

**Concurs european "Tineri în pădurile Europei" -Faza județeană**  
**Rezultate obținute - 20 martie 2017**

Nr. Crt.	Nume școală echipaj	Componenta echipajului (elevi – nume/prez)	Punctaj obținut	Premii obținute
1	Colegiul Național "Gheorghe Țițeica"	Gogărlă Anca-Tamara	97	Locul I Echipaj calificat
		Păsat Bogdan-Cristian		
		Roșca Ana-Maria-Adelina		
2	Colegiul Național "Gheorghe Țițeica"	Moldoveanu Octavian-Ionuț	73	Locul II
		Nanciu Dragoș-Tatian		
		Ungureanu Marius-Ionuț		
3	Colegiul Tehnic "Decebal"	Gâscan Lidia	73	Locul II
		Oglindoiu Alexandru		
		Tuică Cristian		
4	Liceul de Arte "I. Șt. Paulian"	Băloi Diana-Maria	67	Locul III
		Drașavei Oana-Victoria		
		Maștei Adina-Izabela		
5	Liceul de Arte "I. Șt. Paulian"	Lichi Maria-Livia	61	Locul IV Mențiune
		Pieptănatu Anca-Teodora		
		Popescu Maria-Alis		
6	Colegiul Tehnic "Domnul Tudor"	Cîmpeanu Darius	61	Locul IV Mențiune
		Mărculescu Gianina		
		Popescu Alex		
7	Colegiul Național Economic "Theodor Costescu"	Giurca Valentin	58	
		Saizu Elena-Cristina		
		Tufiș Cosmin		
8	Palatul Copiilor Drobeta Turnu Severin	Bobia Iulian-Cosmin	55	
		Mitrache Iulia		
		Ungureanu Andreea-Rodica		
9	Colegiul Național Economic "Theodor Costescu"	Cojocea Narcis	49	
		Fluerașu Cosmin		
		Stroescu Maria		
10	Colegiul Tehnic "Decebal"	Cazacu Larisa	49	
		Onea Florin		
		Orodan Mihaela		
11	Colegiul Tehnic "Decebal"	Bogați Larissa	49	
		Chisăr Viorel		
		Geamănu Alexandra		
12	Colegiul Tehnic "Decebal"	Ciotiră Ionel-Adrian	46	
		Cîrjăliu Roberta Mihaela		
		Drăghici Adelin-Georgian		
13	Colegiul Tehnic "Decebal"	Andrița Violeta	46	
		Doviete Cristina		
		Pavel Monica		
14	Colegiul Național Pedagogic "Ștefan Odobleja"	Melencu Mihai	43	
		Tomescu Andrei-Bogdan		
		Dincă Maria-Alexandra		
15	Colegiul Tehnic "Decebal"	Cucu Mădălin	43	
		Mursa Alexandra		
		Văcaru Ștefan		
16	Colegiul Național Economic "Theodor Costescu"	Lobdă Maria-Cristina	37	
		Ungureanu Victoria-Roberta		
		Vatau Ștefi Ionuț-Adrian		
17	Colegiul Tehnic "Decebal"	Ariciu Maria	37	
		Căluțoiu Daniel		
		Pleșa Nicoleta		
18	Colegiul Tehnic de Transporturi Auto	Iosif Cristian	31	
		Șolea Daniel		
		Șonea Denis		

**Președinte executiv:** prof. Sandu-Daniel Nef  
 Director Palatul Copiilor Dr. Tr. Severin



MINISTERUL EDUCAȚIEI  
NAȚIONALE



**INTERNATIONAL CONTEST**  
**“YOUNG PEOPLE IN EUROPEAN FORESTS” YPEF**  
**COUNTY STAGE 2017**

- **Please find below the questions of the contest;**
- **Read carefully and give the right answer (checking the box with “x”);**
- **Each question has only one correct answer and it is valued with 3 points;**

**TEAM OF:** \_\_\_\_\_

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Question					Points
1	<b>The first traces of settlement from southeastern Europe are:</b>				
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) 1000 years old	<input type="checkbox"/> b) 8000 years old	<input type="checkbox"/> c) 4000 years old	<input type="checkbox"/> d) 15000 years old	
2	<b>The UN international treaty signed by almost 200 countries is called:</b>				
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) The Convention on Wetlands	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Alpine Convention	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Carpathian Convention	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Convention on Biological Diversity	
3	<b>The crown of a single large tree can hold up to:</b>				
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) 200 l of water	<input type="checkbox"/> b) 50 l of water	<input type="checkbox"/> c) 800 l of water	<input type="checkbox"/> d) 500 l of water	
4	<b>Regarding the forest ownership, in which countries the state owns all the forests?</b>				
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Bulgaria and Austria	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Switzerland and France	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Ukraine and Belarus	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Estonia and Poland	
5	<b>Natura 2000 is:</b>				
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Europe network of protected areas	<input type="checkbox"/> b) A global network of protected areas	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Convention on the protection of forest areas	<input type="checkbox"/> d) The Internet portal of the Europe Nature Conservation	
6	<b>For most of Europe, forest vegetation is the result of:</b>				
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Climate change	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Forest fires	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Natural succession	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Human impact	
7	<b>The main responsible for limiting the reproduction and development of forests in the Mediterranean area, is:</b>				
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Sheep breeding	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Horse breeding	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Wild animal species	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Cattle breeding	
8	<b>The maintenance or restoration of a favorable conservation status for the target habitats and species is the main goal of:</b>				
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Ramsar sites	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Wilderness areas	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Strict nature reserves	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Natura 2000 network	
9	<b>The countries with a very low percentage of forest cover (around 10%) are:</b>				
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Romania and Hungary	<input type="checkbox"/> b) United Kingdom and Ireland	<input type="checkbox"/> c) United Kingdom and Finland	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Ukraine and Czech Republic	
10	<b>Depending on the intensity of the rainfall, forests can hold up to:</b>				
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) 10% of all water	<input type="checkbox"/> b) 35% of all water	<input type="checkbox"/> c) 85% of all water	<input type="checkbox"/> d) 50% of all water	
11	<b>In which part of the European continent the structure of plant formations is influenced by the continental climate?</b>				
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Northwest	<input type="checkbox"/> b) East	<input type="checkbox"/> c) West	<input type="checkbox"/> d) There is no continental climate in Europe	

Question		Points		
12	<b>Across Europe, mixed forests cover about ... of forest area:</b>			
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) 14%	<input type="checkbox"/> b) 5%	<input type="checkbox"/> c) 48%	
13	<b>The average growing stock in the whole continent is about:</b>			
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) 50 m <sup>3</sup> /ha	<input type="checkbox"/> b) 250 m <sup>3</sup> /ha	<input type="checkbox"/> c) 360 m <sup>3</sup> /ha	
14	<b>The volume of the timber logged every year, is not permitted to exceed the annual increment. More specifically, how much of the annual increment is permitted to be logged every year?</b>			
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) only 30%	<input type="checkbox"/> b) 40-45%	<input type="checkbox"/> c) 60-70%	
15	<b>In Europe there are 13 million hectares of forests with more than 100 years old, which will continue to exist because of the:</b>			
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) restrictions enforced for environmental protection	<input type="checkbox"/> b) forest restitution process	<input type="checkbox"/> c) human impact	
16	<b>Some of the alien species which are invasive, have adapted to the European forest ecosystems and are now occupying new areas. One of this species is:</b>			
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Hornbeam ( <i>Carpinus betulus</i> )	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Black locust ( <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> )	
17	<b>The afforestation after the World War II had the tendency to propagate species as:</b>			
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) ash and beech	<input type="checkbox"/> b) pine and spruce	<input type="checkbox"/> c) fir and hornbeam	
18	<b>According to EUwood – 2010, the main use of the wood resources in the EU-27 is:</b>			
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Sawmill industry	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Energy use	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Pulp industry	
19	<b>The largest pest gradation in European forest history was caused by the Nun Moth (<i>Lymantria monacha</i>) from 1978 till 1984 in:</b>			
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Romania	<input type="checkbox"/> b) BENELUX	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Poland	
20	<b>The number of harmful insects has increased partly because of humans who created (...) stands in large areas.</b>			
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) even-aged mixed forests	<input type="checkbox"/> b) uneven-aged mixed forests	<input type="checkbox"/> c) fast-growing species	
21	<b>According to IUCN protected areas management categories system the <i>Large natural or near natural areas set aside to protect large-scale ecological processes, along with the complement of species and ecosystems characteristic of the area, which also provide a foundation for environmentally and culturally compatible, spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational, and visitor opportunities</i> represents the:</b>			
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) National Park (IUCN II)	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Protected Landscape/Seascape (IUCN IV)	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Wilderness Area (IUCN Ib)	

Question				Points	
22	<b>Taking into account the competition for land use, please indicate which areas generally offers opportunities for designing protected areas?</b>				
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Lower land areas	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Mountain areas	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Plains	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Hills	
23	<b>Heavy losses in forests are caused ...</b>				
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) by wind and snow in mountain areas, dominated by young forests.	<input type="checkbox"/> b) by wind in mountain areas, dominated by man-made spruce forests.	<input type="checkbox"/> c) by wind in mountain areas, dominated by mixed forests.	<input type="checkbox"/> d) by wind and snow in lowland areas, dominated by oaks forests.	
24	<b>Fires in forests are dependent on the state of health of forests because:</b>				
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) dry trees burn more easily than live ones.	<input type="checkbox"/> b) sunlight easily cause fires of garbage in forest.	<input type="checkbox"/> c) flammable coniferous species grow in unhealthy forests.	<input type="checkbox"/> d) unhealthy forests let in more light, thus helping ground vegetation (especially grass) to grow.	
25	<b>Which Nature Park in Romania is well known as "Bison Land"?</b>				
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Retezat	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Vânători Neamț	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Apuseni	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Maramureșului Mountains	
26	<b>How many geographic bioregions can be found in Romania?</b>				
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) 2 geographic bioregions	<input type="checkbox"/> b) one geographic bioregions	<input type="checkbox"/> c) 5 geographic bioregions	<input type="checkbox"/> d) 8 geographic bioregions	
27	<b>The most common softwood tree in Romania is:</b>				
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Norway spruce	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Silver birch	<input type="checkbox"/> c) European beech	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Common aspen	
28	<b>In Romania, the forest structure indicates the orientation of the Romanian forestry in applying:</b>				
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) artificial regeneration	<input type="checkbox"/> b) clear cuttings	<input type="checkbox"/> c) coppice	<input type="checkbox"/> d) seed-based regeneration	
29	<b>The karstic landscape is specific for Romanian Nature Park:</b>				
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Vânători Neamț	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Apuseni	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Comana	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Putna Vrancea	
30	<b>What is the endemic plant species which is the symbol of Romanian Piatra Craiului Massif?</b>				
	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Astragalus australis	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Hepatica transsilvanica	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Heracleum palmatum	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Dianthus callizonus	

YPEF county stage 2017 - answers

Question	Answer
1	<input type="checkbox"/> b) 8000 years old
2	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Convention on Biological Diversity
3	<input type="checkbox"/> d) 500 l of water
4	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Ukraine and Belarus
5	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Europe network of protected areas
6	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Natural succession
7	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Cattle breeding
8	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Natura 2000 network
9	<input type="checkbox"/> b) United Kingdom and Ireland
10	<input type="checkbox"/> c) 85% of all water
11	<input type="checkbox"/> b) East
12	<input type="checkbox"/> a) 14%
13	<input type="checkbox"/> d) 140 m <sup>3</sup> /ha
14	<input type="checkbox"/> c) 60-70%
15	<input type="checkbox"/> a) restrictions enforced for environmental protection
16	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Black locust ( <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> )
17	<input type="checkbox"/> b) pine and spruce
18	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Energy use
19	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Poland
20	<input type="checkbox"/> d) even-aged monospecies
21	<input type="checkbox"/> a) National Park (IUCN II)
22	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Mountain areas
23	<input type="checkbox"/> b) by wind in mountain areas, dominated by man-made spruce forests.
24	<input type="checkbox"/> d) unhealthy forests let in more light, thus helping ground vegetation (especially grass) to grow.
25	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Vânători Neamț
26	<input type="checkbox"/> c) 5 geographic bioregions
27	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Norway spruce
28	<input type="checkbox"/> d) seed-based regeneration
29	<input type="checkbox"/> b) Apuseni
30	<input type="checkbox"/> d) <i>Dianthus callizonus</i>