

ROMANIAN FORREST MANAGEMENT AND THE F.S.C. PRINCIPLES

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Abstract

One of the newest way to improve forrest management in Romania is to apply the principles of Forrest Stewardship Council Non-Profit Organisation

Key words: forrest certification, indigenous population, stakeholders.

INTRODUCTION

The mission of Forrest Stewardship Council, an independent and non-profit organisation, located in Bonn, Germany, stated in ten broad principles, is to help and support forrest management all over the world in order to maintain its ecological feature, both for social and economic benefits.

Also the Forrest Stewardship Council (F.S.C.) supports and supplies international, national and regional standards.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The author considers that a better way to improve the Romanian forrest management is for the authorities, from government to local administration, to adopt these principles and raise its importance as national security policy.

Below we present these principles which we hope the at last the Romanian forrest authorities will consider.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The first principle of the F.S.C. sets that the way of how a forrest management is applied in one country or another has to be just according the national, international laws, treaties and agreements, the country is signatory.

The second principle on which the Romanian forest management has to be based upon is so that the property and the rights of using the forest and the forest land has to be clearly defined.

The third principles regards of the rights of the local communities and population who owns for many generations the forest. That community has the legal obligation for the forest management in its area.

The forest management must not be a treat or a diminish factor for the resources or the property rights of community regarding the forest in its native area.

The fourth principle states that the forest management has to improve or at least to keep the social and economic welfare of the local communities for a long time. For these the authorities will supply jobs opportunities, trainings, etc. for the local population.

The fifth principle that the Romanian authorities should adopt in order to preserve the forest is that all activities required by the forest management will be based on an effectively use of the many production and protection functions of the forest in order to assure economic viability. Forest management must assure economic viability taking in account environment costs, social and operationals, and also has to supply the necessary investments for maintaining a certain level of productivity on ecological base. Forest management and market operations with raw wood materials will made locally as possible. Also the annual cutting level will not exceed the annual growth.

The sixth principle states that forest management has to preserve biology biodiversity and all the values that comes from it, water reserves, soil, landscape and the unique and fragile ecosystems and to maintain the ecological functions an integrity of the forest. The environment impact evaluation will be according with forest operations method. The evaluation will include considerations related to the landscape and to the impact of local forest industry. The impact evaluation will be made prior to new activities in the region.

The functions and the ecological values must be preserve intact, improved or re-establish, including: forest regeneration, genetic diversity of the species and ecosystems, natural cycles that has an impact on forest ecosystem productivity. Will be drawn and implement instructions for: land deteriorating control, minimizing the negative effects of forest industry, road constructions and other disturbing activities, preserving the water resources, etc.

Also will be promoted and adopt methods to control and trace pesticides. The use of pesticides will be made only according to international agreements.

The seventh principle states that a management plan will be drawn. Its long and medium term management objectives and the ways for it will be clearly specified. The management plan should contain the following:

- management objectives;
- description of forest resources that will be managed, environmental restrictions, the use of forest land and the status of the landowners, etc.;
- description of forestry management based on forest ecology;
- established harvest quota for the species;
- provisions for monitoring the growth and dynamics of species;
- environmental protection measures based on environmental assessment;
- programs to identify and protect rare, threatened, etc.;
- maps that contain the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land owners;
- description and justification of operational techniques and equipment used.

Forestry workers have to be trained and tested in order to be able to assure the implementation of the management plans.

The eighth principle regards monitoring and evaluation activities. Monitoring will be settled so to supply clear data on present state of the forest, forestry, management activities and their social and environment impact.

Monitoring frequency and monitoring surface must be determined according to the magnitude and intensity of forestry management and also according with the complexity and fragility of the affected eco-systems.

Forestry management will include researches and data resulted from monitoring of the following indicators:

- production of all forest resources;
- growth rate, regeneration and the current situation of the forest;
- composition and changes occurred in terms of flora and fauna;
- social and environmental impact of wood cutting and other activities;
- cost, productivity and management effectiveness.

Monitoring results will be included in the management plans.

The ninth principle regards the preservation of high conservation value forests. Management in these peculiar areas will try to maintain at the actual level or even to improve the feature that defines the these forests.

The tenth principle regards the plantations.

CONCLUSIONS

The planning and the plantation management should be made according to the above and present principle and criteria. Plantations assure many social and economic benefits.

The objectives of plantation management will be clearly transcribed in the plans and implemented in practice forestry.

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