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Seminar on Protocol on Forest Management under the Carpathian Convention

# State of the Carpathian Forests and main policy issues

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## BACKGROUND

EU Community Initiative INTERREG III B CADSES  
Neighbourhood Programme (**Carpathian Project**)  
September 2005 - August 2008

General Strategic Process: The assessment of the  
forests status is a necessary implementation of the  
Work Package 2 **Activity 2.7: Forestry and timber  
industry**

## OBJECTIVES

Analysis of the

### **CURRENT STATE OF CARPATHIAN FORESTS:**

description of forest resources and forest management problems, also in relation to national, EU and international regulations;

**MAIN POLICY ISSUES** connected with the protection and use of forest products and services.

## DATA SOURCES

### ABOUT 100 PUBLICATIONS CONSULTED:

**EURAC:** An approach for the delimitation of the Carpathian Convention area

~ 30 **FAO documents** (FRA 2005; all countries, ~ 20 articles unasyvla)

4 **EFI Research Reports**

2 **UNECE REPORTS** (Forest and Forest Products Country Profile: Ukraine and Serbia)

7 **UNFF Reports** (2003, 2004, 2005)

**EEA:** European forest types 2006

4 **WWF REPORTS**

~ 15 **NATIONAL REPORTS** (Green Reports, National Forest Programmes, National Statistics, NFI, ...)

**NATIONAL LEGISLATIONS**

~ 45 **SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS** (journal articles, conference proceedings...)

**WEBSITES** (Carpathian Convention, Network of Carpathian Protected Areas and Ramsar Sites, WWF, National Parks, UNESCO, Forest Research Institutes, etc.)

**VISIT TO FOREST MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE OF SUCEAVA (ICAS, Romania) – August 2007/10-13**

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# I N P U T

## PROBLEMS

- Unclear border definition of the study area
- National legislation and countries' web site: original languages
- collecting information specific for Carpathian area (aggregated data)

**Data needs: discussion on the QUESTIONNAIRES**

Difficulty in collecting information specific for the Carpathian region

→ **COUNTRY QUESTIONNAIRES:**

information source and guidance for the research

## EXAMPLE OF COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRES:

basic information

- COUNTRY: UKRAINE
- The Agency completing the Questionnaire: Ukrainian Mountain Forestry Research Institute (Dr. Yuriy Shparyk)
- STATE OF FOREST RESOURCES
- Total Forest Area (ha): **10.8 M ha** [1]
  - Carpathian Forest Area: **1.8 M ha**, for **Carpathian region** - 2.3 M ha [2]
  - Total Forest Area in Percent of Total Land Area of Country: **16.6%** (FRA 2005)
  - Carpathian Forest Area in percent of Total Forest Area of Country: **22%** (UNECE 2003: **State forest inventory 1996**)
  - Carpathian forest ratio: **52%** [2], for **Carpathian region** - 37% [1]
  - Forest area per capita:
    - national level: **0.18 ha** (UNFF 2003)
    - Carpathian region: **2.64 ha** [3]
  - Which is the trend of the forest cover pattern in the Carpathian Region?
    - increase  decrease  no variation
  - Which is the annual rate? **54,000 ha** during a period of 1988-2004 [1]  
List the main causes: **land abandonment, reforestation and afforestation (according to the State Programme "Forests of Ukraine 2002-2015")**
  - Growing stock:
    - National level: **2119 M m<sup>3</sup>** (FRA 2005), **186 m<sup>3</sup> ha<sup>-1</sup>** (UNFF 2003)
  - Carpathian forests: **556 M m<sup>3</sup>**, **267 m<sup>3</sup> ha<sup>-1</sup>** [2]
  - Volume of wood per capita:
    - national level: **33 m<sup>3</sup>** (UNFF 2003)
    - Carpathian region: **92 m<sup>3</sup>** [3]
  - Annual growing increment:
    - national level: **4.0 m<sup>3</sup> ha<sup>-1</sup>** [1]
    - Carpathian forest: **5.4 m<sup>3</sup> ha<sup>-1</sup>** [2]

## forest types:

15. Description of the most common forest types in the Carpathian Region in **Ukraine according to the forest inventory data base for the forests of State Forestry Committee of Ukraine (close to 70% of regional forests)** (EEA categories 2006). Select the most representative and fill in the fields with information:

- ❖ *Subalpine larch-arolla pine and dwarf pine forest (3.1)*
  - total area and growing stock: **4,477 ha, 0.13 M m<sup>3</sup>**
  - characteristic (FRA 2005):
    - primary
    - modified natural
    - semi-natural
    - productive plantation
    - protective plantation
  - age class distribution and forest structure: **mainly single-storeyed mature and approaching maturity forests**
  - main functions: **forest reserve, protection of soils and water regulating**
  - adopted management (cutting and regeneration system): **no cutting, natural forestry system, sometimes selection felling**
  - availability of dendrometric data in sample areas (e.g. experimental plots): **1 permanent plot science 1965, 4-6 plots 10-20 years old**

17. Major disturbances and impacts: select (X) the most important and, if possible, specify the affected area:

Abiotic and biotic factors:								
	floods	erosion	droughts	windfalls	forest fires	air pollution	insects and fungi (specify)	others (specify)
Subalpine larch-aralia pine and dwarf pine forest (3.1)		X 100 ha			X 2000 ha			
Subalpine and montane spruce and montane mixed spruce and silver fir forest (3.2)	X 5,000 ha	X 1,000 ha			X 30,000 ha		X 10,000 ha (Bark beetles)	
Alpine scots pine and black pine forest (3.3)		X 10 ha			X 100 ha			
Oak-hornbeam forests (5.1, 5.2)	X 2,000 ha	X 1,000 ha	X 1,000 ha		X 1,000 ha	X 1,000 ha	X 10,000 ha (leaf-cutting beetles)	X 1,000 ha (cock-chafers)
Ashwood and oak-ash forests (5.3)					X 100 ha	X 100 ha	X 1,000 ha (leaf-cutting beetles)	
European broadleaved forests (5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7)	X 2,000 ha	X 200 ha			X 100 ha	X 1,000 ha		1.0 leaf-be
Carpathian sub-montane beech forests (6.5)		X 1,000 ha		X 100 ha				1.0 (s nec)
Carpathian montane beech forests (7.5)	X 10,000 ha	X 10,000 ha	X 1,000 ha		X 1,000 ha	X 10,000 ha		50.0 (s nec)

## forest disturbances

## UKRAINE

## SERBIA

Abiotic and biotic factors:								
	floods	erosion	droughts	windfalls	forest fires	air pollution	insects and fungi (specify)	others (specify)
Subalpine larch-aralia pine and dwarf pine forest (3.1)								
Subalpine and montane spruce and montane mixed spruce and silver fir forest (3.2)								
Alpine scots pine and black pine forest (3.3)								
Oak-hornbeam forests (5.1, 5.2)		X	X	X	X	X	Gypsy Moth	
Ashwood and oak-ash forests (5.3)								
European broadleaved forests (5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7)		X	X	X	X	X	Gypsy Moth	
Carpathian sub-montane beech forests (6.5)		X	X	X	X	X	Fungi (Nectria coccinea)	
Carpathian montane beech forests (7.3)		X	X	X	X	X	Fungi (Nectria coccinea)	
other forest types								

## FOREST POLICY

19. FOREST OWNERSHIP PATTERNS 2007 [1, 6, 7]

OWNER	FOREST AREA (HA)	% OF TOTAL FOREST
STATE FOREST	8.2 M ha	76
COOPERATIVE FARMS	1.8 M ha	17
COMMUNITY (*)	0.0 M ha	NO DATA
PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL	0.0 M ha	< 0.1
PRIVATE GROUP	0.0 M ha	< 0.1
PRIVATE BUSINESS	0.0 M ha	NO DATA
OTHERS (pl. specify)		
FOREST IN STORE	0.8 M ha	7
TOTAL	10.8 M ha	100

(\*)Community Forests in above table is forest property owned by cities, towns, other settlements

## REFERENCES:

1. State Forestry Committee of Ukraine (2005): Forestry of Ukraine, Kyiv, 48 p.
2. Parpan V., Shparyk Y. (2007): Scientific bases of the sustainable forest management, Ivano-Frankivsk, 344 p. (in print)
3. <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>
4. Ministry of Environmental Conservation of Ukraine (2003): Atlas of Reserves of Ukraine, Kyiv, 73 p.
5. <http://www.menr.gov.ua/cgi-bin/go?page=174&type=left>
6. <http://www.karpaty.com.ua/?chapter=1&item=27>
7. [http://dklg.kmu.gov.ua/forest/control/uk/publish/article?art\\_id=39383&cat\\_id=32867](http://dklg.kmu.gov.ua/forest/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=39383&cat_id=32867)
8. "Forests of Ukraine" State Programme of Ukraine for 2002-2015, Kyiv, 68 p.

**INTRODUCTION**

The Carpathian Convention - SARD-F  
Objectives  
Data sources: status, problems and suggestions

**PART I: OVERALL VIEW OF THE CARPATHIAN FORESTS**

Forest resources in the Carpathian area  
Main common policy issues  
State of knowledge

**PART II: COUNTRY PROFILES** (*Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Ukraine*)

For every country:

**a) FOREST RESOURCES**

Basic information - Wood supply - Forest condition - Protective function - Game management and hunting - Research in forests - Tourism

**b) SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE**

Forest resources (include protected zones) – Forest ownership - Wood and NWFPs harvesting- Marketing and trade of forest products- Forest industry – Forestry education

**c) POLICY ISSUES**

Public participation - Forest restitution - Illegal logging - Impact of Restitution- Forest certification

**SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION****PART III : CONCLUSIONS****Carp. Convention**

- article/area of action
  - relevant international agreements
  - good practices
  - actors involved

# OUTPUT

*Some examples of good practices:*

- definition of legality in the forestry sector
- creation of a Model Forest Network
- common standard for GFS at FMU
- harmonization of the Protected Areas
- creation of biological corridors
- implementation of financial measures for the payment for environmental services