

Introduction to the forest and land use in Romania

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Romania: Location and geography

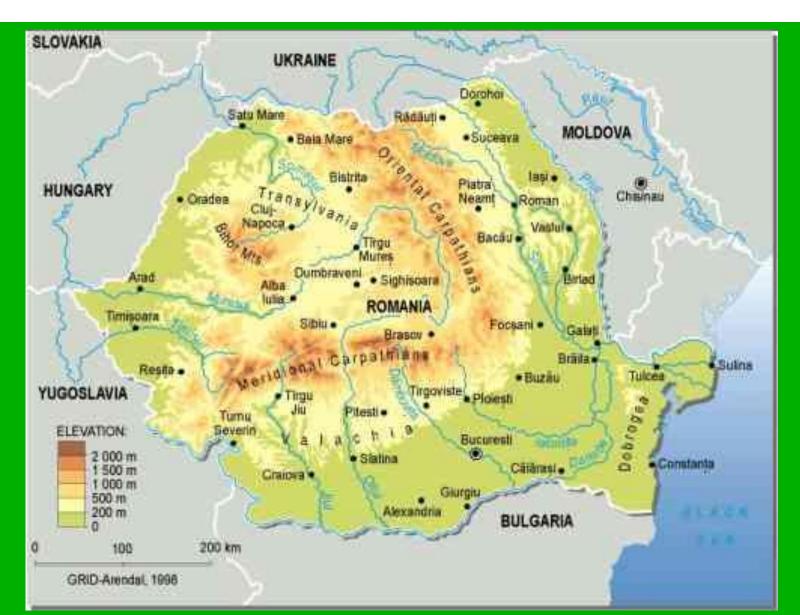
- The largest country in Southeastern Europe and its terrain is distributed equally between mountainous, hilly and lowland territories.

- The Carpathian Mountains dominate the center of Romania, with 14 of the mountain ranges reaching above the altitude of 2,000 meters.

- In south and eastern Romania, the Carpathians sweeten into hills, towards the plains.



Romania: Location and geography





Romania: Climate

- Climatic conditions are influenced by the country's varied relief.
- The average annual temperature ranges between 11°C in the southern plain to 0°C in the alpine area, whilst the mean temperature varies from -10°C to 0°C in January and 10°C to 29°C in July.
- Rainfall decreases from west to east and from mountains to plains, ranging from a mean annual value of **380mm** on the Black Sea coast to **1200mm** in some alpine areas.
- The length of the **growing season** (daily temperature higher than 5°C) varies also significantly from **55 days** in the alpine area (Omu Peak) to **255 days** in south-east and south-west Romania.



Romania: General land use information

- Surface area of the country: 238 391 km2
- Agricultural land: 61% (cca 90% non-state)
 - -arable land: 63,1 %
 - -meadow and pastures: 33,3 %
 - **-orchards: 1,8 %**
 - -vineyards: 1,8 %
- Forest land: 28% (cca 50% non-state)



Romania: Evolution of forest area

- 80% of the country area in 100 AC
 - Clear-felling > agricultural land
- 40% at the beginning of the 19th century
 - Exploitation > rural reform and export
- 32% after the first world war
 - Rural reform
- 27% after the second world war and remained almost constant

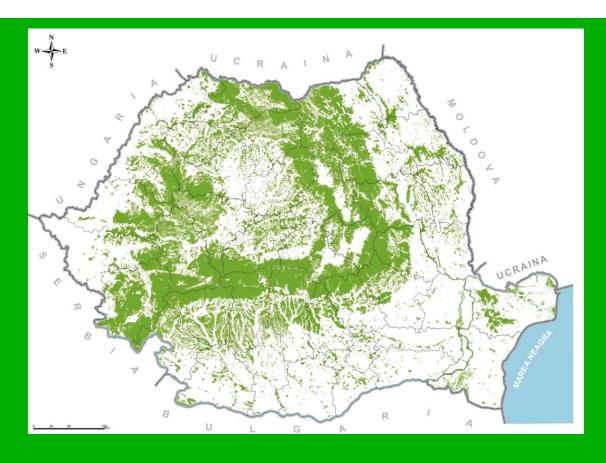


Romania: Present trends in land use

- Increase of built environment
- Increase in forest area:
 - natural expansion of forests on abandoned lands and pastureland in mountain and hilly regions
 - EU financial support in the frame of the NPRD for afforestation of agricultural land
 - decreasing of clear-felled area by forest owners



Romania: Main features of the forests



- 6,734 milion ha 28% of the toatal area of Romania
- 70% broadleaves (beech, oaks) and 30% conifers (spruce, silver fir)



Romania: Main features of the forests

- Among the largest area of pristine/old growth forests in Europe
- The largest populations of bear, wolf and lynx in Europe





Romania: Distribution of forest vegetation

- The composition of the forest cover varies significantly from the alpine area to the Danube floodplain.

- Apart from the altitudinal variation, forest composition is also influenced by the local topography and climate in the steppe and plain regions.
- Islands of non-typical forest vegetation due to the specific local conditions are found within many vegetation formations (southern slope of Tampa mountain)



Romania: Alpine area





Romania: Alpine and sub-alpine area



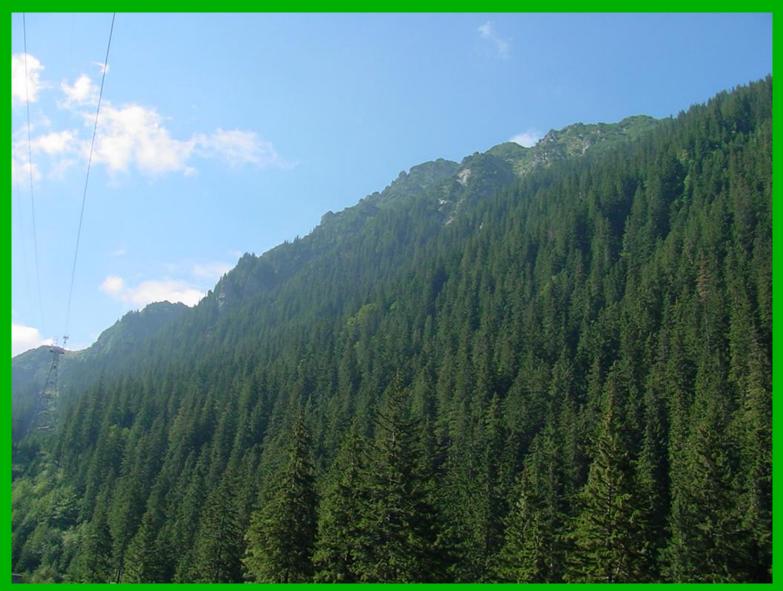


Romania: Sub-alpine area





Romania: Norway spruce forests





Romania: Beech – conifer mixtures





Romania: Beech – conifer mixtures





Romania: Beech forests





Romania: Beech – oak mixtures





Romania: Oak forests









Romania: Floodplain forests







Romania: Main features of the forestry sector

- Total standing volume: 2.2 billion m³
- Annual allowable cut: 19 million m³
- Export of wood and wood products: 3.7 billion Euro
 - Furniture and wood products > 2/3
 - Exports higher than imports (>1.5 billion Euro/year);
- About 200,000 persons employed in forestry (23,000), logging and wood processing sectors









Forests played and will continue to play an important economic, ecological and social role in Romania





THANK YOU

