



COST ACTION FP 0703

**Echoes: Expected Climate change and
Options for European Silviculture**

Country Report: Major points

SERBIA

22-24 January 2009, Florence - Italy

Dr Zoran Galić¹, Dr Saša Orlović² and Mr Andrej Pilipović¹

Institute of Lowland Forestry and Environment¹

Republic of Serbia Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water management

galicz@uns.ns.ac.yu

INTRODUCTION

- Total forest area in Serbia is 2,252,400 ha or 29,1%, area in agriculture 3,594,800 ha or 46,4%
- Annual increament 9 mln m³
- Forest area in lowland region - 6%
- Broadleaves 87%, conifers 13%
- Most common species in Serbian forest are *Fagus sp.*, *Quercus cerris*, *Quercus petrea* and *Quercus frainetto*
- Most common species in lowland *Quercus robur* and *Populus sp.*
- Most important forest association in Serbia is *Querceto frainetto-cerris*

IMPACTS

- Observed
 - Increasing of temperature and decreasing of annual precipitation
 - Dry period were frequent in last two decades
 - Drought is quite often with serious damages in agriculture, forestry and water resurces
- New requirements need to explain actual conditions
- Monitoring
 - NFI
 - Level I
 - Two Regional Forest centres
- Reserch: Scopes and key results simulating forest ecosystem dynamics

ADAPTATION

- Vulnerability of forests
- No General adaptation strategy or policy for climate change in all sectors in Serbia
- Adaptation measures may include all groups which covering silviculture and forest resource management at stand level and higher spatial scales

MITIGATION

- In Serbia forest has mainly been grown for the plywood and veneer industry
- The most important change in forest-based sector in Serbia are to management to nature close forests. This types of management in most case don't allow the full forest practice in forest.
- Serbia signed Kyoto protocol in 2007.
- The most important consumption of renewable energy is a private sector for heating
- The most important research in field of mitigation are in possibility of afforestation on forest soils, and to conversion of copicce forests to high forests
- Afforestation is possible on agriculture land to, because in the past a large areas of former forests brought into cultivation

CONCLUSION

- Dry period were frequent in past period
- Possibility of changes in site productivity
- To explain actual conditions of forest needs a intensive plots for monitoring of ecosystem dynamics
- The most important research in field of mitigation are in possibility of afforestation of forest soils, and to conversion of copicce forests to high forests



- Thank for your attention!