

# Area improvements with forest vegetation and sustainable development environment

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**Abstract** Stands at harvest wood from managed forests in the regular regime is very important for quality, quantity and continuity of forest and forest administration to return. Practical help at harvest timber fundamental in defining the structure stands as the aspect ratio but at the same time, it is fundamental to effective forest sector.

**Key words** age, exploitability, stand, volume

Science facilities forest covers all field operations and calculations in order to sustain and develop solutions for the structural organization and functional management of forest ecosystems and their graphical representation plan or map, in a particular project and a certain scale.

Content forestry arrangements have evolved with the development of society. This science is based on general knowledge of ecology, soil science, meteorology, surveying, geodesy, remote sensing, cartography, mathematics, specific knowledge of good forestry: dendrometric, botany, dendrology, forestry, afforestation, biometrics, forestry, torrents correction, forest roads, hunting, protected areas, forest legislation, forest economics and knowledge of information theory (IT), cybernetics, reliability theory, systems theory, management science.

The task is to use the facilities forestry knowledge in all these areas such as operations in the field and office calculations then lead to finding the best solutions for organization and management of forest ecosystems in accordance with the requirements of growing environmental concerns.

## Material and Method

To study were used documents (listed below point) that are concrete details that forest land to sustainable development and especially the environment of rural areas.

From a practical perspective to identify the activity of forest facilities as represented by:

- 1) collect information on forest ecosystems;
- 2) gathering information about the degree of influence of anthropogenic factor on forest ecosystems;
- 3) storage and processing of information collected;
- 4) establishing and validating solutions for the management of ecosystems studied;
- 5) implementation of solutions.

Currently a key term in all fields of facilities including forest is the term objective.

"The objective is a desirable condition or state, to achieve that more resources are consumed, including the most important is the time" Nute et al., 2000.

To analyze the activity of planning forest lands with the objectives of this activity were identified that were made in accordance with the principles of sustainable development environment.

## Results and Discussions

The facilities used forestry term objective in the sense of purpose.

From this point of view objectives (goals) general forest facilities are:

1. improve forest structure and size;
2. biodiversity conservation;
3. profitable forestry sector;
4. implementation in the forestry sector, the latest technology and latest research results in the field.

At the beginning of forest facilities, all regulations in this field aim mainly ordering to ensure consistent logging of timber harvests. Later, this orientation was to develop the objectives Romanian forest economy. This development is normal, if one takes into account that it is the role of forest facilities to organize and manage the land with forest destination in order to achieve the best conditions of those objectives.

Obviously, these objectives, specific requirements to the forest company may undergo changes from one stage to another. These changes are facilitated by the very ability to perform multiple functions of the forest. Even the report on the bill of Forest Code of 1881 emphasizes that what should be pursued through application of the forest wood is not only necessary to cover different needs, but also provide the important influences of forests on the water

regime, temperature, hunting, health public and especially on agriculture.

Over time social-ecological and economic interests related to forestry have been and are varied, it is therefore necessary to have a structure according to the objective range.

In order to ensure economic efficiency as high forest households, it is necessary that each forest land to receive a particular destination, according to the nature of the vegetation on it, to be set certain functions and the vegetation to be organized and managed, structural point of view, in accordance with the functions and have been awarded.

Today, management objectives set by management plans meet the classification of forests into groups, subgroups and functional categories. Distinguish the goals of protection and production goals in the various units of arrangement. For this purpose have been successively revised zoning and appropriate functional criteria.

It is however noteworthy that over time, the need for direct and indirect full service, general interest, the forest was associated with the idea of considering them as national property, a public domain and even the idea of their passage to the state, preparation of management plans for nature to ensure the rational management of forests. Given the large number of possible functions (60), was proposed recently up to six types of functional categories, of which only two for forests with production functions, types in relation to setting out the management goals, and the main basis of development.

Another idea is noteworthy that the concomitant recovery of the forest by combining various functions of their complex form of goals and differentiation on the basis of measures applied to the individual trees. On the same line, suggesting multifunctional forest planning as well as peculiarities of the transition to a market economy will probably lead to new and more advanced views in the management goals.

Environmental objectives at European forestry as a priority, without neglecting the social and economic objectives. From this point of view the major objective of forest facilities must it is the sustainable development of the territories covered by forest.

The concept of sustainable development or sustainable (sustainable development) began to take shape after the UN Conference on Environment (Rio de Janeiro - 1972) and creating the World Commission on Environment and Development (1985).

"In the Brundtland report, sustainable development is defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs."

ONU Conference on Environment and Development held in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), where 178 countries participated and over 100 heads of

state and government to mark a new stage in relations to clarify the concept and the transposition it in practice. At this conference to conclude that the environment and economic and social development can not be thought of as isolated areas. Such countries need to base their future decisions and policies of economic development taking into account their environmental implications.

The first three principles of the Rio Declaration (1992) shows that:

- people are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature;
- Development today must not undermine development and environmental needs of present and future generations;
- nations have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources, but without causing the environmental damage it beyond their borders

The concept of sustainable development was formed in conjunction with economic and environmental developments and is a long process of slow change, which allow long-term environment. Sustainable development takes place on three fronts: economic, environmental and social.

## Conclusions

Forest facilities are designed to organize, plan and manage forest ecosystems in the three planes of sustainable development in forestry so as the living environment to be affected as little. For the environmentally sustainable development must prevail. Environmentally sustainable development principles, to come in line with economic and social development and avoid environmental degradation. Environmental protection is the cornerstone of sustainable development and must be consistent with sustainable forestry principles to practice.

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