

# DEFORESTATION- NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES ON THE ENVIRONMENT

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**Abstract:** *Forests also play an important role in the functioning of fishermen, directly or indirectly modifying aquatic habitats and hydrographic status of watercourses, which can lead to a decrease in fish stocks in both affected and downstream areas. The causes (but also the effects) of forest eradication are varied and depend on the economic and social conditions specific to each climatic zone*

**Keywords:** deforestation, environment

## 1. Their designations and consequences on the environmental environment

Despoliation (Figure 1) may cause intensification of natural climatic phenomena, such as the frequency of massive floods, excessive drought, very cold periods in the winter season. Massive deforestation is projected to be the cause of a global 50% increase in global greenhouse effect over the period 1990-2025. Also, the reduction of the forest area and the average changes caused by this process can cause indirect effects on many tree species, effects that can be manifested in the sense of lower resistance to the attack of plant pathogens and pathogens, to pollution or fire action .

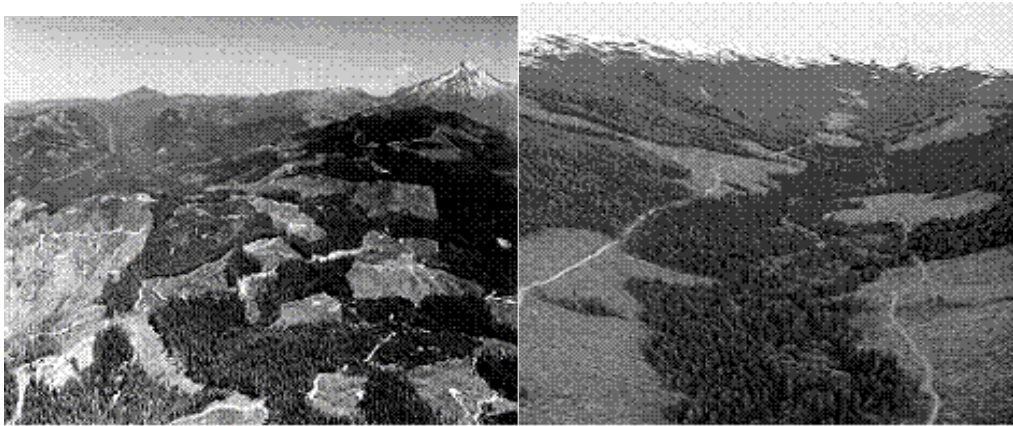


Fig. 1. General images of areas affected by massive deforestation

Forests also play an important role in the functioning of fishermen, directly or indirectly modifying aquatic habitats and hydrographic status of watercourses, which can lead to a decrease in fish stocks in both affected and downstream areas.

The causes (but also the effects) of forest eradication are varied and depend on the economic and social conditions specific to each climatic zone. In tropical areas, getting extra land for farm crops and livestock grazing are the main causes of massive deforestation.

Construction of access ways also facilitates acceleration of scrapping. Also, population migration to tropical rainforest areas, as a result of population growth, poverty, and other social issues, causes a real human assault on forests.

The alert rhythm that reduces the surface of these forests questions their future existence.

Consequences of deforestation:

- Soil erosion processes have intensified;
- droughts are more common;
- there have been intensified landslides, which cause serious material losses to the national economy;
- degenerated the state of the forest massifs;
- the flora and fauna has been impoverished, the danger of the disappearance of some species of animals and plants has been created.
- Forests deforestation is the main factor of global warming

Forests influence global climate change and at the same time are influenced by these changes. Climate warming trends will probably result in a migration of the forest boundary to poles and a change in forest ecosystems. Although the productivity and absorption capacity of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> seems to increase, the forests will be affected by pollution, various diseases and extreme phenomena that will contribute to their degradation.

## 2. Situation of the falls at the national level

In relation to the nature of social - economic functions, Romania 's forests are structured as follows:

- special protection features: 52.1%;
- production and protection functions: 47.9%.

The structure of forests in relation to the main categories of special protection functions is presented in Figures 2.

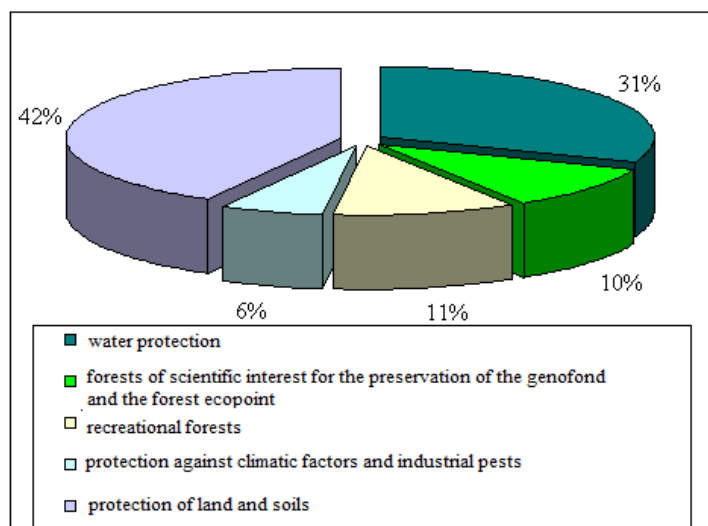


Fig.2. Forest structure by functional groups

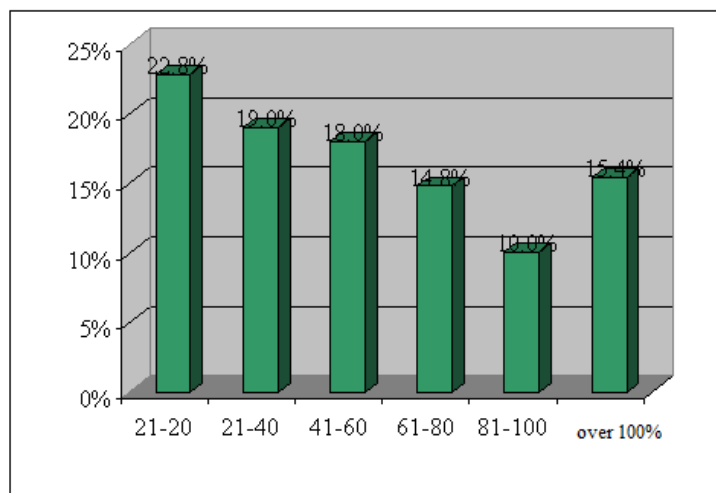
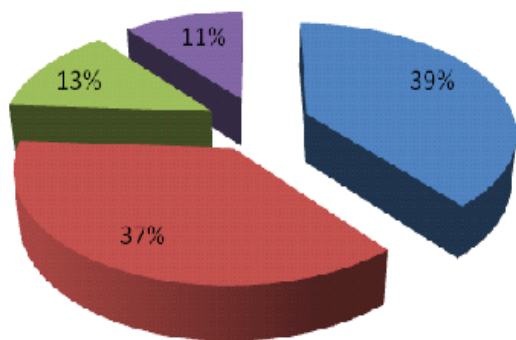


Fig 3. Forest structure by functional groups

The distribution of forests by age classes indicates a shortage of exploitable and pre-exploitable stands as a result of past exploitation, far beyond the foreseeable forestry arrangements.

#### WOOD VOLUME BY CATEGORY

■ Softwood ■ beech ■ Oak tree ■ DT – DM



#### SPECIES OF ARMS IN THE ROMANIAN FIELDS

■ Softwood ■ beech ■ Oak tree ■ DT ■ DM

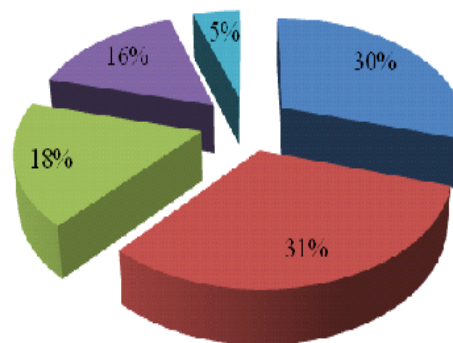


Fig. 4. General situation of forests in Romania

The forests of Romania are formed mainly of deciduous species (69.3%), the resinous ones accounting for 30.7% of their total area. Of the deciduous trees, the beech has a share of the total forests area of 30.7%, followed by cvercinee with 18.2%, hardwoods -15.2% and softwoods - 5.2%. In resinous wood, the spruce occupies 22.9%, the fir 5.0%, the pine 2.1% and the other resinous species only 0.7%.(fig.5)

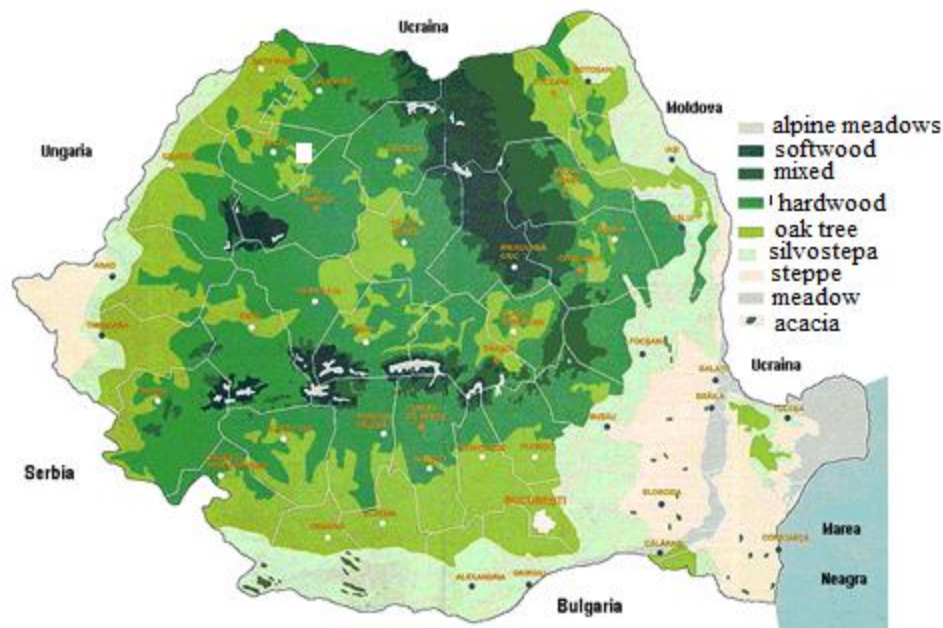


Fig.5. The type and spread of forests in Romania

From the data presented, it is noticed that Romania is a very poor country in the forests, which, given its geographical position, the rough relief and the friable lithological substrate of the mountains and hills, but also of the stepped plains and the aridized steppes, explains the vulnerability of our country to hydrological, geomorphological, climatic and anthropogenic hazards, namely floods, landslides, erosion, severe droughts and economic and social disturbances.

### 3. The role and functions of the field in the environmental protection

The forest has multiple ecological, social and economic functions and is the backing of a rich treasure of genetic and ecological information. Human activities exert a strong pressure on the forest by deforestation, fragmentation of the site and conversion of land use to other destinations.

#### The role of the forest:

- The forest supplies the highest amount of oxygen; so about two-thirds of the oxygen consumed by humans, animals, microorganisms, industry, agriculture is taken up by the atmosphere by supplying it with trees and shrubs (vegetation)
- Absorbs an important amount of CO<sub>2</sub> (greenhouse gas), contributing to the reduction of pollution and having a beneficial influence on the environment
- Fixes soil, preventing landslides and erosion caused by rain or wind
- Filter water from precipitation by draining it through the layers of dead muscles and leaves, providing clear and clean water
- Reduces much of the magnitude of floods in torrential rains by retaining a large amount of water in the canopy and litter and gradually releasing it
- It is a source still less exploited by medicines and natural remedies
- Represents a complex ecological system that shelters many plant and animal species, many of which are threatened with extinction due to their adaptation to the specific

conditions here

- It has a great aesthetic impact, the landscapes in which forests appear to be preferable to the fields occupied by agricultural crops or other anthropic arrangements
- It is an appreciated place of recreation and with recognized therapeutic effects
- It has a great educational and scientific importance, both for us and for the next generations

The forest is a "plant machine" that is self-regulating permanently, unless it is disturbed by the mechanism. (Figure 6)

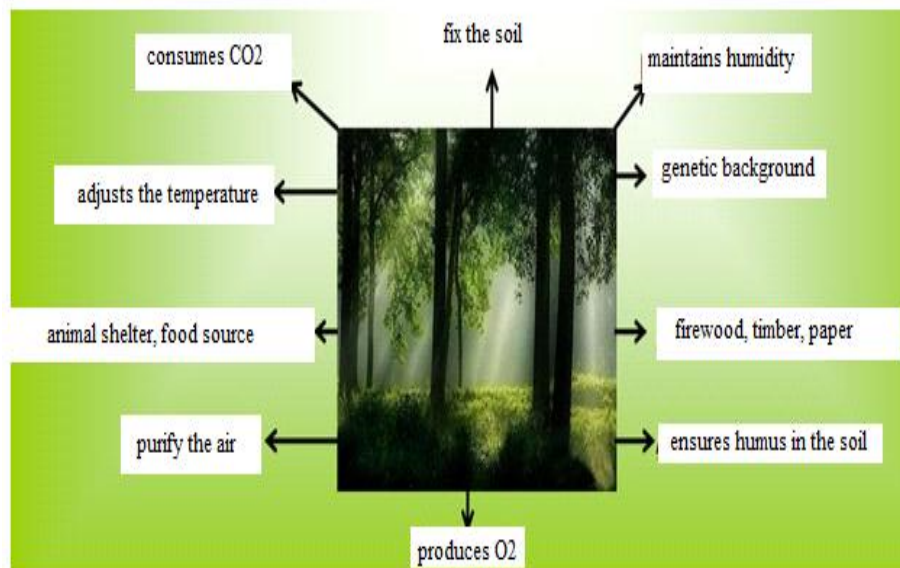


Fig.6 Functions of the forest

### Functions of the forest:

#### *The hydrological function of the forest*

- The large forest areas in the forest area, through the structural composition and the physiological processes of its components, strongly influence the hydrological processes
- Forest vegetation participates in this process by: • Leading surface leakage; facilitates the infiltration and deep percolation of precipitation water; supplying springs; ensuring the permanence and moderate flow regime of flowing waters;
- Cutting on large surfaces has the disadvantage of favoring erosion on sloping land, deregulating the bioelements cycle, suddenly disrupting bioclimate near soil and other consequences resulting from the exploitation, removal of wood, the use of machinery, etc.
- The anti-erosion function of the forest
- Significant retention of precipitation in the canopy, slow snow melting, significant water retention in litter and humid soil horizons, strong biological drainage of the soil and its deep consolidation make the forest the best shield for the integrity of forest land.
- Strong growth or disappearance of the forest is caused by land moving on significant

thickness through accelerated erosion processes, landslides, landslides

- The forest plays an important role in improving and restoring damaged or destroyed soil through erosion and other degradation processes.

#### *The climatic function of the forest*

- Favorable influences of the forest on the climate are manifested with remarkable intensity especially in reflecting, diminishing radiation penetration and absorption, mitigation of temperature extremes, precipitation distribution, reduction of evapotranspiration, increase of atmospheric humidity, attenuation of wind intensity.
- forests have the highest radiation absorption capacity

#### *Combating noise*

- Inside the planted, wooded massifs, the noise decreases by about 20%. Large open spaces in the middle of planted masses increase the noise intensity. Also, plantations in alignment along the street reduce the intensity of the noise.
- Another consequence of forest deforestation is the phenomenon of affluence

#### **4. Conclusions**

- Despoliation may cause intensification of natural climatic phenomena, such as the frequency of massive floods, excessive drought, very cold periods in the winter season.
- Romania is a very poor country in the forests, which, given its geographical position, the rough relief and the friable lithological substrate of the mountains and hills, but also of the stepped plains and the aridized steppes, explains the vulnerability of our country to hydrological, geomorphological, climatic and anthropogenic hazards, namely floods, landslides, erosion, severe droughts and economic and social disturbances.
- The forest is a "plant machine" that is self-regulating permanently, unless it is disturbed by the mechanism

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