

Analysis of the hydrographic network and distribution of hydrogenic habitats in the Regional Directorate of State Forests in Krosno

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Global warming of the climate and the resulting constantly increasing average annual temperatures are increasingly contributing to lowering the water level and deterioration of the situation of hydrogenic habitats. Many of these habitats are within the limits of established forms of nature protection. The aim of the study was (1) to analyze the hydrographic network, (2) to find spatial relationships between the distribution of hydrogenic habitats, (3) to determine the share of hydrogenic habitats on the areas of established forms of nature protection. The research was carried out using data obtained from the Database of Topographic Objects (BDOT10k) - watercourses and reservoirs, and data from the State Forests Information System (SILP) - hydrogenic habitats. Within the administrative range of RDLP in Krosno, the total length of watercourses was 28,205 km, of which the length calculated on land managed by the State Forests is 9,237 km. The total area of water reservoirs (natural and artificial) on the grounds of the State Forests was 242 ha. Taking into account the land managed by the State Forests, hydrogenic habitats defined by forest site types accounted for 2.4%, and their location was varied. In the area of nature reserves, hydrogenic habitats occupied 2.8%, while in Natura 2000 areas - 2.3%. Despite their insignificant share, hydrogenic habitats should be taken into account.

Key words: hydrographic network, hydrogenic habitats, National forests, nature protection