which 25 000 were being applied for to the Fund. This estimate has proved decidedly too low in all respects. The number of title-words amounts to approximately 9 500. Despite the fact that a considerable part of the editorial work has been carried out voluntarily and free of charge, expenses have greatly exceeded the original estimate. Moreover, it is only now that the dictionary is being published instead of this having happened at the turn of 1934/35.

The board of the Fund sanctioned the required grant and at a meeting of January 7th 1932 the dictionary delegation selected from their midst an editorial committee, consisting of professor YRJÖ ILVESSALO, Mr T. W. PAAVONEN, forest officer, Dr ERKKI LAITAKARI (later professor), as well as choosing Mr PAAVO ARO, M.Ph. (later Doctor) for the post of editor. In the spring of 1933, one year later, a number of institutions joined the undertaking and were represented in the dictionary delegation. These were: The Foundation for Forest Products Research of Finland, The Private Foresters' Union, The Timber Floating Union of Finland, Keskusmetsäseura Tapio (The Central Forest Society Tapio) and the Centralskogssällskapet Föreningen för Skogskultur (The Central Forest Society Union for the Cultivation of Forests). The work was carried on under the supervision of the editorial committee without the delegation as a whole having taken part in

it. — Mr. T. W. PAAVONEN, forestry officer, died on October 12th 1932, Mr. JARL LINDFORS, forestry officer, being elected member of the editorial committee in his stead.

The first stage of the work consisted in collecting the respective Finnish terms. In this connection it was unnecessary to embark on any direct collecting of terms as the word material was obtained through gleanings of professional Finnish literature. In this manner a card index was compiled containing somewhat over 10 000 word-cards. In November 1932, when the revising and sifting of these wordcards was about to begin, Dr. ARO, who had been in charge of the work up to then, left Helsinki and Dr. HANNES KUUKKANEN was elected editor. Prior to the change of editors on June 8th 1932 an agreement had already been concluded with the publishing company »Otava» concerning the publication of the work, and when Dr. KUUKKANEN assumed office the editorial staff, which had hitherto been quartered at the Institute of Silviculture of the University, moved to the »Otava» office.

The preparatory sifting of the wordcards was carried out by the members of the editorial committee whereupon they were sent to any of the below-mentioned experts with whose special branch the words in question were more closely associated, with a request to revise and if necessary supply definitions. Those experts were: professors V. T. AALTONEN, the late A. J. BRAX and YRJÖ ILVESSALO; doctors MATTI JALAVA and ESKO KANGAS; professors VILO KIJALA, ERKKI LAITAKARI and I. LASSILA; Mr. JARL LINDFORS, forestry officer; professor O. J. LUKKALA; the late Mr. A. J. MALINEN, engineer; Dr. S. E. MULTAMÄKI; professor N. A. OSARA; doctors V. PÖNTYÄNEN and the late MARTTI TERTTI and the late professor ILMARI VUORISTO.

In some cases the above-named special revisers furnished the wordcards with translations. For the greater part, however, these were undertaken later on as a separate job. The Swedish translation was made by the forestry officers JARL LINDFORS and ROLF BYMAN and Dr. TH. WEGELIUS; professor CARL METZGER undertook the German translation, the English one being handled by NILO TUURA, engineer and student of Forestry. This having been done the original draft was compiled from the alphabetically arranged wordcards and sent to foreign experts for revision and completion. That particular task as far as the Swedish text was concerned was accomplished by Mr. ERIC LINDBERG, Divisional Chief in the Swedish forest service, at present Provincial Governor, and Mr. BJÖRN COLLINDER, professor at the University of Uppsala. The German part was done by the late Mr. FRANZ GRUENWOLDT, forest assessor in Berlin, and the English part by professor J. L. DEAN of the Colorado State College of Agriculture as well as by the English forestry experts J. N. OLIPHANT, director of the Imperial Forestry Institute at Oxford, and P. G. BEAK.

In the meantime the draft was being further revised and completed by the editor and the editorial committee. In May 1936 Dr. PAAVO

ARO returned to Helsinki and once more assumed editorship, the editorial staff leaving their quarters at the »Otava» office and moving back to the Institute of Silviculture at the University where they have worked since then. When the original draft returned from the foreign revisers a final draft was compiled which was sent into print in October 1938. Work at both the editorial office as well as the printing-house was interrupted by the winter war 1939–1940, being resumed only in the Spring of 1940. At the beginning of September of the same year the editorship changed hands once more. Dr. ARO assumed a post at the International Forestry Centre in Berlin and the editor's post was taken over by Mr. JARL LINDFORS, who together with professor ERKKI LAITAKARI concluded the editing of the dictionary, since professor YRJÖ ILVESSALO was prevented after the winter war from taking part in the work of the editorial committee on account of pressing and exacting duties.

An examination of the columnar proofs in the autumn of 1940 soon revealed the fact that the dictionary required further revision. While engaged on that final revisory work the editors derived great advantage from the advice and suggestions concerning the terminology in forest policy and forest economics willingly supplied by professor EINO SAARI. Dr. ESKO KANGAS obligingly consented to revise the zoological terms pertaining to forestry while Dr. REINO KALLIOLA took charge of the botanical ones. As regards the alterations and additions introduced in the course of this final stage of the work it proved possible to submit them for revision to foreign experts only to a limited extent on account of the war.

During this stage, moreover, a revision was undertaken of the Finnish terms from the linguistic point of view. This was carried out by Mr. M. SADENIEMI, M.P., and Chief Editor of the Nykysuomen sanakirja (Dictionary of Modern Finnish). It was only after all this had been accomplished that the editors deemed the dictionary fit for making up which was started in May 1941.

Scarcely two months later the war broke out again and making-up operations at the printing house were suspended. However, they were resumed later on in summer so that already in August the editor then at the front was able to read parts of the first made up proofs. During September and October 1941 when the editor had the opportunity of staying in Helsinki a plan was drawn up for making up the main part of the dictionary. It was possible to introduce only such minor alterations after that as did not affect the making up.

The main part of the dictionary, in the form it finally assumed after close on ten years' work, comprises 344 columns with a total of 9 440 Finnish title-words of which 7 603 are supplied with direct translations. Furthermore, there are 1 236 title-words without translations followed by the sign → pointing to a translated synonymous word opposite which the original word was repeated. Thus there is a total of 8 839 translated

title-words. The remaining 601 words include 320 the use of which has been rejected by the editors and which are followed by the sign > referring to a better word or expression opposite which the rejected word is not repeated. The remainder i.e. 281 title-words comprise such as have neither been translated nor have any synonym to which reference could be made, but which are followed by the sign > pointing to an analogous word or expression. The application of the above-mentioned signs is more closely described in the introduction.

In general the Finnish title-words have not been explained or defined more thoroughly than was necessary to understand their meaning. Thus of the above-mentioned 7 603 directly translated words 5 648 are unprovided with any explanations or definitions while 1 045 are accompanied each by a brief explanation and 910 by a closer definition. — As regards the structure of the dictionary for the rest the reader is referred to the introduction.

The prime motive in publishing this dictionary is to facilitate relations with men in the forestry line and forestry literature of other countries. But the editorial committee has also aimed at establishing Finnish forest terminology as far as possible and at removing the linguistic diversity and uncertainty reigning in that field. In this connection suffice it to refer to the 320 rejected words accompanied by the sign > (see introduction) as well as to the above remarks concerning the explanations and definitions of title-words. As a language is a living organism, subject to continuous development, a terminology may be fixed only for the moment. The comparatively long lapse of time between the final editing of this kind and its appearance in print causes it to be out of date as regards certain title-words from the outset.

The forest dictionary comprises not only such words and expressions as pertain to forestry. It has been deemed necessary to take the term «forestry» in its widest possible sense. Hence the most important concepts pertaining to botany, pedology, meteorology, zoology and several others have been included, those sciences being fundamental in silviculture. Terms pertaining to national economy and statistics have likewise been included as well as terms relating to the treatment to which timber is subjected even after it is ready for long-distance transport. The last category comprises all the technical terms pertaining to floating and to different forms of sea transport (sign > after title-word), terms of the saw-mill industry (saw), paper and wood-pulp terms (box), and terms relating to the timber trade. Quite obviously it was difficult to suit all parties in drawing the border line between what should be included and what left out. Here the editors can merely give assurances of their good will to treat all associated fields impartially.

When describing the progress of editorial activities attention was drawn to the fact that the dictionary is based on Finnish forest terminology. Word notions occurring exclusively in Central-European and not in Northern forestry

and therefore lacking a corresponding word in Finnish, are usually not entered in the dictionary. This naturally applies in a higher degree to word notions specific for England and the two great North American forestry countries. However, a number of Swedish terms are also absent, due to the non-existence of corresponding Finnish denominations.

In order to render possible the application of the dictionary likewise for translations from Swedish, German or English into Finnish or from any one of the three first-mentioned languages into any other of them, the dictionary has been fitted out with a Swedish, a German and an English word index, where all the words listed in the main part are to be found in alphabetical order with references to the column and line where the respective word is to be found. The structure of these registers of words is described in greater detail in the introduction. A similar register of the Latin names of animals and plants contained in the dictionary has also been appended.

The compilation of these registers was dependent on the previous entry of each term in a card so as to render possible their arrangement in alphabetic order. The Swedish and Latin word-cards were written by Mr JARL LINDFORS, forest officer, the German ones by professor ERKKI LAITAKARI and the English ones by Mr KALLE HUUSKONEN, assistant editor of the Teknillinen Sanakirja (Technical Dictionary). The compilation of the Swedish and Latin indexes was carried out by Mr LINDFORS, that of the German and English ones by professor LAITAKARI. All the registers were finally edited by LAITAKARI and LINDFORS jointly. Writing out the wordcards was started in October 1941, the Swedish, German and Latin cards being completed in March—April 1942, the English ones in October of the same year. In June—July 1942 the Latin, Swedish and German index manuscripts were sent up to the compositor, the English one in February 1943. They were all approved for going to the press in February 1944.

In editing the forest dictionary it proved necessary to resort to many forms of assistance, first and foremost when revising the manuscript and in reading the proofs — a laborious and exacting task. Among the persons who were of assistance to the editors in this respect during various stages in the production of the book, the editorial committee would wish to mention Mr E. VIRTANEN who at the final revision was beneficially consulted on points of language, especially English, Dr. P. S. TIKKA, who took part in the work of revising and proof reading as well as the office clerks Miss KERTTU RUSKO and Miss ANNIKKI SÄYÄJOKI (HAVU), M.P.H. The latter in particular turned out really good and punctilious work during the final treatment of the material prior to the making up of the main part.

The editorial committee wish to tender their heartfelt thanks to all the persons both named and un-named, who in one way or another

contributed to the completion of this laborious production.

In spite of the circumstance that a considerable part of the editing was accomplished voluntarily and free of charge, the forest dictionary would hardly have come into being without financial support from various sources. Apart from the Fund for the promotion of Finnish Literature, which was first to grant a contribution, the editorial committee owe a great debt of gratitude to Otto A. Malm's Donation Fund, the Ministry of Education, which made a contribution out of the returns of the «Money Lottery», the Society of Forestry in Finland, the Bank Pohjoismaiden Yhdyspankki Oy. — Nordiska Föreningsbanken Ab., the Forest-owners' Mutual Insurance Company «Metsäpalo» (Forest-Fire) and the wood-working company Enso-Gutzeit Oy.

The editorial committee likewise wish to thank the Forest Research Institute for allowing RUSKO and SÄRNÄJOKI, the two office clerks to take part in the editorial work.

Finally, the editorial committee cannot omit to tender their warmest thanks to the publishing

joint stock company «Otava», and most especially to Mr VIHTORI SUOMALAINEN, director, for all the obligingness and good will shown by them in the matter of the dictionary. Thanks to the favourable attitude of the publishing company the editorial work was greatly facilitated in many respects.

The forest dictionary is appearing very late on account of world events. For the same reason its editing has been beset with unforeseen difficulties and the editorial committee are fully conscious of the defects of the work.

The idea of the forest dictionary was to further the progress of international collaboration in the field of forestry. It is appearing at a time, when any mention of international collaboration sounds vain, nevertheless the editorial committee hope that when the time comes the dictionary will be of some use in that international collaboration which will be an indispensable necessity after the war also in the field of forestry.

Helsinki in Februar 1944.

The Editorial Committee.

INTRODUCTION

The main part of this dictionary of terms used in forestry consists of the alphabetically arranged Finnish title-words with their Swedish, German, and English translations.

The second part contains the above-mentioned translations, the words of each language arranged separately in alphabetical order, and furnished, in the case of each word, with a reference to the column and line in the main part where the word in question is to be found.

In both parts the title-words are arranged in strict alphabetical order, i.e. independently of the meaning and form of the first part of compound words or the first word in terms consisting of more than one word.

The following series may be quoted as an example.

isohypsi
isojako
iso lehtikuusipistäinen
isompi ojamyyrä
iso muurahaiskuoriainen
isonjaon täydennys
iso-taivaanvuohi
isotermi
isotikka

The Finnish title-words in the main part are printed in **black face Roman type**.

For Finnish words with several synonyms the corresponding translations are given only under the Finnish title-word which is most commonly used, or which has been considered better than the other synonyms. These are found at their alphabetical places without translations and

with a reference (→) to the word for which the translations are given. Immediately after this title-word, separated from it and from each other by commas, these synonyms are repeated in thin Roman type. Ex.: **pinon pääpuu**, korvasin, (pinon) korvaspuu, pystytuki, päätuki.

In cases where two, or sometimes even three, synonyms follows immediately upon each other in alphabetical order, each is printed in **black face type**, while other synonyms, as explained above, are given in thin type. Ex.: **atmidometri**, **atmometri**, haihtumismittari.

Abbreviations. The conventional abbreviations for words denoting forest and swamp types, kinds of earth and peat, measures, water level conditions etc. are printed within brackets in *thin italics* immediately after the title-word.

Three different signs will be used for referring.

a) The synonym sign, → (see above), refers to the title-word for which the translations are given. Here the synonym from which the reference is made, is repeated. E.g.: **aatra** → **kaski-aura**; **MT** → **mustikkatyyppi**.

b) The sign referring to a better word, >, refers from a word to be rejected to the word recommended for use. E.g.: **ahtaja** > **ahtaja**. The rejected word is not repeated in this case.

c) The comparing sign, ✕, is used to make the meaning of a word clearer, e.g. **jäätyä** ✕ **rouhia**, or to show the complete form of some word used in the colloquial language, e.g. **sisilisko** ✕ **heinäsisilisko**, or to indicate concepts associated with the title-word, e.g. **kasvu** ✕ **aikakautinen kasvu**, **juokseva** ∞, ...

Compound words containing names of trees. To save space all the compounds that may be formed with the name of a particular tree have not been translated. Only the terms formed from the name of the pine (*mänty*, *männyn*), and for the deciduous trees, the birch (*koivu*, *koivun*), will be found at their respective places with their translations. For the other trees only the terms peculiar to each kind are given with their translations, while for terms common to all kinds reference is made to the pine or birch.

Special signs. In addition to the terms pertaining purely to the fields of forestry and forest biology the most important terms belonging to related fields have also been included. As a rule these title-words are accompanied by no indication as to what field they belong to, since in most cases this should be self-evident.

An exception has been made, however, with regard to three fields of activity. The terms pertaining to these have been furnished with special signs indicating the field to which the term in question belongs. These signs are:

✕, which shows that the term belongs to the field of timber-floating or water transport generally,

⌋, which shows that the term belongs to the field of the sawmill industry, and

☒, which shows that the term belongs to the field of the wood-pulp or paper industry.

The special sign comes immediately after the title-word, or, if one or more synonyms are given as well, immediately after the last synonym, and always before a definition or explanation.

The field of activity has been indicated in some other cases also for the sake of clarity. See the list of abbreviations on page 34.

Explanations and definitions have been given only where they have been considered necessary in order to indicate the meaning of a word. A short explanation, often within brackets, is given immediately after the title-word or its synonym, or is, like a fuller definition, separated from the title-word or its last synonym by a semicolon. If the title-word is accompanied by a special sign, this takes the place of the semicolon. Ex.:

ajaa (hevosta)

ajopuu; *rannalle ajautunut puutavara*

erouitto ✕ *yhteisuitto*, jossa kunkin...

Latin names. A special group among the explanations is constituted by the scientific names given within brackets after the Finnish names of animals and plants and printed in *thin italics*. Of these names that form is given which is now commonly used among us, and older, less frequently used parallel forms are given in brackets. As a rule the name of the author is also given; it is printed in ordinary type, not in italics. Ex.: *ahma* (*Gulo gulo* [G. *luscus*] (L)).

The index numbers of the title-words. Some Finnish words have many different meanings or shades of meaning, which in other languages are expressed with different words. In this case the title-word furnished

with an index number is repeated for each meaning. Ex.: *ajaa*¹, *ajaa*² etc.

The separation sign, ||, separates the different languages from each other. Where the Finnish title-word is furnished with a special sign and the Swedish translation follows immediately after, the separation sign is not used. The special sign takes its place. Ex.: *airo* ✕ *ära*.

Comma is used:

a) between Finnish synonyms, as explained above,

b) in explanations and definitions in accordance with orthographic rules,

c) to separate parallel translations in the same language from each other.

Because of c) comma is not used in terms consisting of more than one word even in cases where orthography would demand it. Ex.: *kakspalleruoteinen* ⌋ *tongued grooved & beaded two sides and not: tongued, grooved & beaded two sides*.

A semicolon is used:

a) to separate a definition or explanation not in brackets from the preceding title-word or its synonym. If the title-word is accompanied by a special sign no semicolon is used,

b) to separate the different divisions of a definition from each other. Ex.: the definition of the word *cif*.

c) to separate words used only in some parts of the territory of a language from the standard words. See below the section «Provincialisms».

A full stop is used only in abbreviations, decimal numbers etc., but not at the end of a definition and similar places.

Brackets are used to enclose:

a) short explanations concerning the main word, as already mentioned,

b) explanations concerning translations; *ajaa*¹ || to drive (horse),

c) parts of a word and single letters, that can be left out without changing the meaning of the term. This may concern both the Finnish title-words and the translations. Ex.: *aapa(suo)* represents the words *aapa* and *aapasuo*; under *auto-tie* *auto(mobile)* road represents the words *auto-mobile* road and *auto* road, and so on.

In terms of more than one word it may sometimes be difficult to decide whether the word in brackets is of the nature of an explanation or whether it belongs to the term but not as an essential part of it. In most cases, however, there will be no doubt about this.

If the explanation in brackets refers to a part of the translations only, it is sometimes placed before these words followed by a colon. Ex.: In the English translations of the word *halkeama*: (in lumber:) crack, shake.

If a word can be used both by itself and furnished with prefixes, this is indicated as in the German translation of the Finnish word *aidan* *päno*: (Ein-, Um-)Zäunen, to be read: Einzäunen, Umzäunen, Zäunen.

The sign of repetition, ∞, is used to save space where a preceding word or part of a compound word would have to be repeated. In