

## Issues of forestry fund administration by forestry department Reșița in the period 2001 - 2010

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**Abstract** In this paper we present aspects of forest management in Caraș - Severin in the period 2001-2010, the distribution of all forest land, forest structure classes of age, timber volume in relation to the possibility, forest development achievements cuts care, fire situation, the situation regeneration of damage, state roads, state security contracts.

**Key words** forestry fund, wood, fire, productivity

Caraș - Severin Forestry Department by the 17 forest districts subordinate, currently manages an area of 324,552 ha forest public property, of which forests occupy 317,878 ha, located in the south-western Romania, in the south of historical province of Banat, in Caraș- Severin, known as the Banat Mountain. In this land have been developed since the eighteenth century remarkable forest structure related to management of large frontier forests and forests of mining and metallurgy for that belonged to plants and Domains Resita, who made the first forest management, plans the country.

Continuing this rich tradition, Caras Severin Forestry Department promotes forestry concept of a modern work, with large open green, focusing on forest biodiversity, protecting forest ecosystems secular in its possession, but also the culture and reconstruction forests destabilized as a result of the action biotic and abiotic harmful factors and to seize non-timber resources under complex legal regulations in terms of economic efficiency.

Note that the forests belonging to the functional group I, with protective role, occupying 211 081 ha and are designed primarily for the conservation of forest

ecosystems (their surface is constituted 3 national parks and one natural, nature reserves and 20), protection lakes, the resorts and other existing facilities of national interest in the county. Geographical and socio-economic conditions of the county and especially their evolution over time determine the direction a particular forest type of activity.

Caraș - Severin was one of the most industrialized counties in the following sectors: mining, metallurgy, machine building, wood processing and agriculture. After 1990 these activities have suffered greatly, reducing in some cases up to liquidation.

Regarding relief Caraș - Severin, it is characterized by great diversity: 65.4% of the area is the topography mountainous terrain depression 16.5%, 10.8% and 7.3% plains hills. The existence of a predominantly mountainous prompted a wealth of rivers totaling 1302 km and 245 ha of alpine lakes and dam.

### Material and Methods

Proportion of species groups is shown Caras Severin in the following figure:

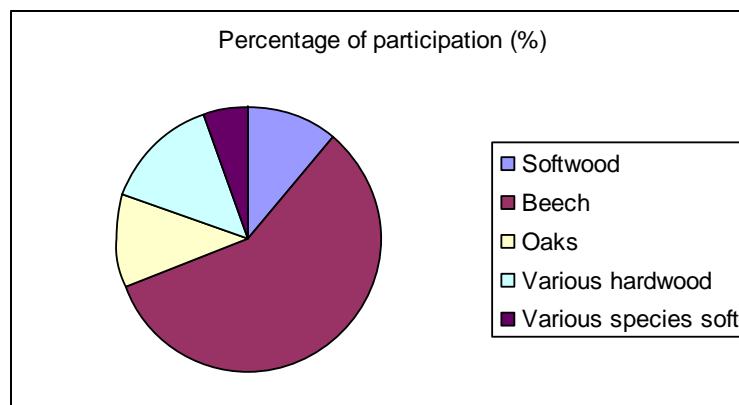


Fig. 1 Percentage of participation

The composition of the forest is beech species and covers majority - 57.7% of the surface, followed by various hardwoods - 14.1%, oaks - 11.5%, softwood - 11.2% and various species soft - 5.5 %.

As you can see forests included in classes I - IV are the relative proportion of age, the lower grade

(10%) recorded a surplus of exploitable trees, aged 100 years, covering 25 % of the area, consisting mostly of old beech , the county is concentrated most beech wood resource in the country.

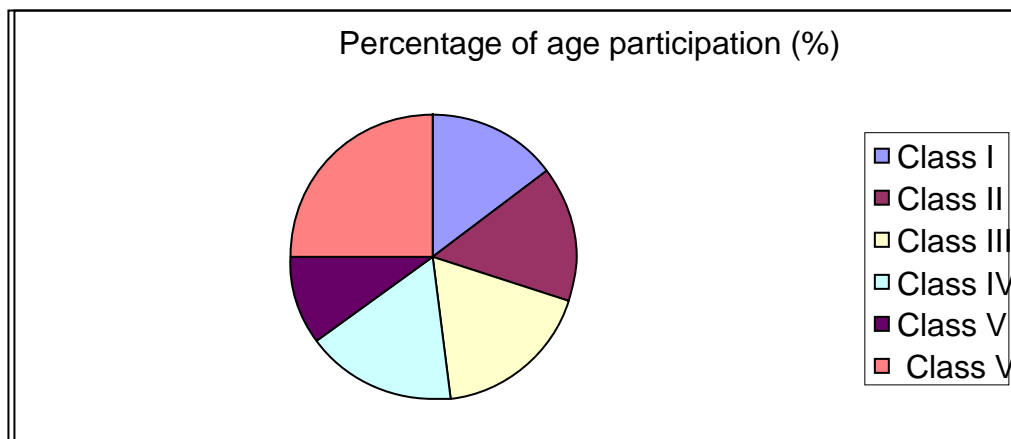


Fig. 2 The percentage of participation in age classes

The largest areas of forest productivity is higher and middle classes comprise 1-3 (76%) and

forests of classes IV and V 24% lower productivity, as can be seen from the figure below.

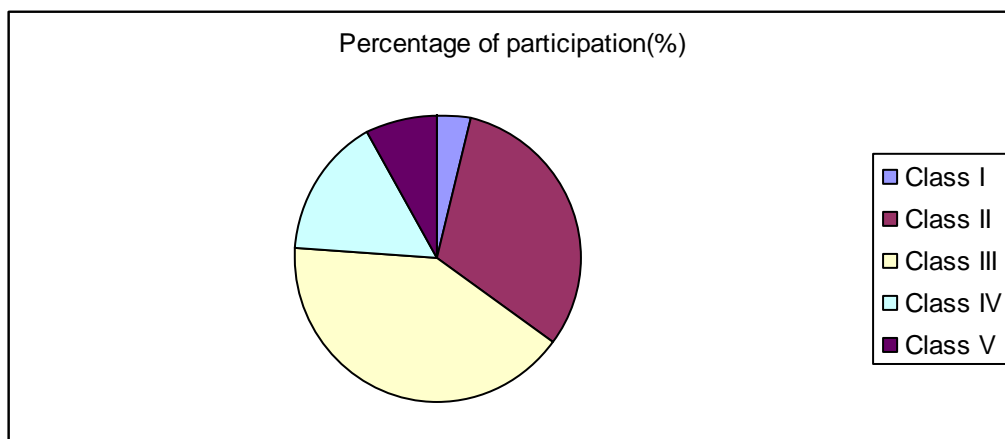


Fig. 3 Forest productivity

## Results

From the table above, during 1990-2010, from forest to extract a quantity of 11,711.5 m<sup>3</sup>, 18,986 m<sup>3</sup> of the total possible, is to use only 62% of possibility.

Of the total amount of wood, only a quarter (3337.3) was extracted by forest districts, and the other economic agents (8374.2).

Regarding care cuts, they were made at about the same percentage over 10 years, the largest being in

2004 at releases (116%), in 2004 at cleansing (109%), in 2006 at thinning (106%), and totally in 2001 (133%). Also in 2010, the percentages are high, at releases (100%), at cleansing (102), at thinning (103) and totally 102%.

Evolution of regeneration and culture between 2002 -2011 was good, so at natural regeneration we have 541, at artificial regeneration 175, at crops in greenhouse 760 and at crops in nurseries at 284.

Table 1

**Situation State forest area managed by Caraş Severin Forestry Department  
and volume of timber harvested in the period 1990-2009, compared  
with possibility of annual forest**

Year	fund area state forest  ha	Annual possibility  thousands m <sup>3</sup>	Harvested wood			% Towards Forest posibility
			Economic agents  thousands m <sup>3</sup>	own account  thousands m <sup>3</sup>	Total  thousands m <sup>3</sup>	
1990	370082	1030	721	0	721	70
1991	362440	1030	644	0	644	63
1992	361741	1030	532	20	552	54
1993	361941	852	443	46	489	57
1994	362222	820	361	67	428	52
1995	361863	820	399	91	490	60
1996	362425	820	418	120	538	66
1997	362259	876	434	150	584	67
1998	360948	869	276	185	461	53
1999	360944	885	178	204	382	43
2000	360942	885	222	184	406	46
2001	349354	885	194	193	387	44
2002	334547	843	314	223	537	64
2003	330804	890	353	212	565	63
2004	348252	964	492	231	723	75
2005	348934	964	412	215	627	65
2006	346634	926	399	278	677	73
2007	345587	940	373	229	602	64
2008	325956	908	374	259	633	70
2009	324552	882	387	216	603	68
2010	324536	866	448,2	214,3	662,5	77
<b>Total</b>		<b>18986</b>	<b>8374,2</b>	<b>3337,3</b>	<b>11711,5</b>	<b>62</b>

Table 2

**Situation achievements care cuts during 2001 – 2010**

Year	% releases	% cleansing	% thinning	% Total
2001	184	163	103	133
2002	102	103	100	101
2003	101	100	100	100
2004	116	109	100	105
2005	109	102	99	101
2006	100	100	106	103
2007	100	100	101	101
2008	102	100	96	98
2009	102	101	105	104
2010	100	102	103	102

Table 3

**Evolution of regeneration and culture in the period 2002 – 2011**

Year	natural regeneration	artificial regeneration	Crops in greenhouses	Crops in nurseries
2002	454	207	675	304
2003	414	188	950	244
2004	547	163	870	356
2005	445	180	600	218
2006	471	173	600	162
2007	530	203	725	154
2008	518	173	750	202
2009	450	208	825	198
2010	615	160	675	266
2011	541	175	760	284

Given the decentralization measures to be applied in the future, appreciate the need to strengthen the autonomy of departments and districts, with increasing technical responsibilities - economic, efficient and sustainable management for the forests they manage.

### Conclusions

Timber harvest and the annual potential regeneration established by execution of forest planning is one of the main measures for rational and sustainable management of forests, wood is the main source of income in the structure of forest production.

Forestry Department has encountered great difficulties on harvesting timber full of possibility set by forest planning because economic agents did not have the necessary capacity to exploit the standing timber offered at auction. Before 1990, I.F.E.T. Caransebes to exploit 80% of the volume of timber allocated Caras Severin and IFET Orsova, which exploit the remaining 20% did not have the capacity to exploit cutting quota allocated annually throughout the county, which is why the ministry's IFET redistributed from other areas (IFET Baia Mare, Satu Mare IFET, IFET Pitesti, Suceava IFET, UFET Radauti).

Although until 1990, forestry activities was very well organized and centralized national never failed to exploit all of the available timber by cutting annual forest-related share of 1,000,000 cubic Caras Severin, remaining annual amount of approx. 200000-300000 cubic meters of wood that could not harvest due to lack of manpower.

This led to adopt the Forestry Department since 1992, a strategy to promote and exploit for its own forest districts with forestry equipment required, resulting in annual operating such a volume of about 160-220 thousand cubic meters, which was sold at auction as types of wood carving, thereby contributing to higher revenues required normal activity. Currently the vast majority of forest machinery and transport equipment operating forest districts are outdated, obsolete and outdated (some exceeding 30 years duration of cassation), which generates high operating

costs, the consumption of fuel and spare parts, reason, in the future direction of wood forestry will promote the service in terms of economic efficiency (lower costs and higher profit).

Mention that the entry into force of forest management to 31.12.2009, the total direction, is registered with an accumulation of wood not harvested, forests in the possibility of the total volume of 1,404,400 cubic meters, of which the main products - 425,200 m, by-products - 324,400 cubic meters and hygiene products - 654,800 cubic meters, which is 1.62 annual opportunities. Approved cutting share for 2010 is 850,000 cm and is 32.7% of the total possible collected as forest management.

In 2009 it collected a total volume of 602,900 cubic meters, respectively 78.1% of the approved cutting rate (772,000 m) and 69.6% of the annual possibility forests (866,800 m). Natural elements and assemblies of national landscape with high biological diversity in the south-west of the country have led to the regime of protected areas for four national parks: Domogled - Cerna Valley, Beusnita Nera, Semenic - Caras Gorge, Retezat (4069 ha in Caras Severin and the rest in Hunedoara county) and the establishment of the Iron Gates Natural Park.

The total area of these parks up on Caras Severin county is 175,000 ha, representing 20.3% of the county, which is unprecedented in other counties or in neighboring countries like Hungary or Austria, where they were made exchanges.

Note that the forests in buffer zones, established in these parks, apply special conservation works on an area of 20,817 hectares for the protection and nature conservation and biological diversity.

### References

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