Text C Other causes of Forest Death

It has turned out that forest death never actually affected more than 0.5 percent of the overall European forest area. It also turns out that the substantial local forest death in Bavaria, Poland and the Czech Republic was due not to acid rain but to local pollution. Localized pollution has been regulated locally, unlike acid rain which crosses national boundaries. SO_2 emissions have been reduced 30 percent in Germany and 50 percent in both Poland and the Czech Republic. Local SO_2 concentrations decreased 50-70 percent over just seven years from 1989.

The growth of European forest has not been reduced, as the theories about acid rain had predicted. "During the past few decades, forest growth has strongly increased over large parts of Europe", concludes a Dutch study. Since the 1950s trees have begun to grow faster and faster. It is due to the fact that part of the trees fertilization requirement is provided for by nitrogen pollution.

Large-scale reports are prepared now about the health of various species of trees in Europe. The proportion of trees with heavy foliage loss and the proportion of discolored trees is measured. This proportion grew dramatically from the first reports in 1983 and led to panic. However, this was due to a change in the method of calculation.

Today, the proportion of trees showing heavy foliage loss is over 25 percent. Many people claim that our forests are in a bad state. According to frequently advanced theory, the pollution does not directly cause damage to the trees, but it weakens the trees' resistance, making them more susceptible to insect attack, frost and drought. The effect of this pollution can be indirect and delayed. However, there is very little or no correlation between the polluted areas and the forest death.

The European Environment Agency concludes that "a causal connection cannot… be established between an input of acid deposition… and observed foliage reduction». The monitoring results show an increasing defoliation, but it may be due to the aging of the monitored tree stands.

German scientist has analyzed photographs of forest areas taken 30-60 years ago and found that the proportion of damaged trees was the same. Foliage loss is a non-specific expression that applies to numerous specific, familiar diseases.

VOCABULARY:

substantial	Значительный	Correlation	Взаимоотношение
nitrogen	Азот	Deposition	Осадок
Foliage	Листва	Defoliation	Опадение листвы
Understandably	Понятно	Aging=ageing	Старение
Drought	Засуха	Stand	Лесопосадка,

			лесонасаждение
Susceptible	Восприимчивый	To urge	Подстегивать, подгонять
To weaken	Ослаблять		

EXECISE 1

Найдите эквиваленты: контролируемый на местном уровне, локализованное загрязнение, не иметь ничего общего, значительно увеличиться, быть обеспеченным за счет, всеобъемлющий доклад, согласно одной часто выдвигаемый теории, истинность данной теории не так легко установить, часто выдвигаемые претензии, казаться поразительным.

EXECISE 2

Следующие названия абзацев текста расставьте в правильном порядке:

- Foliage loss is normal process.
- The trees continue to grow.
- The theory of acid rain damage.
- The panic reports.
- The natural death of forests.

EXECISE 3

Добавьте по одному предложению к каждому абзацу текста в соответствии с содержанием:

- The new methods show new results.
- Why do we consider these phenomena together?
- SO emissions have been reduced 34 percent in Bavaria.
- No more special fertilization is required.
- We carry out more detailed researches.
- This natural process is not taken into account.

EXECISE 4

Составьте предложения со следующими выражениями.

To increase up to …%	Увеличить до …%
Decrease of …%	Уменьшение в …%
By …%	На …%
The …% increase	…% (процентное увеличение)

A guarantee for …% of	Гарантия на …% от
To increase it to …%	Увеличить это до …%