



Forest Ecosystems and Climatic Changes –A Case Study on Albania Country[#]

Hajri Haska^{1*}, Andrea Seim^{2,3}, Vath Tabaku¹, Etleva Canaj⁴

¹Forest Science Faculty, Agricultural University, Tirana, Albania; ²Swiss Federal Research Institute, WSL, Zürcherstrasse 111, Birmensdorf, Switzerland; ³Regional Climate Group, Earth Sciences Department, Gothenburg Un., 405 30 Gothenburg, Sweden; ⁴Environmet & Forestry Agency, MoEFWA, Tirana, Albania

Accepted June 06, 2012

Abstract: Albania, with a total surface from 28 748 km², a small, but a very beautiful country, is located on the south eastern part of Europe, and concretely in Balkan Peninsula. As results of very good geographic positions and climatic conditions, as a Mediterranean country, in Albania growth a lot of kind of plants. So, about 3250 kind of vascular plants growth in our country, that represented about 165 family and 910 genders. Flora in Albania is very rich, here vegetates about 30 % of European's flora, and that is more important and a significant indicator, in Albania growth around 30 endemic species and about 160 subs endemic species. But, more important are natural habitats and ecosystems, where can underline some of them: habitats and ecosystem with shrub (very important are Mediterranean shrubs or maquis Mediterranean), conifers, broadleaves or mixed forests, lagoons and other wetland are, agricultural are, rocks area, a lot of pasture ecosystems and meadows. Other very important habitats and ecosystems are and lakes, rivers (very important are and delta of rivers) and marine ecosystems. Forest ecosystems are more interesting, 36 % of total surface of Albania are covered from the forests, 1,042.790 ha. Also 12.57 % against of total Albania surface are Protected Area, which is created according to IUCN criteria.

Key words: *Forest, Ecosystem, Albania, climatic changes, increase, habitats*

* Corresponding: E-mail: hajrihaska@gmail.com;

[#]This paper has been presented at ICE-2012 Tirana, Albania