

Future plans for developing the forestry and countryside and in the Natural Reserve Domogled

Ștefan Carolina¹, Chisăliță I.¹, Moatăr Maria Mihaela¹, Stanciu S. M.², Foră C.G.¹, Banu C. ¹, Olaru Daniela¹

¹Faculty of Horticulture and Forestry Timișoara; ²Faculty of Agricultural Management Timișoara

*Corresponding author.Email:carolina_stefan@yahoo.com

Abstract National Parks by the very act of birth were organized in order to preserve nature for the benefit and entertainment of the public. Although human needs have been one of the arguments establishments of national parks, they have registered significant tourist destinations relatively recent category. Diversity of landscapes (steep limestone Banat black pine, canyons with strongly fluctuating flow streams, sub-Mediterranean vegetation limestone peaks, vast forests aged beech high alpine with juniper trees, mountain lakes, gorges and limestone cliffs, isolated hamlets in the mountains, subalpine meadows with ditches) unique thermal caves in Romania, thermo springs, endemic and rare flora and fauna offer unique experiences to all nature lovers.

Key words

Natural reserve, forestry, ecosystems, protected area

A national park is a sprawling space: that represents one or more ecosystems; little or no transformed by human exploitation and occupation, where plant and animal species are of particular interest in scientific, educational and recreational or existing natural landscapes of great aesthetic value; the highest competent authority of the country.

Prevent or eliminate if possible, the entire surface of any human exploitation or occupation and to make effective compliance with environmental entities, geomorphologic or aesthetic which justified its creation, whose visitation is permitted under special conditions with recreational, educational and cultural. Given the complex role of national parks and nature

reserves, there is a growing planetary scale, the protected areas and their number. Thus, the United Nations list that includes nature reserves, national parks and equivalent reserves and regional parks included approximately 2.600 areas, covering an area of about 4 million square kilometers, distributed in 124 countries. If we take into account only national parks situation is as follows.

In Romania, the first protected areas were established early in the century (1925 - 1935), the desire to protect many species of flora and fauna, rare or endangered. There is a high concentration of protected areas in mountain and hilly area, is much smaller in area plains and meadows.

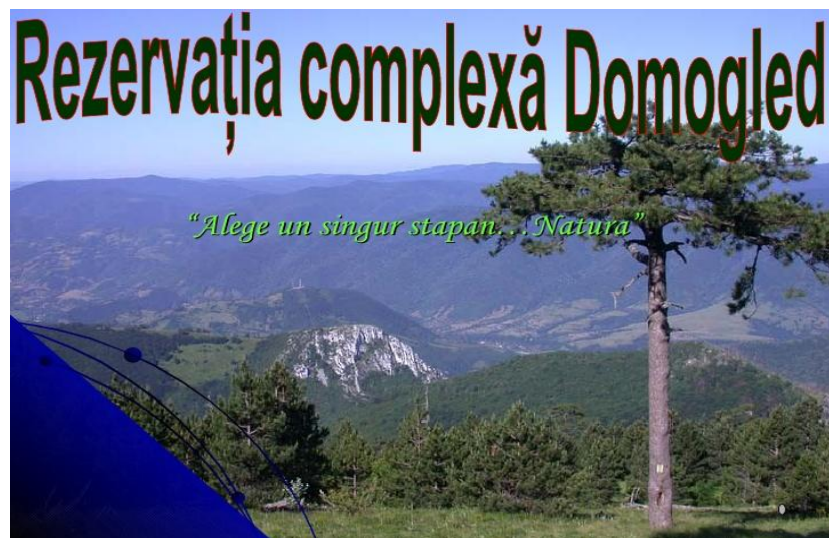


Fig. 1.Landscape in Natural Reserve Domogled

Meet interesting species among terrestrial invertebrates (scorpions, beetles), and among the water (in some species of insects live streams spread in the Balkans but in our rare or very rare), and among vertebrates (snakes, for example). But glory is the undisputed Domogled butterfly fauna, the mountain which is widely recognized as one of the richest areas of Europe and remarkable fauna of Lepidoptera. Realizes this and traveler who wander glades Domogled a beautiful summer day or spend the night there with a lantern lit. Amazing outpouring of "flying petals" could result in scientific mode, as follows: in reserve Domogled have been reported to date lepidopteron about 1500 species, approximately 45% of the total number of species known across the country, it is considered that total number but it should be around 2,000 species (ie 60-65% of our total butterfly fauna!). Biogeographic point of view, the center of gravity falls on elements "Euro-Siberian" characteristic of Central Europe, but this adds significant proportion of species Pontic eastern Mediterranean, Balkan, or characteristic Carpathians (including sub alpine species). It is this characteristic Domogled: meeting in a single point of very different biogeographic elements, and especially the fact that this mountain is the most north-western point where they entered the Balkan elements, Black Sea and Mediterranean on their way to Central Europe (in indeed, at about 5 km north Herculanee meet a real "ecological and biogeographical barrier" beyond which suddenly disappear at least 100 species of butterflies to not reappear anywhere north-west, here are some examples: *Leander Coenonympha*, *Kirin Roxelana*, *Erebora molosses*, *Notodonta Herculanee* Horb, *Lemon Balkans*, *xylene Merck*, *Hydraecia moesiaca*).

One of the important habitats both in terms of flora, fauna, landscape and habitat conservation is rocky. In these rocky habitats of endemic species grows Banat black pine trees forming analogous xerothermal forests of conifers in sub-Mediterranean regions of Moesia, the area occupied by the trees in the national park of 1953 ha (according to forest management).

Surface Domogled-Cerna Valley is 61. 211 ha of which 75.31% is forest. Of all the species that are found here *Fagus sylvatica* (beech) is predominant, the remaining species are represented by *Picea abies* (spruce), *Pinus* (pine), *Ulmus montana* (elm), *Acer pseudoplatanus* (sycamore), *Fraxinus excelsior* (ash) *Carpinus betulus* (hornbeam), *Populus tremula* (aspen), *Corylus avellana* (hazel), *Sorbus aucuparia* (rowan), *Euonymus europaeus* (chain slack).

Forest limit is 1800 m altitude, where the first meeting down clumps of spruce, fir and beech (with predominance first) - beech and spruce reach almost equivalent co-dominant relationship - then enter beech forests, succeeded in the Cerna lower basin of oak forests.

The greatest expansion has however sublevel beech forests, which are composed of *Fagus sylvatica*, *F. s. var. Moesiaca*, *Fagus orientalis*, *Ulmus montana*, *Acer pseudoplatanus* and because of weather with Mediterranean colors composition beech forest (southern slopes) are found *Quercus petraea*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*.

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At altitudes of about 1800-1700 m, grassy meadows dominated dwarf rhododendron meets *kotschy* (*smirdarul*)-which is a protected species - and at altitudes of 1500-1800 met *Vaccinium myrtillus* (bilberry). Under heights of 1800-1700 m is noted that the presence of juniper trees makes the transition to the forest floor. He is represented by *Pinus montana* (*Jepi*) in the north and northwest of the park and *nana Juniperus* (*juniper*) *Arjana* area, peak height *Mehedinti Mountains* and *Romanian Oslea*. Juniper trees are not massive but form compact bushes with small areas.

In the northern part *Godeanu* (*Yellow boilers*, *maple*) has a large extension juniper trees, while in the southern area of spreading *Jepilor* is much smaller, developing especially on the northern slopes sometimes rising to 2000 m altitude. Aquatic habitats in the national park are the Cerna River, *Motru* river, streams (tributaries of Cerna and *motive*), the reservoirs of the two rivers (*Iovanu*, *Prisaca* the Cerna Valley *Mare* and *Motru*) temporary ice accumulations *Godeanu Mountains*, puddles and ponds of the area Cerna Village. Due to decreased water flow diversion

sifting through hydro because there are consequences adversely affect the natural balance:

- Thermo springs in a not too distant future could dry up,

- Amend the aquatic fauna, especially fish from the entire ecosystem of the basin Cerna

- And worst negative - due to reduced flow on the Cerna an area of about 40 km - climate change and local air ionization. The population in these areas is not very large, the people with the average age 50 years. In these communities there were environmental changes, but not of a magnitude capable of determining significant degradation.

Basically, only the portion in which man permanently settled, there was a change in land use, increasing grassland, and including erection of dwellings, which then became houses. Residents of these areas grow vegetables, maize and fruit trees, raise cattle and to date have built water mills permanent households (and today stopped working watermill from Prisăcina).

Connections between these settlements are possible paths, using horses or mules carrying Samara and just from selected areas, where there are more households, and could widen the road can be used carts. The main traditional occupation of the peasants in these areas is raising sheep and cattle, reflected both in folk architecture, ethnography and folklore.

Material and Methods

Domogled Nature Reserve is one of the first nature reserves in the country with this status since 1932, covering an area of about 1194 ha is a complex. During her remarks southern species richness (Eastern Balkan-Ilyrian Balkan, Mediterranean), higher species number exceeded 1000. Of the 80 endemic floral species include: *Dianthus DOMOGLED*, *Thlaspi dacicum*, *Athamanta hungarica*, *Centaurea degeneana*. Of trees and shrubs are found in the floors of vegetation we note: *Fagus sylvatica* var. *Moesia*, *Corylus colurna*, wild lilac, yew, *Pinus nigra*. Domogled located near Herculane resort is considered one of the richest reserves of plant species in Europe. Elements are rich and varied fauna: *Scorpio Carpathian* (*Euroscorpio carpathicus*), horned viper, over 1300 species-specific butterfly zoo-geographical zones (Alpine, Black Sea, Balkan, Central European, and Mediterranean).

This Natural Reserve is a sanctuary of flora and fauna of great variety, rich in rare elements, endemic or meridian propagation (Balkan and so on). On tanks and inaccessible limestone cliffs on debris in sunny meadows and glades strong wind battered, deep cut in wet rock or water sources and ruts, it was exceptional flora that comprise the various associations, though many of the elements this we can reunite and continue Domogled mountains north Cerna

Valley, or even in other parts of the Banat Mountains, their focus is not so striking that nowhere here.

At the risk of being left out many outstanding features, here are some of the plants that are Domogled pride and you might recognize and layman: Sr. pine (*Pinus nigra* var. *Banatica*) other noteworthy trees are hornbeam (*Carpinus orientalis*) which is true stands, Turkish hazel (*Corylus colurna*) represented by a magnificent exemplare, yew (*Taxus baccata*), oriental beech (*Fagus orientalis*) - the latter two not even Domogled itself, but the peaks Suscu and Hurcu. Among shrubs, lilacs grow wild beautiful (*Syringa vulgaris*). A species of mountain ash (*Sorbus borbasii*) grows only here in Romania. Of the smallest plants, but mostly endemic characteristic and beautiful flowers: *Garofita* species (*Dianthus banaticus*, *D. kitaibelii*), a primrose (*Primula auricula*), a campanula (*Campanula crassipes*), a blue (*Centaurea triniaefolia*), a crocus (*Colchicum haynaldi*), two species of thorn (*Ruscus aculeatus* and *R. hypoglossum*), an iris (*Iris reichenbachii*).

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Results

Meet interesting species among terrestrial invertebrates (scorpions, beetles), and among the water (in some species of insects live streams spread in the Balkans but in our rare or very rare), and among vertebrates (snakes, for example). But glory is the undisputed Domogled butterfly fauna, the mountain which is widely recognized as one of the richest areas of Europe and remarkable fauna of Lepidoptera. Realizes this and traveler who wander glades Domogled a beautiful summer day or spend the night there with a lantern lit. Amazing outpouring of "flying petals" could result in scientific mode, as follows: in reserve Domogled have been reported to date lepidopteron about 1500 species, approximately 45% of the total number of species known across the country, it is considered that total number but it should be around 2,000 species (ie 60-65% of our total butterfly fauna!). Biogeographic point of view, the center of gravity falls on elements "Euro-Siberian" characteristic of Central Europe, but this adds significant proportion of species Pontic eastern Mediterranean, Balkan, or characteristic Carpathians (including sub alpine species). It is this characteristic Domogled: meeting in a single point of very different biogeographic elements, and especially the fact that this mountain is the most north-western point where they entered the Balkan elements, Black Sea and Mediterranean on their way to Central Europe (in indeed, at about 5 km north Herculanee meet a real "ecological and biogeographical barrier" beyond which suddenly disappear at least 100 species of butterflies to not reappear anywhere north-west, here are some examples: *Leander Coenonympha*, *Kirin Roxelana*, *Erebor molasses*, *Notodonta Herculanee Horb*, *Lemon Balkans*, *xylene Merck*, *Hydraecia moesiaca*).

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Particular aspects of folk architecture have great attraction for hikers who love everything mountains. Over where pastures and meadows, there are many shelters called roomed dwellings or mansions, inhabited only during mowing.

Another example of interest is Scărișoara community where there are only 3 families, very difficult because of the way the people of this area to mount and do not avoid tens of kilometers through improvised wooden ladder that they can climb.

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Acer pseudoplatanus and because of weather with Mediterranean colors composition beech forest (southern slopes) are found *Quercus petraea*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*.

Pinus nigra var. *Banat* (black pine of Banat) - natural area includes parts of Banat and Oltenia, namely: Mountains Cerna Almaj, Mehedinti (Domogled) in Clisura Danube in Vâlcan Mountains. Is an endemic of the Southern Carpathians and is found on rocky calcareous lower elevations until full mountain area (altitude 1500m Mehedinti Mountains). Environmental requirements are similar to other geographical races of black pine (thermophilic, calcicol, heliofil, saxicolous). Naturalistic irrelevant, but for value forest protection stations dried on rocks, etc degraded. Through its tabular crowns, loft is a beautiful ornamental tree, giving a picturesque landscape of the area with high tourism potential, as in the Domogled, which often occurs with Turkish hazel (*Corylus colurna*).

Herpetofauna is represented by the following species: horned viper, the snake saint. Class bird is present with the following species: Greater spotted eagle, lesser spotted eagle, raven, carrion crow, magpie, redhead swallow, swallows, swifts rock, sea swifts, rock partridge, tits, field sparrow, house sparrow, owl, shock, woodpecker, cuckoo, frogs class has the following representatives: reddish frog and others.

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Conclusions

Romania has varied but untapped ecotourism potential, it is necessary to exploit these resources sustainable, primarily through laws regulating tourism. Domogled-Cerna Valley area is an area polluted with ecotourism resources geomorphology, hydrology, flora and fauna, elements that concur to make a ecodestinations important in our country. Since 2000, the Domogled-Cerna Valley islets were composed only of theoretical recovery only ecotourism and individual initiatives have been taken more or less business environment. Ecotourism is the most viable alternative tourism and the unexplored. Under current conditions, where each trip is custom destinations are entirely new, and seeking undiscovered experiences, this type of tourism may be the answer to all our demands in this field.

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