

PARTICULAR ASPECTS OF INTRODUCING AGROSILVOPASTORAL SYSTEM INTO THE FOREST FUND

Ghiță Cristian Crainic^{1*}, Cristina Maria Maerescu², Anamaria Supuran³, Aurelia Ioana Chereji², Cristian Ilie Oneț⁴

¹University of Oradea, Faculty of Environmental Protection, Department of Forestry and Forest Engineering, Oradea, ROMANIA

²University of Oradea, Faculty of Environmental Protection, Department of Animal Husbandry and Agri-Tourism, Oradea, ROMANIA

³University of Oradea, Faculty of Environmental Protection, Department of Food Engineering, Oradea, ROMANIA

⁴University of Oradea, Faculty of Environmental Protection, Department of Environmental Engineering, Oradea, ROMANIA

*corresponding author: gccrainic@yahoo.com

Agrosilvopastoral systems are efficient ways of utilizing land through activities specific to agricultural and horticultural crops, forestry activities, and livestock farming. In Romania, post-1989 agricultural and forestry reforms, especially in non-collectivized areas, activities within agrosilvopastoral systems have been considerably reduced, even to the point of partial abandonment. As a result, some of these systems have degraded, and processes of pioneer forest vegetation succession have been initiated in these areas. A solution for reintroducing these areas into productive use is to incorporate them into the national forest fund through specific works. Consequently, studies are required to establish the specifics of the necessary interventions for establishing the forest vegetation and its management until the stand state. Additionally, consideration is given to integrating the existing tree biogroups from the main species into the future forest stand. The case study was conducted in the western part of Romania, in Dobrești, Bihor county, on an area of 7.60 ha, located in a hilly area, starting in 2013 and continuing to the present. The results of the studies and research show that the process of transforming and introducing an agrosilvopastoral system into the forest fund presents a series of particularities, due to vegetation conditions, especially climate changes, and the impact of game species on the established forest crops. Accordingly, the forest management plan accounts for the stand's origin, prescribing a 60-year production cycle.