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**MEDIUL NATURAL ȘI DILEMA DEZVOLTĂRII ECONOMICE ȘI
SOCIALE**

**THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE DILEMA OF THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

LUCIAN BADEA¹

Abstract: The process of man-made changes in the natural environment had begun when tools started being used to process nature's resources. Each step on the scale of civilization acquired new forms and intensities, eventually leading to the development of the antroposphere (an artificial sphere – the tehnosphere). The enlargement of the antroposphere is connected with production of material goods to the detriment of the four geographical (natural) spheres. The cost of each product is paid in part by Nature, too. Therefore, estimating the major costs paid by Nature and the ways and means to compensate for them in order to protect and conserve the environment has become an imperative necessity.

Cuvinte cheie: mediu antropizat, antroposferă, criza mediului, procese globale
Key words: natural environment, antroposphere, crisis of the environment,
global processes

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DIRECȚII DE CERCETARE ÎN GEOGRAFIA ROMÂNEASCĂ

METHODS USED IN REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY RESEARCH

ION MARIN², MARIAN MARIN³, VASILE POPA⁴

Abstract: Regional geography is an important component of general geography, and she claimed more and more geographical units study. It means that she has an integrator role, for geographic component analysis.

Using classic methods and also the new one (sequential analysis) try to underline the exceptional moments and facts characteristic for a influent and determinative region.

Regional geography use concepts like development regions, specialised regions, mono-functional region, trans-border region, expansionist region etc. Exist two principal elements dimension (extension) and the content. For actual dimensions the natural environment components looks likes an the second plan, more important being geoeconomics, geo-cultural and geo-strategic elements.

We can ask about the content: we should not change it or any way re-evaluates his dimension?

Key words: regional geography, region, trans-border region, sequential analysis, geo-cultural elements

Cuvinte cheie: geografie regionala, regiune, regiune transfrontaliera, analiza secventiala, elemente geo-culturale

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**STAREA ECOLOGICĂ ACTUALĂ A ECOSISTEMELOR
ACVATICE ALE DELTEI DUNĂRII ȘI A CELOR MARINE DIN
ZONA LITORALULUI ROMÂNESC AL MĂRII NEGRE**

**PRESENT ECOLOGICAL SITUATION OF THE AQUATIC
ECOSYSTEMS OF THE DANUBE DELTA, AND OF THE MARINE
ECOSYSTEMS FROM THE ROMANIAN SEASIDE OF THE
BLACK SEA**

GHEORGHE BREZEANU¹, VASILE PLENICEANU², OLIVIA CIOBANU³

Abstract: The present work deals with an extremely important actual subject, that is the present evolution of the aquatic ecosystems.

Structured on these chapters, the work points out that, on the whole, a better understanding of the dynamics of the abiotic and biotic functional structures of the Danube, the Danube Delta and, partially, the Black Sea, greatly depends on the relations between the three entities.

Based on the analysis of the ecological evolution of the aquatic ecosystems within the studied area, we came to the conclusion that, during the studied area, we came to conclusion that, during the last 30-35 years, as a consequence of an intense human-induced eutrophication, there have been profound modifications at the level of all trophic structures. Thus there has been registered an ecological disequilibrium through an obvious reduction of the bio-diversity at the same time with a whole-pervading opportunistic planktonic and benthonic population.

The main factor is the evolution of the eutrophication process in the Danube which discharges large quantities of pollutant substances with nitrogen and phosphorus into the Danube Delta and Black Sea.

The mass development of the phytoplanktonic algae and the frequency of the so-called "water-blossoming" led to fundamental modifications at all the trophic levels and consequently to the biologic disequilibrium.

On the whole, the results of the debates emphasise a real phenomenon and alarm us so that to intensify the environmental protection measures.

Key words: dynamics of the functional structures, eutrophication of the aquatic systems, taxonomic biodiversity, aquatic communities, reduction of areas.

Cuvinte cheie: dinamica structurilor funcționale, eutrofizarea sistemelor acvatice, biodiversitatea taxonomică, comunități acvatice, reducerea arealelor.

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**THE ROMANIAN CARPATHIAN TERRITORY – A NATURAL,
SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND GEOPOLITICAL UNIT**

**SPAȚIUL CARPATIC ROMÂNESC – O UNITATE NATURALĂ,
SOCIO-ECONOMICĂ ȘI GEOPOLITICĂ**

VIORICA TOMESCU⁵, SANDU BOENGIU⁶

*“ One of the most beautiful
and blessed countries among all the countries
spread by God on the Earth lies on most of the
territory of the Carpathians. It resembles a
grandiose and large palace, an architectural
masterpiece, where all the natural beauties of
the other European regions club together...”
(N. Bălcescu)*

Abstract: The Romanian Carpathian represent the central genetic background for other families of relief forms – hills, tablelands, plains – shaped into a regional system named geographers the Carpathian-Danubian-Pontic system, a complete and unitary geographical domain also called geosystem.

Its functions reflect the same complexity: demographic permanence and unifying centre of the Romanian people, economic complementarity, a geopolitical unit determined by the European function of the Carpathian crossroads defended by one people only.

Key words: the Carpathian-Danubian-Pontic system, socio-economic unit, geo-political function.

Cuvinte cheie: sistemul Carpato-Danubiano-Pontic, unitate socio-economică, funcție geopolitică

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CONSIDÉRATIONS SUR LA LIMITE DACIEN – ROMANIEN

CONSIDERAȚII ASUPRA LIMITEI DACIAN - ROMANIAN

En mémoire du prof. N. Macarovici

CONSTANTIN ENACHE⁷

Abstract: The magnetostratographic data in correlation with the paléontological area established as Cochiti event from Gilbert eve and then are suited to the bound between the Parscovian and Siensien as stratotype, respectively to the level with *Psilodon euprosinae*.

According with the lignite exploitation, in open air, from Lupoia (an occidental depression) the same researches proved that the Cochiti event is between the carbon layers number 7 & 8.

Under this level there is no cardiacees but a fresh water fauna with *Jaskoa sturdzae*, *Viviparus bifarcinatus bifarcinatus*, *Potomida slanicensis*, *P. psilodonta* and so on, of which stratotypes are considered as specific for Siensien, so we have thought that Siensien is not under the Roman layer but under the Dacic one and at the bound of the two layers the “sculptured” unioides have to be reminded because it is a new paleontologic fact and this bound can be easy to be indicated cartographically, and because the “sculptured” unioides are pointed out in all Dacics areas.

Key words: Pliocene, Dacics areas, Dacian-Romanian limit, Cochiti event, “sculptured” unioides.

Cuvinte cheie: Pliocene, Bazinul Dacic, limita Dacian-Romanian, evenimentul Cochiti, unioidizi „sculptați”

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**MORPHOSTRUCTURAL AND MORPHOCHRONOLOGICAL
CONSIDERATIONS CONCERNING THE BĂLĂCIȚA PIEDMONT
AND THE BLAHNIȚA – DESNĂȚUI PLAIN**

**CONSIDERAȚII MORFOSTRUCTURALE ȘI
MORFOCRONOLOGICE ASUPRA PIEMONTULUI BĂLĂCIȚEI
ȘI CÂMPIEI BLAHNIȚA – DESNĂȚUI**

SANDU BOENGIU⁸

Abstract: The two neighboring physical-geographical units, overlapped on the Moesia Platform and on the Getic Depression, arouse ones interest because of their paleographic evolution and later differentiation starting in the gliptogenetic cycle.

At the first sight, this paper actually analyses and explains a certainty, the morphostructural and morphochronological relations. A detailed analysis stresses a common quaternary genetic evolution and a moment of differentiation beginning at the occurrence of the course of the Danube. A synthetically structural and morphological analysis points out the role played by the Danube and by the neotectonics in the differentiation of the piedmont plain passively facilitated by the lithology.

Our paper contributes with concrete data and sustains these principles.

Key words: morpho-structural differentiation, paleogeographic conditions and litho-stratigraphic ensemble.

Cuvinte cheie: diferențieri morfostructurale, condiții paleogeografice și litostratigrafice de ansamblu.

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**LA CARACTÉRISATION ET LA DISTRIBUTION
GÉOGRAPHIQUE DES SOLS EXTRÊMEMENT ALTÉRÉS DANS
LA ZONE TROPICALE HUMIDE**

**CARACTERIZAREA ȘI DISTRIBUȚIA GEOGRAFICĂ A
SOLURILOR INTENS ALTERATE DIN ZONELE TROPICALE
UMEDE**

CONSTANTIN GRIGORAȘ⁹, ELENA NARCISA GRIGORAȘ

Abstrait: La zone tropicale permanentemente humide prezente des sols extrêmement altérés et très profonds. Les sols caractéristiques sont les Ferralsols et les Plinthosols. Ces sols sont répandus en Amérique du Sud, en Afrique, en Asie du Sud-Est, en Australie du Nord et en des îles de l'Océan Pacifique.

Par suit de l'altération très intense, dans ces sols les minéraux primaires altérables sont pratiquement absents, la capacité d'échange cationique est très réduite et les réserves de nutriments sont insignifiantes. Les terrains avec Ferralsols sont occupées par des bois tropicaux et celle avec Plinthosols ont en présent des bois rares et des savanes.

Key words: Ferralsols, Plinthosols

Cuvinte cheie: Feralsoluri, plintosoluri

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**CARACTERISTICILE RELIEFULUI GLACIAR ȘI PERIGLACIAR
DIN VALEA NUCȘOARA - MUNȚII RETEZAT**

**THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GLACIAL AND
PERIGLACIAL RELIEF ALONG THE NUCȘOARA VALLEY
– THE RETEZAT MOUNTAINS**

CURCAN GHEORGHE¹⁰, MARINESCU EMIL¹¹, MIHAELA CURCAN¹²

Abstract: The Nucșoara River, tributary to the Râul Mare springs from the Retezat Mountains and a great part of its hydrographic basin develops within the central northern sector of these mountains. The glacial and periglacial relief, individualized during the last morphogenetic stage, marks the landscape of this area. The indisputable proofs of the Quaternary glaciation within the Retezat Mountains (including the studied sector) are both the glacial sculptural and accumulative forms. The alpine characteristics of the relief are realized and completed by the forms and processes specific to the periglacial morphogenesis.

Key words: glaciation, moraine, detritus, glacier, Nucșoara

Cuvinte cheie: glaciațiune, morenă, grohotiș, ghețar, Nucșoara

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**LA GÉOGRAPHIE DES SOLS FORMÉS EN RÉGIONS AVEC DES
CLIMATS ARIDES ET SEMI-ARIDES**

**GEOGRAFIA SOLURILOR FORMATE ÎN REGIUNI CU
CLIMATE ARIDE ȘI SEMIARIDE**

CONSTANTIN GRIGORAȘ¹³, ELENA NARCISA GRIGORAȘ

Abstrait: Les Calcisols, Durisols, Gypsisols, Solontchaks et Solonetz sont les groupes principaux de sols. L'humidité réduite provoque une faible altération des roches, mais les produits des altérations sont peu affectés par les processus de lévigation. L'accumulation des sels solubles en excès dans le profil ou à la surface du sol a pour effet la formation des horizons caractéristiques, comme l'horizon calcique, gypsique, durique, natrique et salique.

Par suit des conditions climatiques et les propriétés physico-chimiques qui limitent la croissance des plantes, ces sols sont utilisés surtout pour un pacage extensive.

Key words: Calcisols, Durisols, Gypsisols, Solontchaks, Solonetz.

Cuvinte cheie: Calcisoluri, durisoluri, gipsisoluri, solonceacuri, solonețuri

¹³ Universitatea din Craiova, Str. Al. I. Cuza, Nr. 13, Catedra de Geografie

**RAPORTUL DINTRE STRUCTURĂ ȘI FORMELE DE RELIEF
ALE SUBCARPAȚILOR GETICI**

**THE LIMIT BETWEEN THE STRUCTURE AND THE RELIEF
FORMS OF THE SUBCARPATHIONS**

MIRELA ENCULESCU¹⁴, CAMELIA TEODORESCU¹⁵

Abstract: In Gaetic Subcarpathions situated between the Motru Valley and Dambovita represents a Subcarpathic unit well drawn and they are made up on a mio-pliocene structure characterized by the alternation of the anticlinals.

Analysing the tectonic accidents the areas wich are tectonically affected and the big forms of relief of the Gaetic Subcarpathions we can establish that, on the whole, the relief is in accordance with the main tectonic lines and with the compartiments that are tectonically affected.

The forms of relief may be classified according to the tectonical complications and their geological structure: the relief on a monoclinial structure and the relief formed on a creased and broken structure.

Cuvinte cheie: interfluvii, versanți, anticlinal, sinclinal, falie

Key words: inter-river, steep slopes, anticlinal, sinclinal, creased structure

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**MODELUL MORFOMETRIC AL DRENAJULUI ÎN BAZINUL
HIDROGRAFIC MRACONIA**

**THE MORPHOMETRIC MODEL OF THE DRAINAGE WITHIN
THE MRACONIA HYDROGRAPHIC BASIN**

CURCAN GHEORGHE¹⁶, CURCAN MIHAELA¹⁷

Abstract: The Mraconia river, tributary to the Danube within the Cazanele Mici sector (on the left side), springs from the eastern part of the Almaj Mountains, being classified as a river of the 5th order, according to the Horton-Strahler system of classification. Its hydrographic basin is much more developed within its upper and middle sectors, due to the numerous tributary streams. Thus, its hydrographic basin presents a ramified shape. The varied geological and geomorphological conditions induce deviations from the morphometric laws of the drainage. This situation is also demonstrated in the graphic representation through points which deviate from the right and draw attention upon the hydrographic basin of different orders which are not included in the law.

Cuvinte cheie: Mraconia, afluent, segment de râu, bazin hidrografic.

Key words: Mraconia, tributary stream, sector of the river, hydrographic basin.

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**HIDROLOGICAL STUDIES WATER SUPPLY IN THE
MEHEDIŢI COUNTY**

**CERCETĂRI HIDROGEOLOGICE PENTRU ALIMENTAREA CU
APĂ ÎN JUDEŢUL MEHEDIŢI**

SANDU BOENGIU¹⁸, ENACHE CONSTANTIN¹⁹, CORNEL GOLEA²⁰

Abstract: The Dâlma and the Cireşu villages situated on the plateau of the Mehedinţi tableland belong to the Rudina commune located on the Rudina Valley at the contact between the plateau and the Getic Depression. Izvoru Bârzii village situated on the Topolniţa Valley and its sleps in the Getic Depression is also part of the commune.

The scarcity of drinking water in the Dâlma and the Cireşu localities asked for a search of the ground water resources which could be used as a centralized supply for the 600 inhabitants of the commune.

Therefore, the analysis of these problems led to a detailed research of the geological structures in the region and to a separation of the water-bearing formations which could supply a richer and steady water discharge.

Key words: fault, spring, ground water, waterbearing formations

Cuvinte cheie: falie, izvor, ape freatice, orizont acvifer

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**PRINCIPALELE CONFLUENȚE ÎN SECTORUL ROMÂNESC AL
DEFILEULUI DUNĂRII**

**THE MAIN CONFLUENCES WITHIN THE ROMANIAN SECTOR
OF THE DANUBE DEFILEE**

CURCAN GHEORGHE²¹, ENE MARIAN²², MIHAELA CURCAN²³

Abstract : The Danube Defilee represents the riverbed which accumulates numerous streams and the rivers that drain the neighbouring areas. The junction points, confluences, suggest due to their characteristics, the images of certain complex processes which emphasize the combination of the characteristics of the hydrographic basins with the dynamics induced by the Danube. The important changes in the morphohydrodynamics of the basin Porțile de Fier I, on the whole, greatly influenced the confluence areas of Danube with its tributary streams. These changes are more intense near the Gura Văii dam; they are mainly represented by the appearance of certain gulfs and pseudo-deltaic deposits, due to the raising of the water level and implicitly, at the local level of erosion.

Cuvinte cheie : confluență, formațiuni pseudo-deltaice, terase, ostrov, grind.

Key words: confluence, pseudo-deltaic deposits, terraces, islets, sand bank.

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**INFLUENȚE ANTROPICE ASUPRA SCURGERII ȘI CALITĂȚII
APELOR ÎN BAZINUL JIUL DE EST**

**ANTHROPIC INFLUENCES ON FLOWING AND QUALITY OF
THE WATERS IN THE EASTERN JIU BASIN**

MARINESCU EMIL²⁴, SAVIN CONSTANTIN²⁵

Abstract: In the basin area are situated the towns of Petroșani and Petrila that represent a concentrated group of industries. Mining is the biggest water-consuming industry. The most important water are on the river: The Eastern Jiu, Jieț, Taia, Jupâneasa. The physico-chemical of the water depend on the nature of the rocks and with pollution level of the water.

Petrila Preparation affects with suspension of and debris the quality of water in Hunedoara, Gorj and Dolj counties. The value of the remanent waste to more than 98,6 mg/l and the organic substance, expressed in CCOMn, increases to 7,2 mg/l.

Cuvinte cheie: calitatea apei, resurse de apă, poluarea apei, Petrila, Jiu.

Key words: water quality, water research, water pollution, Petrila, Jiu.

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**THE NATURAL WILD LIFE RESERVATION "PEONY
GLADE" - PLENITA FOREST**

**REZERVAȚIA NATURALĂ
"POIANA BUJORULUI" - PĂDUREA PLENIȚA**

VASILE PLENICEANU²⁶, VIORICA TOMESCU²⁷

Abstract: In order to preserve some natural habitats, the biological diversity which characterizes Dolj County's bio-geographical profile and some environmentally outstanding natural formations, a vast program of establishing national wild life reservations and natural monuments, has been institutionalized by Decree no 26/1994 issued by Dolj County Council.

To this end the Environment Protection Agency together with the University of Craiova have stated Plenita Forest a National Reservation under the name of "Peony Glade".

Plenita Forest lies in the western extremity of our county, and it comprises mostly Hungarian Oak and Turkey Oak trees, having thus a special status in the southern part of the county. In this forest, apart from trees, there also grow many herbaceous species. Where there are large areas of glades, in the north-western zone, one can find Paeonia Peregrina in abundance covering more than 50 hectares. Intensively blooming from May till the end of June, it forms a wonderfully reddish carpet of more than 3.600.000 plants. Due to its beauty and to the vastness it covers this species of peony was proposed to be legally protected through a National Wild Life Reservation, according to the current laws.

Key words: natural reservation, species of legally protected plants, buffer zone, national network of reservations, the protection and preservation of biological diversity

Cuvinte cheie: rezervație naturală, specii de plante protejate, zonă tampon, rețea națională de rezervații, protecția și conservarea diversității biologice

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**MODIFICĂRI ANTROPOGENE ÎN COVORUL VEGETAL PE
TERITORIUL REPUBLICII MOLDOVA ÎN HOLOCEN**

**ANTROPOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE VEGETABLE FIELD
ON THE MOLDOVA REPUBLIC TERRITORY DURING THE
HOLOCENE EPOCH**

NINA VOLONTIR²⁸, COSTELA IORDACHE²⁹

Abstract: For the present state knowledge of the natural ecosystems, and for the forecast elaboration with the purpose of their maintaining, preserving and rationally use it is required the knowledge of their palaeological past.

The anthropological changes in the vegetable field have been emphasized by examining of two pollening indicators: the fossil pollen of the cereal plants, and the fossil pollen of three herbal plant groups according to their spread environment. Their analysis shows the man has changed the vegetable field since the Neolithic era, and as the time is passing his intervention is more powerful.

Key words: anthropological changes, vegetable field, Holocene epoch, Moldova Republic.

Cuvinte cheie: modificări antropologice, covor vegetal, holocen, Republica Moldova.

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**CARACTERIZAREA GEOGRAFICĂ A ARIILOR NATURALE
PROTEJATE ȘI MONUMENTELE NATURII DIN JUDEȚUL
MEHEDINȚI**

**GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERIZATION OF THE PROTECTED
NATURAL AREAS AND NATURAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE
MEHEDINTI COUNTY**

CORNEL GOLEA³⁰, VASILE PLENICEANU³¹

Abstract: The specific bio-diversity, as well as the rich paleontology and geomorphology in the area and the rarity of the landscape called for concrete measurements as to protect and preserve them by law. Thus, within the Mehedinți county, there have been identified several protected areas.

The specific conditions of climate, soil, and relief determined the presence in the area of a lot of species of plants, some of them being endemic species for the Romanian flora and fauna, internationally recognized.

Key words: natural reservation, ecological structures, endemic species, Mehedinți county

Cuvinte cheie: rezervație naturală, structuri ecologice, endemisme, Mehedinți

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**THE EVOLUTION OF SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE OLTENIAN
SECTOR OF THE DANUBE ALLUVIAL PLAIN**

**EVOLUȚIA AȘEZĂRILOR OMENEȘTI ÎN SECTORUL
OLTEAN AL LUNCII DUNĂRII**

VIORICA TOMESCU³²

Abstract: The Danube Alluvial Plain has always offered natural conditions favourable to human life and activities as well as to settlements.

Archaeological proofs certify the existence of settlements dating from primitive times, Daco-Roman period and Middle Age till today.

Due to various schemes (damming, draining, irritations) there appeared new constructions within the alluvial plain: pumping stations and special dwellings for workers, forest ranges, agricultural forms and temporary settlements such as sheep folds and cattle pens etc.

The present study aims at emphasising the continuity of human activities and settlements within the area in spite of different wars or certain unfavourable natural factors (flooding, strong winds, frost etc).

Key words: alluvial plain, specific natural conditions, evolution of settlements, islet villages.

Cuvinte cheie: luncă, condiții naturale speciale, evoluția așezărilor omenești, condiții actuale.

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**MUTAȚII ÎN STRUCTURA ETNICĂ A POPULAȚIEI DE PE
VALEA DUNĂRII (BAZIAȘ – EȘELNIȚA) ÎN SEC. AL XX-LEA**

**THE ETHNIC STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION ON THE
DANUBE VALLEY (BAZIAȘ – EȘELNIȚA) IN THE 20th CENTURY**

COSTELA IORDACHE³³

Abstract: The study shows that social and historical circumstances of the periods which generated a multiethnic environment in the Danube Defile (between Baziaș – Eșelnița) is due to the geographical position, that has favored the ideas and people movement and also cultural and civilization products.

The purpose of the study is the revelation of the ethnic structure evolution of population and the complex rapport's between the majority and the minorities and between the varied minorities and their influences on the environment. .

Key words: ethnic structure, majority, minority, Danube Defile

Cuvinte cheie: structură etnică, majoritate, minoritate, Defileul Dunării

³³ Universitatea din Craiova, Str. Al. I. Cuza, Nr. 13, Catedra de Geografie

JOHANNESBURG, AN GHETTOS` TOWN

JOHANNESBURG, ORAȘ AL GHETOURILOR

NINA VOLONTIR³⁴, COSTELA IORDACHE³⁵

Rezumat: Orașul sud-african Johannesburg este un produs al politicii de apartheid, care a dus la o separare spațială sistematică a zonelor rezidențiale pe baza criteriilor etnice. Segregația demografică și etnică, invazia și succesiunea pe baza deciziilor libere luate de indivizi, sunt observabile doar în partea orașului declarată „albă”. Odată cu schimbările politice din anul 1991, au apărut elemente care pot să schimbe această realitate: diferențierea și mobilitatea spațială a negrilor, piețe imobiliare liberalizate și deseori neutilizate în fostul “oraș al albilor” – Yeoville, speranțele crescânde ale populației de culoare în privința zonei de rezidență, condițiilor de locuit și securității. Cu toate acestea Johannesburg va continua să existe ca un oraș fragmentat, caracterizat prin insule rezidențiale cu omogenitate etnică și standarde de securitate variate în comparație cu „lumea exterioară”.

Cuvinte cheie: ghetou, segregație, Johannesburg

Key words: ghettos, segregation, Johannesburg

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³⁵ Universitatea din Craiova, str. Al. I. Cuza, Catedra de Geografie

**DEPLASĂRILE FORȚATE ALE
POPULAȚIEI ÎN LUME. CAUZE ȘI DIMENSIUNI**

**THE FORCED MOVEMENTS OF
THE POPULATION IN WORLD. CAUSES AND DIMENSIONS**

COSTELA IORDACHE³⁶

Abstract: The study presents the main causes which have determined the forced migrations of the world people after the World War II. The phenomenon's analysis of the human migration gives emphasis to *the new tendencies* still varied – the use of the explosible mass as mean to create ethnical and cultural homogeneous societies, the proliferation of the light weapons, and also *the classical causes* as the polarization and the poverty, the social and political instability, the community violence and the war economy.

In the last period, the forced movements of the population are more and more sensed as a threat to the economical, social and environmental stability, also to the ethnical balanced perturbation, and finally to the political security.

Key words: forced movements, population, causes and dimensions.

Cuvinte cheie: deplasări forțate, populație, cauze și dimensiuni.

³⁶ Universitatea din Craiova, str. Al. I. Cuza, Catedra de Geografie

ASPECTE PRIVIND TOPONIMIA DIN SUDUL
PODIȘULUI MEHEDIŢI

LEONTINA POPESCU³⁷, LEPĂDAT-MARIAN POPESCU³⁸,
MIHAELA MANOLEA³⁹, ADELINA BEREGATĂ⁴⁰

Abstract: The present paper refers to the toponymy in the south of Mehedinți Plateu; it also tries to remake the historical gapes –short historical periods which do not present data & proof –demonstrating the continuity of the romanian people on this territory. It is also taken into consideration a good structing of the toponims, a better organization in orderto clearly reveal the origin of the given word and it’s evolution in time. Not only in the case of oiconims, but also in the case of oronims or hydronims we can observe a great percentage of slav terminology and this clearly points out the influence of the slavonic peoples in the south of the Danube.

Presenting a certain resistance in time, these toponims presented under the form of geografical namesare not to be found at random; they have their history that ha sto be known in some situatins.

Key words: Mehedinți Plateu, toponims, oronims, hydronims, oiconims, Danube.

Cuvinte cheie: Podișul Mehedinți, toponime, oronime, hidronime, oiconime, Dunărea.

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³⁸ Colegiu Național “Domnul Tudor” – Dr. Tr. Severin

³⁹ Colegiu Național “Domnul Tudor” – Dr. Tr. Severin

⁴⁰ Colegiu Național “Domnul Tudor” – Dr. Tr. Severin

**EFFECTS OF THE HUMAN-INDUCED PRESSURE OVER THE
RELIEF OF THE BĂLĂCIȚA PIEDMONT**

**EFECTE ALE PRESIUNII ANTROPICE ASUPRA
RELIEFULUI PIEMONTULUI BĂLĂCIȚEI**

SANDU BOENGIU⁴¹, DRAGOȘ ȘTEFĂNESCU⁴²

Abstract: The Bălăcița Piedmont is a distinct relief sub-unit as part of the Getic Piedmont because it represents a lower step, with large interfluves and the east-west orientation of the hydrographic network. The Bălăcița Piedmont, or the Bălăcița High Field, as it was surnamed, constitutes a sub-unit of transition between the Coșuștei Hills in the north and the Oltenian Field in the south. It differs from the latter by the general configuration of the relief, the fragmentation degree and the hydrographic and pedoclimatic features.

In time, the evolution of this piedmont has been marked by a natural moderate erosion, but during the last hundred years, one can notice an acceleration of the relief evolution. This has been mainly induced by the man's action, an "erosion factor", as the French geographer Paul Vidal de la Blanche states.

Key words: deforestation, terracing, landslide, saucer, degradation of soil.

Cuvinte cheie: defrișere, terasarea, alunecare de teren, crovuri, degradarea solurilor.

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**CARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF ROMANIAN TRADING ABOUT
FOOD PRODUCTS AFTER 1990**

**TRĂSĂTURI SPECIFICE ALE COMERȚULUI ROMÂNIEI CU
PRODUS ALIMENTARE DUPĂ 1990**

CAMELIA TEODORESCU⁴³

Abstract: The economic situation of the European continent - from 1945 to 1985, when fundamental changes - began to a single conclusion: the common system, the collectivist one, represented a macroeconomic and macrosocial experiment, unprecedented in mankind history. Undoubtedly, it and moral decline of the peasantry and to the transformation of agriculture from a market economy subsystem to a sustenance one, at a national level.

From 1990, the main part of the Central and East European countries faced a new situation, the transition towards market economy. The rural area, its most important domain being agriculture, has if taking into account that 25% of the labour hand work in this domain compared to the 6% in the European Union.

A detailed analysis of the evolution of the value volume of the Romanian foreign trade with food products shows that the most obvious negative balance registered in 1990 and 1992. At present, a diminution of this tendencies registered, but compared to the previous situation, this takes place as a direct consequence of the diminution of the import values and res of the increase of the food products exports.

Cuvinte cheie: comerț, relații internaționale, faliment, import, export, produse alimentare.

Key words: commerce, international relations, bankrupts, imports, exports, food products.

⁴³ Universitatea din Craiova, str. Al. I. Cuza – Catedra de Geografie

ASPECTE ALE POTENȚIALULUI TURISTIC ÎN JUDEȚUL GORJ
ON ASPECTS OF THE TOURISM POTENTIAL IN GORJ
COUNTRY

MARINESCU EMIL⁴⁴, CURCAN GHEORGHE⁴⁵

Abstract: Within territory of Oltenia, Gorj county has a privileged place among others taking into account the tourism potential due to its various relief and its flourishing folkloric treasure (wooden dwellings, customs, the works and the house of Brâncuși).

Tourism investments have to increase the lodging spaces but meanwhile to take into account the negative impact that tourism industry may have, in general, on traditional dwellings and customs, that road construction may have on mountain areas that have been very little altered by man (reservations or very isolated zones).

Cuvinte cheie: potențial turistic, turism etnografic, turism montan, turism religios,
Gorj

Key words: tourism potential, folkloric tourism, montane tourism, religious
tourism, Gorj

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**POSSIBILITIES OF A LONG EXPLOITATION WITHIN
THE VÂLCEA SUBCARPATHIAN AREA**

**POȘIBILITĂȚI DE VALORIFICARE DURABILĂ ÎN ARIA
SUBCARPATICĂ VÂLCEANĂ**

CAMELIA TEODORESCU⁴⁶, MIRELA ENCULESCU⁴⁷

Abstract: we could also mention the development of the localities on both sides of the two valleys or on the slopes of the subcarpathian hills, as well as the water supply of alunu and berbești.

This process is more obvious when it comes for the resources with a special role in the economical development: coals, oil and rock gas. The exploitation of the resources must not have negative consequences on the environment condition or on other natural feed – backs.

Because of the economical development, the landscape suffered different change, instead of the former woods and glades, there appeared the unpleasant sight of the mining's with their creepers along which there are big amounts of coal – dust. We could also mention the private roads towards the mining areas and the refuse stockpiles extending on a large area, formerly a cultivated land.

As a general conclusion, we could state that, the territory management becomes more difficult because of the field degradation.

Key words: coals, resources with, field degradation, management economic, economical development.

Cuvinte cheie: cărbuni, resurse naturale, teritoriu degradat, management economic, utilizare economică.

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⁴⁷ Grup Școlar „Traian Demetrescu”, Craiova

**IMPACTUL CENTRALEI TERMoeLECTRICE DROBETA
TURNU-SEVERIN ASUPRA ATMOSFEREI DIN DEPRESIUNEA
SEVERINULUI**

**THE IMPACT OF THE DROBETA TURNU-SEVERIN THERMO-
ELECTRIC POWER STATION ON THE ATMOSPHERE IN THE
DEPRESSION OF SEVERIN**

CORNEL GOLEA⁴⁸, VIORICA TOMESCU⁴⁹, MARIA ENESCU⁵⁰

Abstract: The production of thermic and electric power is an activity of great importance for the economic development of a community in general, and particularly for a country in a continuous economic transition process, such as our country after 1989.

At the moment, the Drobeta thermo-electric power station, as well as all the other power stations in Romania, are not prepared for an ecological functioning. Thus, in the nearest future, there is an absolute call for specific technologies as to reduce the impact on the environment to its legal limits. The main problem remains the quality of the air, soil, and water in the neighborhood of such power stations.

Key words: ecological impact, natural ecosystems, noxae, Drobeta Turnu-Severin

Cuvinte cheie: impact ecologic, ecosisteme naturale, noxe, Drobeta Turnu-Severin

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⁴⁹ Universitatea din Craiova, str. Al. I. Cuza, nr. 13, Catedra de Geografie

⁵⁰ Colegiul National "Traian" D.Tr.Severin, str.

**STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN ROMANIAN
AGRICULTURE AFTER 1990**

**TRANSFORMĂRI STRUCTURALE ÎN AGRICULTURA
ROMÂNEASCĂ DUPĂ 1990**

CAMELIA TEODORESCU⁵¹

Abstract: “Agriculture reform”, in the main sense of the term, is understood a change of intern structure, the type of organisation and existence, type of functioning of component elements of any objects of the system.

The redistribution of the land property (in our case, from common, collective property to individual property) equate with the disintegration, of the big property and appearance of new structures of property, as well as the necessary conditions of the strengthening of the market economy and democratisation of the country.

The dimensions of family owned agriculture exploitations are different, from small to middle size units, until big dimensions agriculture units.

The characteristic of the last years is a relative fluidity of the associative forms from the number point of view and exploited land surfaces.

Actually, along this period, the transaction and land leasing were restricted, so that the important reforming measures considered at the benning of 1998, were the amendment of the Law of leasing, promotion of the law concerning the juridical circulation of the land, but also amendment of the Law of land, respective the recognition and reconstruction of the property right.

Key words: agriculture reform, privatization, individual property, collective property, agriculture exploitations, land resources.

Cuvinte cheie: reformă agrară, privatizare, proprietate individuală, proprietate comună, arendarea agricolă, fond funciar.

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**CARACTERISTICI BIOPEDOGEOGRAFICE
ÎN BAZINUL JIUL DE EST**

**BIO-PEDO-GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE EASTERN JIU BASIN**

MARINESCU EMIL⁵², PLENICEANU VASILE⁵³

Abstract: The soil of the Eastern Jiu Basin has a local character determined altitude and bioclimatic conditions. In this basin one may differentiate several levels of vegetation that vertically on a level difference of about 1850 m. Beginning with the alpin level the till level of the forest. The forestry surface represents 59% from the basin surface.

Key words: biogeography, pedogeography, foresty area, Parâng, Jiu

Cuvinte cheie: biogeografie, pedogeografie, fond forestier, Parâng, Jiu

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⁵³ Universitatea din Craiova, str. Al. I. Cuza, nr. 13, Catedra de Geografie

**THE PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES
AND THE GEOGRAPHICAL ENVIRONMENT ELEMENTS
IN DOLJ COUNTY**

**PROTECȚIA RESURSELOR NATURALE ȘI CALITATEA
COMPONENTELOR MEDIULUI GEOGRAFIC ÎN JUDEȚUL DOLJ**

VASILE PLENICEANU⁵⁴

Abstract: The paper aims to develop on the issue of natural resources, a recurrent topic in local, national and international sessions.

The demographic, agricultural and industrial "explosion" had serious effects on the environment components in Dolj County, with implications in the wild exploitation of its natural resources.

Therefore a work which should present a systematic and unitary analysis of the current situation of the environment factors quality, and to suggest institutions in question steps and strategies of opposing and prevention of natural resources degradation is but welcome. This work contains data, observations and measurements, statistic processing, graphs and pictures. It highlights the impact of the social and economic activities on the environment quality during the period of transition to the free market.

Key words: natural resources, polluting sources, concentrations of polluting substances, discharged substances, quality indicators, strategies of ecological reconstruction;

Cuvinte cheie: resurse naturale, surse de poluare, concentrații de poluanți, substanțe emise, indicatori de calitate, strategii de reconstrucție ecologică.

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**IMPACTUL INDUSTRIEI EXTRACTIVE
ASUPRA MEDIULUI DIN JUDEȚUL CARAȘ-SEVERIN**

**THE IMPACT OF THE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY TO THE
ENVIRONMENT OF CARAȘ-SEVERIN COUNTY**

COSTELA IORDACHE⁵⁵

Abstract: This study deals with the environmental problems provoked by the extractive industry within Caraș-Severin county. The extractive and metal-working industries practiced for more than 225 years generated a human induced landscape represented by: *pits, wastes, ash and slag dumps and mud-setting ponds*. We can have a productive and esthetic environment if we apply certain programs and strategies for the territory development.

Key words: anthropical relief, quarry, steril heaps, hillock, barren, decantation, ponds, Caraș-Severin County

Cuvinte cheie: relief antropic, cariere, halde de steril, halde de zgură, iazuri de decantare, jud. Caraș-Severin

⁵⁵ Universitatea din Craiova, str. Al. I. Cuza, nr. 13, Catedra de Geografie

**CARACTERIZARE GENERALA A SURSELOR INDUSTRIALE
POTENTIAL-POLUANTE IN JUDETUL MEHEDINTI**

**SHORT CHARACTERIZATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL
SOURCES – POSSIBLE POLLUTANTS IN MEHEDINTI COUNTY**

CORNEL GOLEA⁵⁶, VIORICA TOMESCU⁵⁷

Abstract: The present work intends to exemplify the main industrial factors (agents) and the most representative aspects potentially polluting this county, noxious gases which are aggressing the environment factors in Mehedinți county.

The most representative potentially polluting sources are brought into light such as: ROMAG S.A., C.E.T. HALÂNGA, CELROM S.A., CILDRO S.A., the Mining Enterprise Mehedinți etc.

There are characterized the main air pollutants, such as Sulphurate Hydrogen, Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Oxids etc., pointing out the sources where they came from, as well the specific polluting elements which act upon the soil and the water.

The quality of the environment factors is systematically monitored through experts' reports, taking into consideration specific procedures carried out as part of the supervising recipes, devices (air, water, soil, precipitation).

Generally speaking, all the human activities are accompanied by the alteration of the surrounding environment.

This activity is differentiated according to dimension and frequency, that is the interaction amplitude of the surrounding environment sources.

Key words: environment factors, polluting sources, polluting factors.

Cuvinte cheie: factori de mediu, surse de poluare, factori de poluare

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⁵⁷ Universitatea din Craiova, str. Al. I. Cuza, nr.13, Catedra de Geografie

DEBATES ON THE PLANOSOLS IN THE WORLD AND ROMANIA

APRECIERI PRIVIND PLANOSOLURILE DIN LUME ȘI DIN ROMÂNIA

CONSTANTIN GRIGORAȘ⁵⁸, SANDU BOENGIU⁵⁹

Abstract: The planosols are formed in temperate or subtropical climates where there are distinct alternating wet and dry periods. During the wet period of the year, the soil is strongly moistened and an excess of humidity appears in the superior parts. During the dry period, when the potential evapo-transpiration is very high, within the soil there is a strong deficit of humidity, especially in its superior part. The meteorological station in Pitești has been taken as an example.

The monthly distribution of the rainfalls and evapo-transpiration, the latter very accentuated from June to September, emphasizes the alternative appearance of wet and dry seasons, with important consequences on the structure and texture of this kind of soils. This aspect will be further detailed in the text below.

Key words: pedogenetic processes, planosol, evapotranspiration, Romania

Cuvinte cheie: planosol, procese pedogenetice, evapotranspirație, Romania

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⁵⁹ Universitatea din Craiova, str. Al. I. Cuza, nr. 13, Catedra de Geografie

**CONCRETE PROBLEMS REGARDING THE ECOLOGICAL
RECONSTRUCTION WITHIN MINING AREAS.
THE MOTRU COAL FIELD**

**PROBLEME ACTUALE PRIVIND
RECONSTRUCȚIA ECOLOGICĂ ÎN ZONELE MINIERE.
BAZINUL CARBONIFER MOTRU. STUDIU DE CAZ**

V. PLENICEANU⁶⁰

Abstract: The present study develops a study of topical interest, namely the ecological reconstruction of mining areas, especially of those specialized in lignite exploitation and production, such as the Motru coal field.

On the basis of precise determinations and field analyses, there are underlined all the relief elements, before and after the beginning of lignite exploitation.

Thus, through the ecological reconstruction of the area we want to take into account all the measures, which lead to rehabilitation of all categories of fields damaged by coal exploitation.

At the same time, we suggest that the environment protection programs and projects should be also realized through a reduction of mining areas at their natural productive and natural parameters.

Key-words: ecological reconstruction, environmental degradation, durable development, ecological landscapes, functional rehabilitation.

Cuvinte cheie: reconstrucție ecologică, deteriorarea componentelor mediului, dezvoltare durabilă, peisaje ecologice, reabilitare funcțională.

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SCHOOL EXCURSION – A MODEL OF DIDACTIC PLANNING

EXCURSIA ȘCOLARĂ – UN MODEL DE PROECTARE DIDACTICĂ

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Abstract: The school excursion is a didactic activity during the students' spare time. Its instructive-educational goal is to contribute to the consolidation of the knowledge taught during classes, to develop the skills of understanding and discovering the relations between the environment components, to broaden the geographical horizon and to link up theory with practice.

The excursion must be well organised, following a three-staged plan. The first stage is the organisation stage, when there are established the goal and the pedagogical objectives that imply a good knowledge of the real elements in the area, the selection of the itinerary, the bibliographical documentation, the choice of the means of communication and the cost calculation. The second stage is the development stage, following the planned goals and objectives, and then the evaluation stage, at the return in the school, that can be realised in many ways.

Key words: school excursion, pedagogical goals, touristic itinerary, excursion stages.

Cuvinte cheie: excursie școlară, obiective pedagogice, itinerariu turistic. etapele excursiei.

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**GEOGRAPHY OF EDUCATION
INTERDISCIPLINARY AND COMPARATIVE APPROACH**

**GEOGRAFIA EDUCAȚIEI
INTERDISCIPLINARITATE ȘI COMPARATIVISM**

VIOREL IONEL⁶⁴

Abstract: The geography of education, initiated by M. Debesse, is an interdisciplinary and comparative trend. The interdisciplinarity is made conspicuous by the conceptual convergences between Geography and Pedagogy. In the past, the educational experiences could be compared due to the pedagogical tourism. Now, comparison is achieved through statistical studies and through the mapping of the pedagogical facts: the map of educational centers, the state education / private education ratio.

Cuvinte cheie: geografia educației, interdisciplinaritate, comparativism, convergențe conceptuale, turism pedagogic, cartografierea faptelor pedagogice.

Key words: geography of education, interdisciplinary and comparative approach, conceptual convergences, pedagogical tourism, mapping of the pedagogical facts.

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