STUDY REGARDING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN FOREST, PEOPLE AND ECONOMY

STUDIUL CONEXIUNII DINTRE PADURE OAMENI SI ECONOMII

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Abstract: *Forests accomplish an important role within the national economy and within social life. The socio-economic context, the search of alternative energetic solutions and the impact of climate change determine a revaluation and reconsideration of forestry ecosystems.*
Under this context the fact that forests supply the necessary wood for the most diverse industrial and house-keeping usages as well as a series of secondary products is important: forest fruits, mushrooms, medical plants, wild animals, fish from the mountain waters etc.

Key words**:** *forests, peoples, economic activities, the international year of forests*

INTRODUCTION

The concerns regarding the promotion of an administration, of a conservation and long-lasting development of forests from the entire globe, in the interest of present and future generations, have led to the declaration of year 2011 the "International Year of Forests" (UN Resolution 61/193).
The logo of "The International Year of Forests" broadcasts the theme "Forests for people", emphasizing the central role of humans in the long-lasting administration of forests. The concerns regarding the analysis of the forestry department are numerous, the statistical institutes from countries with tradition carried out many studies connected with general views regarding characteristic statistical pointers and their estimate for the following year. The series of case studies from around the world to analyze the linkages between food security and problems such as degradation and deforestation (Wagner K., 2000).
Beyond their economic value forests from Romania have an important potential from point of view of multifunctional usage of lands, representing a source of goods of social nature, but also advantages regarding the environmental protection.

"For the appearance and development of the human species wood had the same importance like air, water and fire and is one of the most precious compounds that nature has put to our disposal" (Beldeanu, E.C., 2001). Over half (52%) of the forests from Romania are classified as having special functions of protection against floods (through water course regulations), biodiversity conservation (especially of the forest fauna habitat), the reduction of climate change (through the retention of carbon in soil) and the supply of non-wood products (forest fruits, seeds, mushrooms etc.).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The area of research was represented by the North West Development Region of Romania. Within this organization Cluj was selected. The used data studies were represented by studies and annual reports of the National Institute of Statistics of Romania, statistical data supplied by MAPDR.

Sources of external data were also used, represented by "Report of the Second Committee" (A/61/422/Add.1 and Corr. 1).

Through comparison with observed and collected data at a national level, one has tried to surprise the existent situation at a regional level in Cluj County.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The forest is a unit of the biosphere, made out of a biocenosis with trees and the station that it occupies, both connected with a permanent change of matter, energy and information.



The logo of the international year of forests is represented under the shape of a tree, whose crown is similar to the terrestrial globe and is loaded with 11 elements, each carrying a distinct significance.

The tree supports through its trunk a crown of spherical shape similar to the terrestrial globe, a representation in which all the elements interact.

Through the drawing of this crown, the multitude of functions that the forest accomplishes is being represented, of production, protection, recreation, conservation of the biodiversity, as well as the interactions

between diverse organisms that live under the shelter of the forest, that contribute to the creation of a specific environment.

In the center of the crown is the human, the representative of the tight connections between forest and humanity, the main beneficiary of forest benefits, but also the cause of lack of balance to which the forest has been subjected in the last millennium. He is also the carrier of the responsibility regarding the future of forests and implicitly of his own future.

By analyzing this point of view, in Romania, at the level of year 2010, the programme of forest regeneration was accomplished in a percentage of 106,6%, accomplishing works on a total surface of 15.209 ha.

The regeneration works made on a natural way were accomplished on a surface of 8.849 ha, the reforesting, that was programmed on a surface of 6.260 ha was accomplished in a percentage of 101,6%, trees being planted on a surface of 6.360 ha.The value of the regeneration works of forests was accomplished in year 2010 by the forestry public fund property of the state being administrated by the National Forestry Department – Romsilva, is of 92.576.331 lei, out of which: 16.220.000 lei represents the value of finance works from the state budget.

Another element identified in the logo is the apple that symbolizes that totality of fruits that constitute food for a large part of the population, the basis of a prosperous food industry and of flourishing international commerce, but also a valuable genetic resource.

On the right side of the axis trunk-human-apple is being drawn a cloud, that makes clear the mediogen role of the forest that exerts changes on solar radiation, on the leveling of climatic extremes, changes on the water regime, on air purification and influence exerted on the carbon dioxide circuit etc.

The two snaking lines, the shore of a water course, symbolize the eco-protective role of the forest, of hydrological and antierosional protection. At the level of Romania, the protective forests of water represent 16,6% from the total surface of forests, and those of soil protection, 22,6%.

The house, as a symbol, is the expression of the productive function of the forest. At the level of our country, the final programme of wood harvesting in year 2011, is of 9989 thousand cubic meters. According to this programme, until the end of year 2010 it has been exploited 9520.9 thousand cubic meters, with 219.8 thousand cubic meters more than in year 2009.

The economic value of forests and their influence on the environment is analyzed from the point of view of the forestry surface, of wood exploitation following the production volume, the recovery works of the destroyed or degraded woods, the number of workers and the economic impact of this activity (Table 1).The forest is the supplier of the most ecological construction material, wood, used as it is known for the construction of millions of houses all over the globe, for the fabrication of diverse furniture objects, for the fabrication of paper; the wood biomass is the carrier of cheap and non-polluting energy, with high usage perspectives. Wood is the material that has the highest efficiency in carbon dioxide storage, the most incriminated gas in the production of the green house effect and implicitly of global climatic modifications.

(Table.1)

	The area of state-owned forest (ha)	Number of staff	Mass timber (thousand cubic meters)	Turnover in 2010 (Lei)	Gross profit 2010 (Lei)
CLUJ	63.111	346	109,0	23.940.242	58.217
BISTRITA	13.472	224	71,8	12.138.093	-2.055.574
MARAMURES	145.509	550	399,6	31.882.832	333.365
BIHOR	67.396	442	179,1	26.711.688	316.810
SATU MARE	30.431	203	67,2	11.087.118	53.269
SALAJ	35.485	254	63,0	8.858.444	-425.340
REG NV	355.404	2019	889,7	114.618.417	-

Source: own processing after data from the National Institute of Statistics, Romanian Statistical Yearbook

CONCLUSIONS

The forest is a resource of global strategy, regenerating, limited and dependent of the human activity.

The survival of forests depends on the recognition and protection by humans of their ecological value of climate regulations, social and economic values. As a result, forests are vital for the survival and well being of humans from everywhere.

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