FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND THE SEVENTH SILVIC COUNTRYSIDE IN NATURAL RESERVE "DOMOGLED"

PLANURI DE PERSPECTIVĂ PRIVIND DEZVOLTAREA SPAŢIULUI RURAL ŞI A CELUI SILVIC ÎN REZERVAŢIA NATURALĂ DOMOGLED

A.SOLOMONESC [1], I. CHISĂLIŢĂ[2], MARIA M. MOATĂR[2], CAROLINA ŞTEFAN [2], S.STANCIU[3], C. BANU[2]

[1]Forestry Department Resita, Romania
[2]Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Timişoara, Faculty of Horticulture and Forestry, Timisoara, Romania;
mihaelamoatar@yahoo.com
[3]Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Timişoara, Agricultural Management Faculty, Timisoara, Romania

Abstract: *Due to existing flora Domogled wealth of great scientific value, in relation to biological and ecological geobotany, especially species from various geographical association, which generated local and specific plant associations, Mount Domogled was declared a natural monument, bottom of the first official forest reserves of Romania (Journal of Council of Ministers no. 1149/1932). Diversity of landscapes (steep limestone with black pine of Banat, canyons with fluctuating flow streams, vegetation, limestone peaks, vast forests of beech of great age, with goals alpine, mountain lakes, gorges and ravines, limestone, isolated hamlets in the mountains, meadows with clines), unique thermal cave in Romania, thermo springs, endemism and rarity of flora and fauna offer unique experiences for all nature lovers.*

Key words: *natural reserve, specific plants associations, fauna, flora*

INTRODUCTION

Founded in 1990, with its own administration since 2003, Domogled-Cerna Valley is located in southwestern Romania and covers the surface of the three counties, namely: Caraş-Severin, Mehedinţi and Gorj. Park Domogled-Cerna Valley is situated in Caraş-Severin east, occupying area 23.185 ha, the area west of County Mehedinţi occupying 8. 220 ha and the West County area of Florida with 29. 806 ha.



Figure no.1 Cerna Valley

MATERIAL AND METHOD

From geographically Park stretches over Cerna River basin, from source to confluence with River Belareca over massive Godeanu Mountains, Cerna Mountains and on the right side respectively Vâlcan Mountains and mountains on the left side Mehedinți. By its geographical position, Cerna basin is subject to atmospheric circulation predominantly west and southwest. Thus, except for the northern sector of the area, namely the high mountains and partly Godeanu Cerna Mountains, throughout the year, but especially in winter, there are invasions of moist air mass and warm Mediterranean and oceanic origin, which determine the values air temperature to greater than the rest of the country. In summer there is greater temperature instability, evidenced by the frequency showers accompanied by lightning.

Mediterranean cyclones transporting moist air that meeting the Cerna Mountains basin, giving rise to precipitation, a phenomenon common in the months from November to December, when heavy rainfall. In the cold is felt and action Siberian anticyclone, which sometimes causes snowfall and blizzards production in the basin Cerna, but lasting and mild.

That Cerna Valley is protected by high mountains, especially in the north, litho logical variety, increased fragmentation of the landscape, there are many steep, rocky walls in some places true, cause vegetation coverage on the surface of the park a number of topoclimates. Relief stepped from over 2000 m to 168 m in area Herculane causes a variety of annual average temperatures from 00 C in the height of mountains Godeanu to almost 110

C at the bottom of the basin. In Herculane, although we are in the middle mountain region, annual average temperature is 10.50 C as in the Romanian Plain, Plain and Central Dobrogea Crisana.

Variation in height of air temperature changes from one season to another, even from month to month, the biggest differences being the coldest months or warmer.



Figure no.1 Species of trees on steep limestone

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Isotherms altitude fluctuation was felt both in soil formation and vegetation in the natural setting, a characteristic fact is, a layer of beech forest location directly below the alpine vegetation. Characteristic of the area is that springs are times and that the transition from winter to spring is either suddenly or by alternating hot and cold air invasion. Extension process and its gradual advance to the top of the basin is manifested favorable supply of the river from melting snow gradually.

Rainfall varies according to altitude is more pronounced at heights of 1600-2000 m to over 2000 m, lower temperatures and less humid air releases small amounts of precipitation. Annual rainfall distribution shows two peaks and two annual minimum, through the ocean and especially the Mediterranean. “The valley” is that time of the peak of the summer to be

earlier in Herculane to Topleț and ova, and the Cerna Village earlier than in the lower basin.

A special feature of the Cerna River is flowing straight over long distances, and angles of confluence of about 90. It should be noted that the Cerna were built two dams, two lakes: Prisaca dam with a volume of about 14 million cubic meters and Cerna dam with a volume of 120 million cubic meters as part of hydropower Cerna triangle Motru-Tismana. Cerna has a mixed fuel that is 54% and 47% groundwater, surface water, during the course of ascertaining the sensitive shifts in some sectors between groundwater and surface. Mineral springs are caused by water infiltration, which penetrate fracture zones to 1200 m depth, which are heated and mineralized, then surfacing in banks Cerna. Mineral waters, especially in the resort area Herculane, usually have constant flow are thermal waters with temperatures of 40-60^{0}C, sulfur, sodium, calcium. They have led the organization since the Roman times Herculane resort internationally recognized today.

The general appearance of the landscape and the valleys are due to network configuration of a long evolution, conducted in conditions of very varied geological compositions.

CONCLUSIONS

Lush flora diversity in the region has attracted foreign botanists since the late eighteenth century.

Of the higher plants (1110 species) 66 species are endangered taxa, rare and endemic part, with the Cerna Valley Domogled-rare species unknown elsewhere in the country: Vicia truncatula (a Balkan nation meslin), Tragopogon balcanicus (Balkan salsify), Cerastium banaticum (cornuțul Banat), bithynicum Lamium (dead nettle originating in Bithynia).

Due to the great relief stationary limestone and found refuge in the region, especially on limestone, numerous endemic: Linum uninerve (in yellow Banat), Primula auric ssp.serratifolia (Banat primrose), Hypericum rochelii (Pojarnia of Rochelle) Dianthus giganteus (chair Robin) etc.. Both Domogled and middle and lower valley of Cerna remain ideal refuge for some of the most attractive and rare Balkan and Mediterranean species: Aristolochia pallida (apple wolf), Seseli rigidum (weed wind) 110 Mediterranean species -.

Ruscus aculeatus species found in national park area, appears in Annex 5 of Law 462/2001 plant and animal species of Community interest whose taking in the wild and exploitation measures management.De subject also selago Lycopodium species (Huperzio selago) , Lycopodium annotinum and Leucobryum glaucum are listed in Annex 5 of Law 462/2001, for which sampling and operational management measures are required. However Cladonia L.subgenus Cladina form meets the following taxa: Cladonia fimbriata, Cfvar.simplex, C.chlorophaea, C.ch.f.costata.

Analysis and geographical area of national park flora show that species with a Mediterranean number of 110 species (10%) are found alpine species 106 (9.6%), 45 species Carpathian (4%), 75 species Dacian (6.7%), 37 Balkan-Carpathian species (3.3%), 17 species Moesian (1.5%), 14 species Anatolia (1.0%), with elements Eurasian, European Central Bank and 509 species (about 45.9%).

In Domogled-Cerna Valley in the 30 associations described 9 are absolutely endemic as: As.Asplenio-Silenetum petraeae, Danthonio-Chrysopogonetum grylii, Telekio-Alnetum incanae. Besides the nine basic coenotaxon longer systematically met two senior alliance coenotaxon Micromerion Danthonio-Brachypodion pulegi and which enhances the scientific value in relation to biological and ecological geobotany region.

Meadows of alpine (1500-1800m) are the following species Juniperus sabina (Fir warts), Juniperus communis nana (juniper), Pinus montana (mountain pine) and Vaccinium myrtillus (bilberry). Also alpine meadows are made up of many grasses as Festuca rubra (red fescue), Festuca, etc.

Domogled - Cerna Valley is a single sample of European and Carpathian beech forests at altitudes up to the lowest alpine forest with gaps, then a true symphony of limestone rock and harmony between life as it conquers. With its privileged position at the crossing of crossroads geological, climatic and biogeography, this space is a complex ecosystem millennia existence of great originality and spectacular. Cerna Valley is unique in that the total falls in the mountain area and separates two rows of mountains, different in composition and landscape. At the same time is the valley's most diverse and representative of karst relief in Romania, which is unevenly distributed due to the unequal distribution of limestone.

Domogled Nature Reserve has a very wide variety of butterflies, over 1300 species of zoo-geographic-specific areas (alpine, Pontic, Balkan, Central European, Mediterranean).

After many naturalists who have studied vegetation Cerna Valley, it forms the variety and richness of flora one of the most gifted botanical regions of Romania, being dubbed the,, natural botanical garden. "

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