

FORESTRY IN THE ECOSYSTEM GORJ

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Abstract: *The paper presents issues concerning habitat - forest biocoenosis and the connections between them, given that forest habitat is the physical space occupied by biocoenosis forestry and forest biota report / abiotic factors is two-way. It conducted a study on the forest ecosystem at Gorj, the area occupied by forests, forest types, forest formations and the percentage distribution of forest age classes, species and functional categories.*

Keywords: forest biotope, biocenosis forestry, ecosystem

1. INTRODUCTION

Forest biotope:

- physical space occupied by forest biocoenosis member assembly alongside abiotic this space interacting biocoenosis.
- establishes the potential for the development of biological, ecological factors (variations in solar energy, temperature, wind, water and soil) are important in determining species composition, structure, productivity and vegetation changes.

Forest biocenosis:

- it is an important structural index of forest ecological communities and maintaining it is particularly important.

2. FORESTRY IN THE ECOSYSTEM GORJ

Gorj County is located in south-western Romania, in northern Oltenia and has a relief richness and variety of mountain, hill, plain and a temperate continental climate with Mediterranean influences.

In the forest in Gorj county identified 28 forest types shown in fig .1.

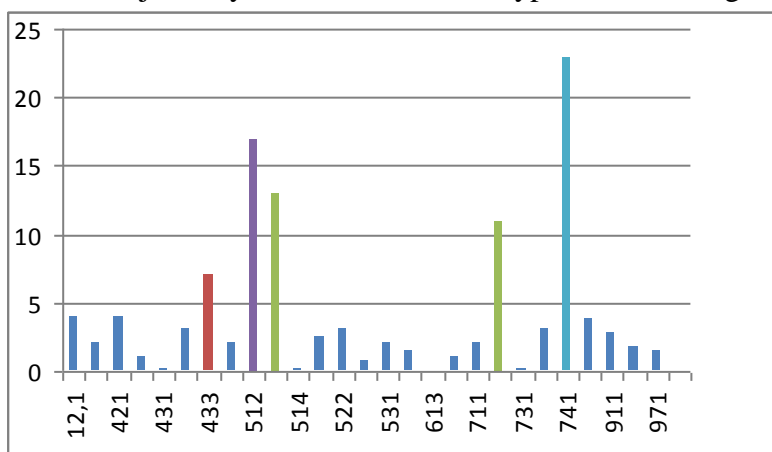


Fig.1. Distribution of the area occupied by forests in Gorj County, the forest types

- 012.1 - locust on dumps;
- 421.1 - Faget hill mull flora;
- 421.2 - Faget hill soils skeletons mull flora;
- 422.1 - beech forests with *Carex pilosa*;
- 431.2 - făgeto-Cărpinet flora mull middle productivity;
- 432.1 - făgeto-Cărpinet *Carex pilosa*;
- 433.1 - Faget mixed in the hills;
- 511.3 - evergreen flora mull;
- 512.1 - *Carex pilosa* evergreen;
- 513.1 - evergreen coastal grasses and *Luzula luzuloides*;
- 514.1 - evergreen plateau with heavy soil;
- 521.2 - goruneto-Faget flora mull middle productivity;
- 522-1 - goruneto-Faget *Carex pilosa*;
- 523.1 - goruneto-Faget with *Festuca- drymea*;
- 531.4 - frankly hillside with oak and beech middle productivity;
- 532.4 - highroad hill with oak middle productivity;
- 613.2 - ribs oak grove in the hills and plateaus;
- 614.2 - oak grove normal low terraces and old meadows of the hills;
- 711.2 - Ask hills of middle productivity;
- 722.2 - gârnițet slope of middle productivity;
- 731.1 - cereto-gârnițet hills;
- 731.2 - cereto-gârnițet hills of middle productivity;
- 741.1 - normal mixture of oak, flasks and sky;
- 751.1 - Ask șleao-oak hill;
- 911.2 - Thrush white poplar productivity middle;
- 931.2 - Thrush mixed white and black poplar productivity middle;
- 971.2 - locust on dumps;
- 972.2 - pure productivity alder top of the hills

Looking at Figure 1 is noticed a high rate of sessile oak-wood and mixtures, Turkey oak and spruce due to classification of land in hilly oak floor, sky, flasks and mixtures.

Specific is the mixture of oak, evergreen coastal locust on the dumps, beech, hornbeam, poplar euramericana.



Robinia pseudacacia



Fagus sylvatica



Populus euramericana

Fig.2. Types of forest in Gorj

Forest formations physical and geographical conditions are the result of anthropogenic influences differentiated, varied relief. In Gorj county were identified forest formations shown in Figure 3.

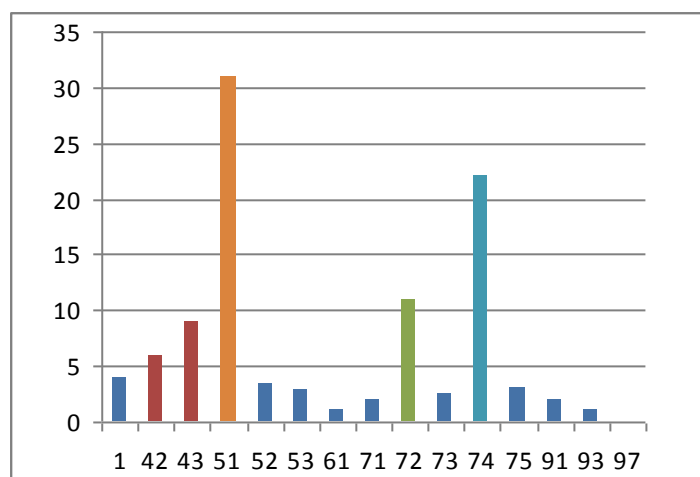


Figure 3. Distribution of areas under forest in Gorj County, the forest formations

- 01 - hornbeam;
- 42 - pure beech hills;
- 43 - beech mixed;
- 51 - pure evergreen;
- 52 - sessile oak-beech forests;
- 53 - traces of oak hill;
- 61 - English oak pure oak grove;
- 71 - Ask pure;
- 72 - gârnițete pure;
- 73 - cereto-gârnițete;
- 74 - GI mixture, CE mezoxerofile oaks;

75 - cereto-put, gârnițeto-highroad;

91 - poplar pure PLA;

93 - poplar mixed PLA and PLN;

97 - Alder forests of alder;

Analyzing the data presented it is noted that the most widespread are oak-wood forest formations and pure mixture flasks, sky oak mezoxerofile, specific formations hilly cvercete floor (oak, sky, flasks, mixtures), and traces of the hill.

Gorj county forests have an area of 12053.75 hectares and ages varied, falling by age class is shown in Fig. 4. There is a unbalanced distribution of age classes, with an excess of surface in Classes II, III, IV, and a shortage of other classes (I, V, VI).

Forest composition is characterized by a large number of species and stands high share of Gorunului (38%); there are also another cvercete, oak, oak, hornbeam, beech, locust, poplars, various species Hardwoods and soft softwoods.

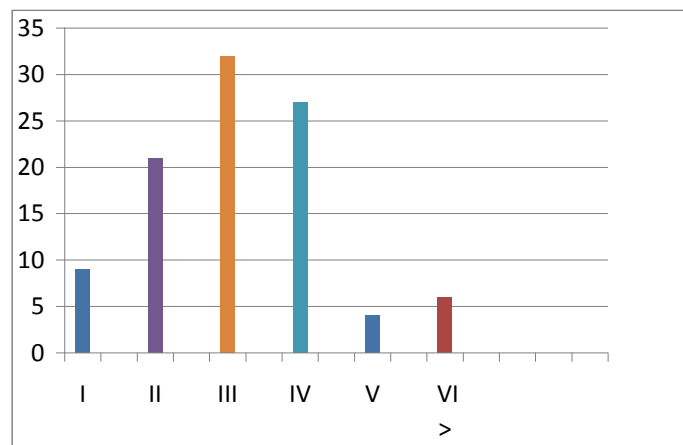


Fig. 4. Distribution of areas under forests in Gorj county, by age class

Class I - stands under the age of 20 years;

Class II - stand aged between 21 and 40 years;

Class III - stands aged between 41 and 60 years;

Class IV - stand aged between 61 and 80 years;

Class V - vrâstă stand with between 81 and 100 years;

Class VI - stands older than 100 years

The data presented above that in the middle basin of Jiu are the best conditions for the oak-wood, goruneto-beech forests, beech forests, oak mixes, flasks and sky and traces of hill. It is noteworthy large area occupied by acacia. The species has been used in recent decades, the establishment of forest cultures on the dumps, mines resulting from the work.

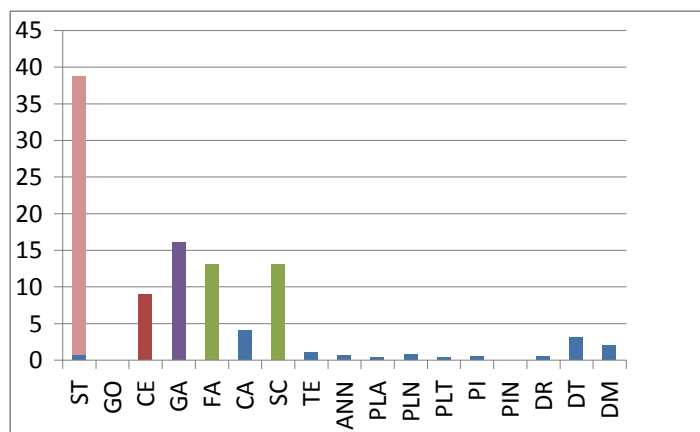


Figure 5. Distribution of areas under forests in Gorj county, species

ST - Oak; GO - oak; EC - heaven GA - flasks; FA - Beech; CA - hornbeam; SC - acacia;
 TE - lime; ANN - alder; PLA - white poplar; PLN - black poplar; PLT - aspen;
 PI - pin; PIN - black pine; DR - various softwoods; DT - various countries; DM - various soft;

Are shown in Figure 6 forests in Gorj county, grouped into eight production units.

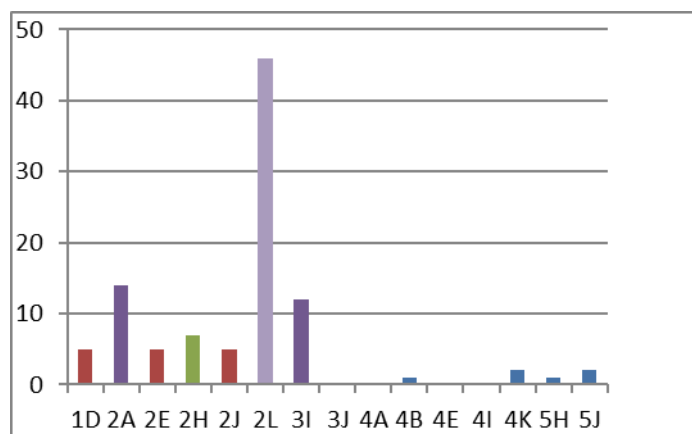


Fig. 6. Distribution of areas under forests in Gorj County on functional categories

1D - forests located along rivers;
 2A - forests located on nisiuri or gravel, with steeper than 30 degrees;
 2E - made forest plantations is degraded lands;
 2H - the forests is land sliding;
 2J - forest bands 100- 300 m wide around surface mines and quarries, set against the danger of erosion;
 2L - forests situated on land with highly erodible lithological substrates and aluecări with slopes less than 30 degrees;
 3I - forests in areas with weak polluted atmosphere;

- 3J - strips of forest in the vicinity of the ash deposits;
- 4A - forest recreation Peșteana very high intensity functional
- 4B - forests around cities, towns and villages and forests in their buildable area;
- 4E - forests around social interest and historical monuments of architecture

4. CONCLUSIONS

37% of forests were Gorj County fall under the protective functions of forests comprising water protection, land and soil, climatic and industrial factors against pests and forests of scientific interest and for the protection of Genetic Resources and Forestry ecofund. The largest share, 46% of the subframe is considered a forest situated on land with lithological substrates highly vulnerable to erosion and landslides, with slopes greater than 30 ° C. Although it represents a small percentage, less than 5%, made forest plantations on degraded lands are of special importance to restoring forest circuit some areas lost due to mining activity in the area.

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