Researches Regarding the Vegetation of Surdesti Village, Maramures Country

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**SUMMARY**

This study aims to investigate and identify plant species on the village common grazing Surdesti, located at 760 m altitude in the foothills south west of Gutai Mountains in northwestern Romania. Green growth of plants and animals is the main activity of the inhabitants of this area and food production is made using environmentally friendly technologies and natural life cycle of the ecosystem. It is important to know the qualitative composition of grassland vegetation as the main source of feed for cattle, sheep, goats.

Were made 12 phytosociological relevés, varying between 5 and 40° and outlining the associations has been made using methods Braun-Blanquet classic School (Manzu, C., 2005). From this area is floristically homogenous presents the composition and the *Festuco rubrae-Agrostietum capillaris* Horv. 1951 phytocoenosis have the largest extension association; the association of relatively high biodiversity (47 species). This association is characteristic for the lower and middle floor in the Romanian Carpathians Mountain (Costica et all. 2010). According to Bărbos (2006) *Festuco rubrae-Agrostietum capillaris* Horv. (1951) 1952 covers large areas in the montane zone of Maramures county with various exposures and large variation limits of the altitude (580-1268 m) and can be grazed in early summer, show some forage value. The phytocoenoses of this association are used of the meadows and pastures in early spring and autumn, so pastoral value calculated is 2.63 units, with a touch of evaluation of 60 points. The spectrum bioforms dominated by hemicyryptophytes. Phytocoenoses structure to suit the species to humidity factor reveals mesophytes species dominance (33.33%), xero-mesophytes (18.51%). The economic value of phytocoenosis this association is average due to overgrazing. However, there are few species for food or medicinal value.

The main problems of agriculture in the mountain region is linked to acidification and compaction of soil which may result in changes to the vegetation structure. The goal is to raise fertility status of soils occupied by pastures, to improve and increase production floristic composition of grassland.

**REFERENCES**