

The forests around Solca City

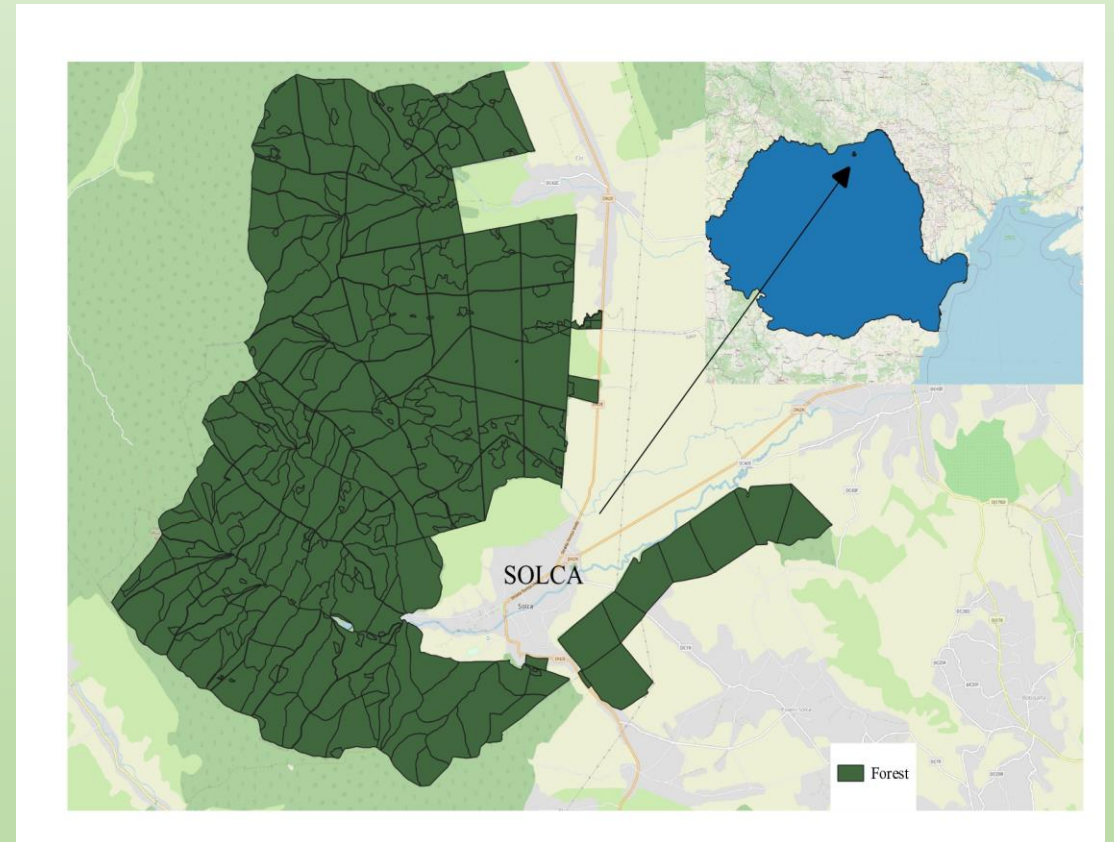
- The town of Solca, an urban locality of Suceava county, with a small number of inhabitants (approximately 2200), is located at the foot of Obcina Mare in Bucovina.
- In the past, the city of Solca was considered the second most important tourist resort of the Austrian empire, being one of the most ozonated places in Europe.



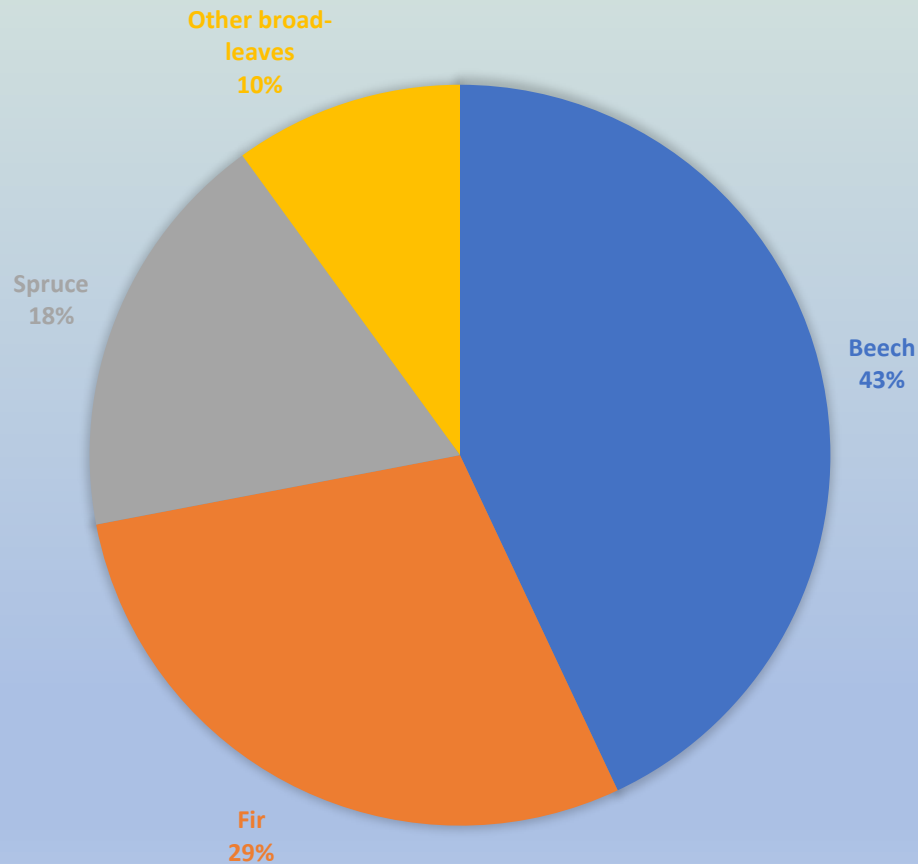
The forests around the city of Solca, approximately 5200 ha, have a different ownership structure, being owned by the Romanian state, associations, municipalities, and various individuals.

For the first time, the beauty of the forests around the town of Solca is related in 1898 (C. Hormuzaki), a few years later, in 1903, the first arrangement was drawn up.

Currently, the forests are managed by Ocolul Silvic Solca, a unit of RNP-Romsilva, following the three main objectives - ecological, economic and social.



Something about forests



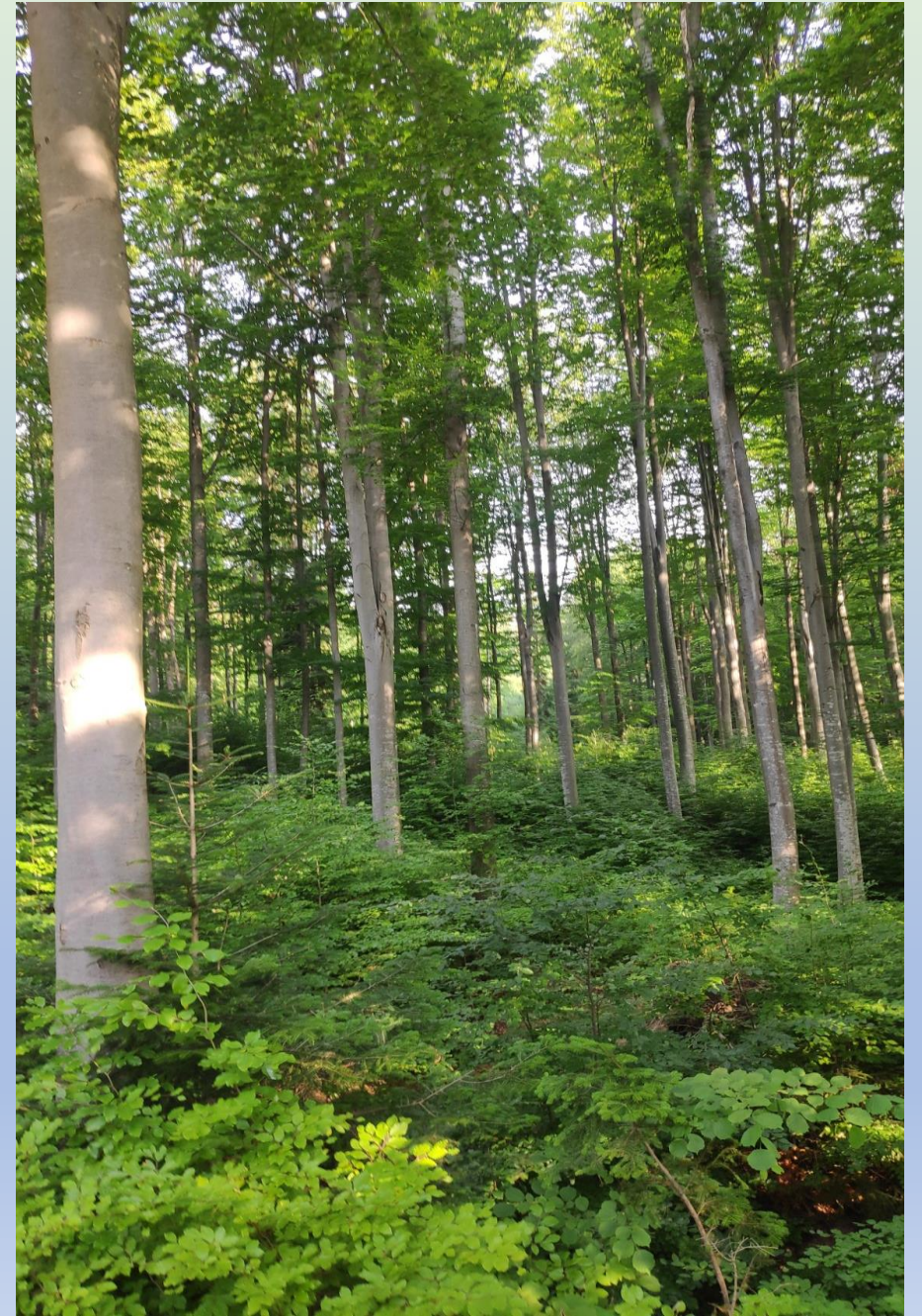
- Total forest area 5243 ha
- 32 % protective forest and 68% productive forest
- 7,5 mc/ha - annual increment
- 372 mc/ha - actual average stock
- 17200 mc - total annual cutting

Many protected species including **Ursus arctos**, **Canis lupus**, **Lynx lynx**, **Salamandra salamandra**, **Triturus montandoni**

Forest Management

Most of the forests belong to the Romanian state, but there are also private forests, managed in the same spirit of being "close to nature".

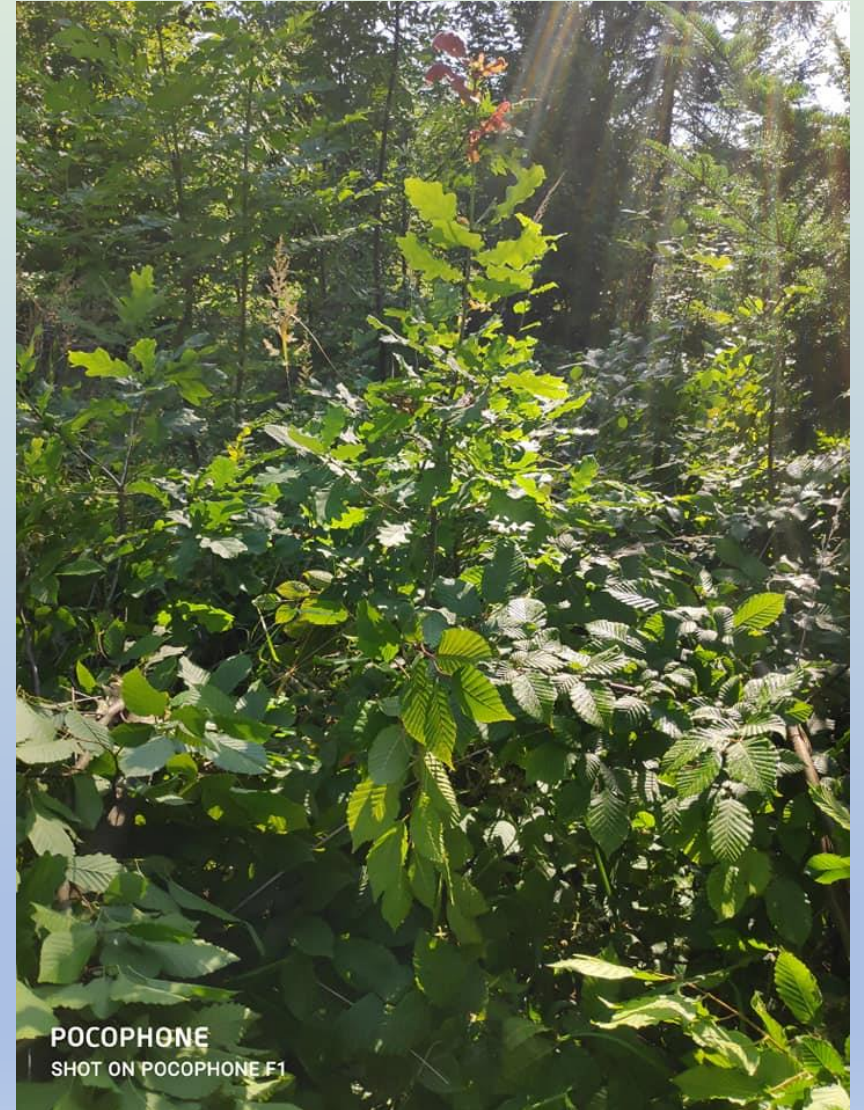
The main objectives established for forests are different depending on the established functions. If for the forests with the main function of protection, the aim is to maintain the habitats in the best condition, as close as possible to a natural state, with a lot of dead wood, large trees and the least possible impact of logging, for the forests with the main function of production is additionally aimed at obtaining valuable wood varieties, with large diameters, of high quality.



In recent years, as a result of the implementation of the FSC certification standard, the amount of dead wood have increased in the forests, while at the same time pursuing the preservation of habitat trees, wetlands and nesting areas and dens.

Although the Romanian forest system is the most adapted to "close to nature" management, in the 1950s part of the natural forests were replaced by softwood crops to meet the needs of industries.

For all these cases, because we encounter problems, taking into account the forecasts regarding climate changes, we replace them with much more adapted species, corresponding to the fundamental type of forest.



Marteloscope sites

The four sites were located in two forest stands (two in an age of about 150 and two in a stand of about 85 years old).

The forests were chosen so that, in addition to the objectives of the Integrate+ project, they could also be used for educational purposes by the other tourists who visit the „Pietrele Muierii" tourist route, as part of the future development plan of the Solca tourist resort.

In that area, there are also other forestry works, which give tourists a complete picture of the forester's activity in the forest.



Finally, we want to show everyone that forests can be managed sustainably and people can achieve that balance between the protective and productive functions of the forest, taking into account their ecology and the requirements regarding biodiversity conservation.

