

Forests and Water

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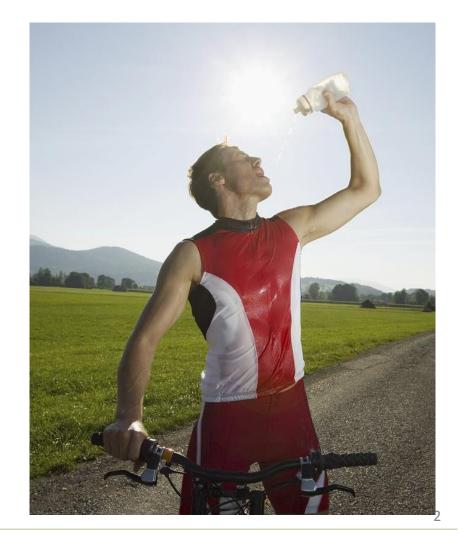
Deputy Head of Department Ministry of Agriculture

Budapest, 17 October 2017



The essence of life







Black and White





Black and White







Water

The essence of life

Positive

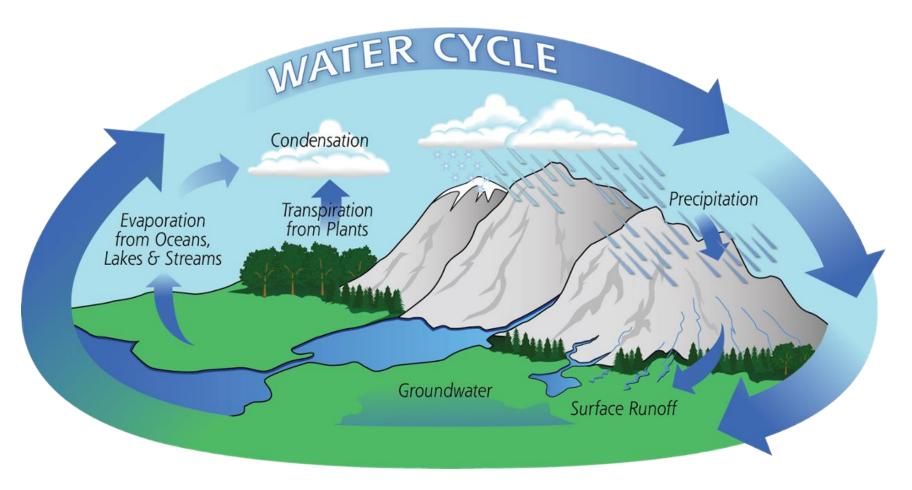
Negative

Cycle

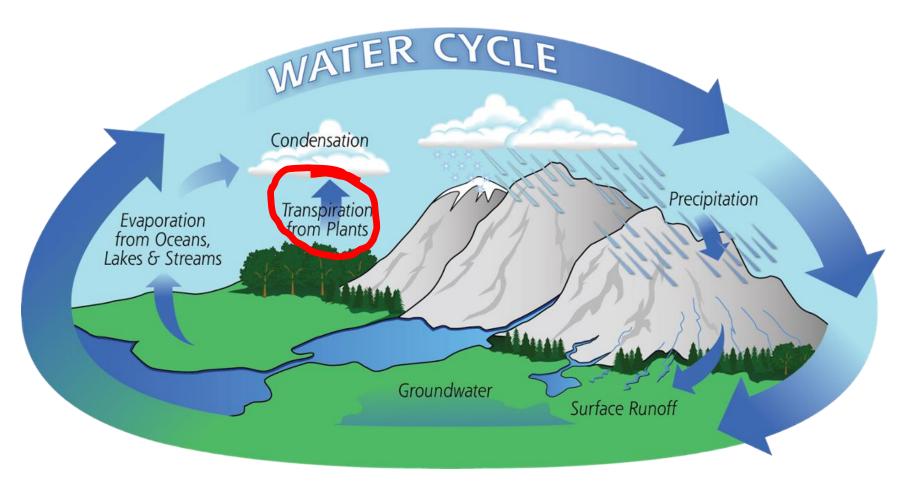
Balance

Erosion

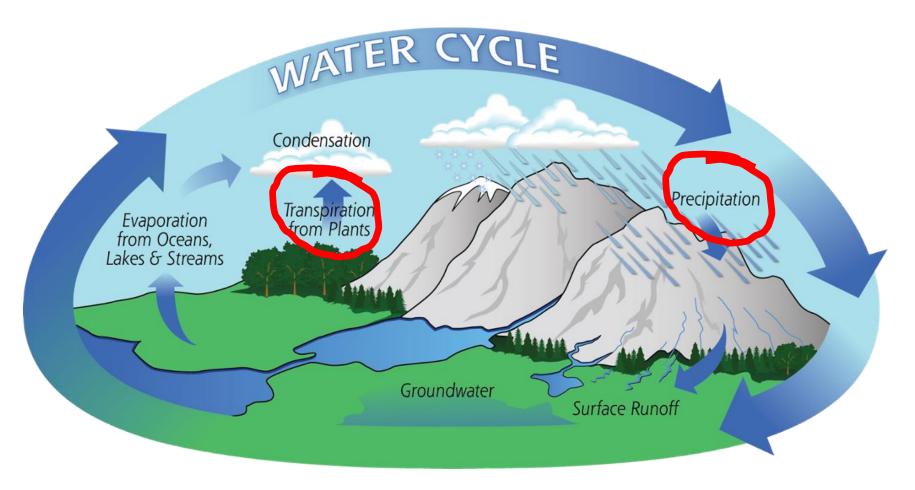










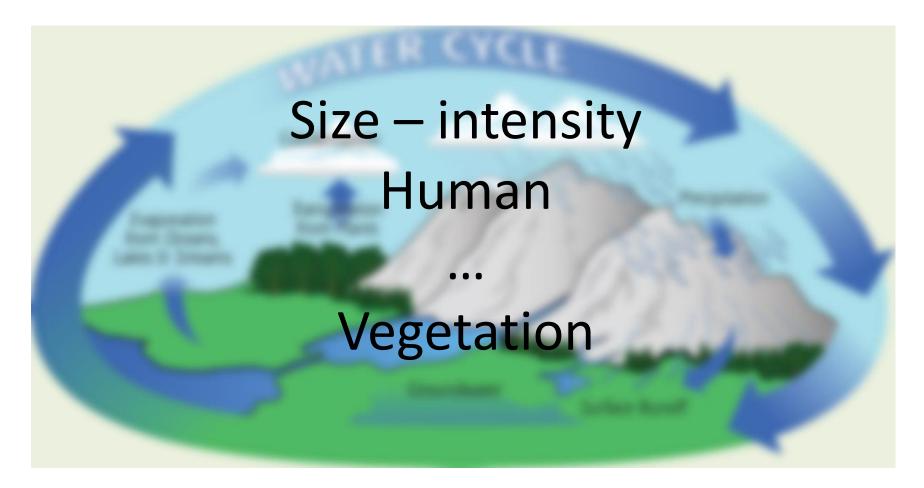




- Positive
 - Life
 - Health
 - Landscape
 - Plants
 - Waterfalls
 - Oceans
 - Rain
 - Rainbow
 - Rivers
 - Bath
 - ...

- Negative
 - Death
 - Avalanches
 - Ravine
 - Hurricanes
 - Hyper hidration
 - Storms
 - Dehydration
 - Flooding
 - Droughts
 - ...







Forest

- a **station** in natural hydrological cycle which absorbs water, stores it temporarily and releases it in different ways
- claimers and **factor**s affecting water balance
- suitable tool for solving the many tasks of water management
- close interlinkage



Forest

Forest climatic zone	FAI	Percipitation	Avg temp.
Beech	<4,75	731 mm	8,7 ° C
Hornbeam – Oak	4,76-6,00	655 mm	9,7 ° C
Turkey oak – Sessile oak	6,01-7,25	557 mm	10,2 ° C
Forest-steppe	> 7,26	521 mm	10,6 ° C

$$FAI = 100 T_{(VII-VIII)} / (P_{(V-VII)} + P_{(VII-VIII)})$$





Science



(species, density, trimming, water recoil)



Results

- clarifying the role of forests in water catchment areas (forests with different composition, structure, age distribution and forest cultivation practices)
- re-assesment of the role of floodplain forests
 - protective function
 - biodiversity
 - production
- exploration of the flood and erosion problems of small watercourses (ravines)
- effects of forests in water quality protection







Challenges

- Clear water as forest product
- Harmonize the goals of nature conservation, forest management and water management
- Water governance
- Drought management
- Flood management



Thank you!

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