NEED FOR ACTION FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND ORGANIC MANAGEMENT OF OAK FOREST

NECESITATEA ŞI MANAGEMENTUL ACȚIUNII DE RECONSTRUCȚIE ECOLOGICĂ A PĂDURILOR DE STEJARI

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Abstract: *The impact of climate change on forest vegetation, forest ecosystems have a very active role in the potential size of the phenomenon of climate change through the role of sinks and store carbon dioxide (CO^2), are also affected by this phenomenon. Recovery of forest resources in a sustainable way to make the forest a carbon sink continuously, but the exploitation and use of wood in the forest outside the chain of recovery from the immediate contribute either return air or the lengthy storage of carbon ready products Wood.*

Key words: *recovery, resources, exploitation, wood, vegetation*

INTRODUCTION

Action forestation in this country began in the second half of the nineteenth century. Early plantings are made in the forestations of the sand from south Oltenia Băileşti, in 1852. In 1855, Transylvania was issued a law that so-called "hydraulic unions" of the various owners had to defend against floods rise pin-up. Based on this law were the first works of a forestation in Transylvania. Action a forestation in Transylvania has seen an increase in the period 1890-1910. In that period were quite large forested areas in the Western Mountains (Valley Aries and Criş), Plain and Transylvania Plateau. In Walachia and Moldavia it seems that this action took place later [1].

Since 1948, the action is organized forestations know of a new scientific and increase. Start mapping stationed depth research, experimentation, design and execution of works organized. The most

affected river processes degrading the land release, particularly those of interest to undertake studies and research hydropower, forestations projects are prepared and executed work on large areas [2]. Among basins or areas of the country where they made most of the works are: Bistriţa Valley upstream of Bicaz that lake area, the Carpathian Bend (river Putna Milcov Râmnicu Sărat, Buzău and Prahova), Apuseni Mountains (Ampoiului Valley, the Arieş Valley and Criş), Transylvania Plain, southern Moldova, Argeş basin, the Danube coastline Drobeta Turnu Severin, Moldova Nouă, on the sands of the northwest and some areas with excess water [5].

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Globally, in the '90s, CO_2 emissions resulting from land use change (mainly from tropical deforestation) represented 20% of the total emission. On the other hand, CO_2 absorption by forest ecosystems is 30% (IPCC, 2000), which basically shows that the forest net behaves like a stock, especially given that the Earth's surface is covered in a proportion of 30 % of forest [3]. This clearly shows the importance of forests in global carbon balance on Earth. Of the total carbon stock of approx. 40% is in vegetation, soil being the major percentage (average 60%), often rising to 80% in boreal forest soils.

There are fears that the phenomenon of global warming on the planet through it will lead to increased decomposition of organic matter stored in soils and conversion of forests into sources of CO_2, leading to practically accelerate the greenhouse effect (Houghton, 1999). Phenomena associated with climate change (fire, storms, etc.) It will affect both the structure and productivity of existing forests [4]. In principle, climate change is associated with increased volume and changing temperature and rainfall distribution, with obvious effects on species habitat and forest productivity.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Works have been performed in over 1500 sites of improvement, of which more than 1000 works were completed, the processes of land degradation is practically extinguished. In other perimeters, work is underway, many of them advanced or close to completion. Although much remains degraded areas that require urgent improvement works, including

forestations works, one aspect of the whole or parts of their basins has changed greatly under the influence of forestations work done.

The redistribution of vegetation zones will play an important role temperature higher in northern Europe and the soil water reserve (especially in May-June) in southern Europe [2]. It is assumed that the impact on forest ecosystems at European level will depend on the pace of climate change, the potential migration of forest species, forest species echo - physiological versatility, the current composition of the stands, land development, management approach, and pollution from N, S and O_3. The prognosis the horizon years 2100, northern Europe will be an advance in the permafrost of pine and spruce.

It is assumed that there will be changes in terms of range of forest pests injury correlated with increased virulence of today's products are harmless species. Also, increased temperature and atmospheric CO_2 is associated with increased dry biomass (increased by 1 ° C would lead to an increase by 1-3 m^3/an/ha timber volume), the geographic area a Carpatho-Danubian-Pontic projection for the year 2075 shows an increase in monthly average temperatures from 2.5 to 5 ° C (depending on month), and the results of different simulations depending on the model used shows that the volume of rainfall: a) Will increase by 20% in winter and reduce by 20% during the warm season or b) Will generally be far greater than each month. Associated with this phenomenon, there will be a change in what the boundaries of vegetation [1]. Hold ridge model based on various climate models simulate the following distribution: 55% steppe, and 38% forest steppe, boreal forests will account for only 4-10%.

CONCLUSIONS

Model II shows that the productivity of functional Jabowa mountain forests (spruce, fir, beech) will be similar to the present, and productivity of hill and lowland forests (beech, oaks) will increase to about 30-40 years, before falling sharply amid significant climate change. Currently vulnerability associated with climate risk-aim me to dryness and drought is located in south-west of the country and in the East. Ways to fight climate change - formally speaking, the fight against climate change is supported by an international sectored policy, but national and well defined. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Rio, 1992) signatory

countries has made a political commitment to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions. In 1997, the Convention, it signed the Kyoto Protocol by Annex I countries (41 states plus the European Union countries) have committed to reduce net emissions of greenhouse gases (reduce global emissions by 5% CO_2 between 2008-2012 compared to 1990) in all socio-economic activities on social economic and efficient ways by political commitment at national level, appropriate production technologies and practices specific to clean.

These traditional ways have added some new specific, so-called flexible instruments ("joint implementation", "clean development mechanisms" and "carbon market"). With these tools one sphere becomes effective political commitment, embodied in concrete projects. Currently, the Kyoto Protocol is ratified only one part of the signatory states, but their tools is functional and provides increased funding in the field of energy efficiency and forestry.

A project funded reforestation for carbon fixation must meet a strict set of parameters defined by the Convention on Climate Change: Carbon additionally fixed (in addition to current practice "business as usual"), verifiability and transparency, reliability, sustainability, risk management and uncertainties and constitution as an instrument of regional and local sustainability by addressing multifunctional.

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