Evaluation of the Antibacterial Effect and Oak Decay Phenomena under Factors and Effects of Drought Eutrophication and its Impact on Phenol - Flavonoids of the Tree and its Relation to the Environment and Global Warming

*1.Alireza Kiyoumarsian [1]

*1.Bachelor of Science in Meteorological Technology Engineering at Department of Shiraz University of Atmospheric Science and Applied Synoptic

2. Amin Kiomarsiyan

2. M.Sc. in Petroleum Engineering at the department of chemistry, oil and gas Shiraz University

Abstract

The purpose of this article is to identify the factors causing oak deterioration, oak forest drought and sustainable forest management (effective control and pest control, seeding time for seed production, etc.), conservation, development and use of forest resources, oak drying relationship With seasonal climate change on a global scale. Oak is one of the most valuable biological and nutritional resources for humanity. The findings of this study indicate that the drying of this valuable tree has caused significant damage to oak forest habitats. The feedback from this phenomenon increases the water vapour, the premature melting time of snowfall, the temporal and spatial distribution, and the distribution of snowfall and solar radiation to the ground, reflecting infrared rays from the earth and the occurrence of global warming. In general, oak shrinkage is a complex situation that illegally hunts for various factors including fungi, pest infestation such as leaf moths, crushing soil animals and the disappearance of natural oak controllers such as squirrels from factors such as identifying pathogenic fungi, controlling pests to cut down trees, cutting and removing contaminated parts of the tree such as branches, providing the moisture needed by making crescent shapes to collect rainwater and removing weeds that Leading to Lorentus disease is suggested.

Findings in the study area indicated that most of the symptoms of tree decline and damage to the tree were between the classes with moderate canopy dryness (33-66%). From the trunk of the tree, early fall, vascular sap was a common symptom of unhealthy trees.

Keywords: Global warming, oak deterioration, Phenol and flavonoids, onshore eutrophication, phenology

Corresponding Author Email : Kiumarsian8@Gmail.com [1]