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THE REHABILITATION OF THE DANUBE FLOODPLAIN ON RASTU-CORABIA SECTOR

Vasile PLENICEANU², Viorica TOMESCU, Cornel GOLEA, Ioan MARINESCU,
Costela IORDACHE, Gheorghe CURCAN, Alina VLADUȚ, Liliana POPESCU, Sandu
BOENGIU, Emil MARINESCU, Oana IONUS, Mihaela LICURICI

Abstract: The paper deals with the elements that determined the evolution of the hydrological phenomenon, closely related with the catastrophic flood that occurred in the Danube floodplain within May, April of 2006. The growing flows due to the melting of the snow and continuous raining form the spring of that year, reached values similar to those recorded 100 years ago. The paper presents the hydrological risk evolution within the Rastu - Corabia sector, the effects of the flooding, the risk management and the measures to be taken after the flooding. We can conclude that the amplitude of flooding was determined by the lack of good management of hydrological settlements and dykes. The human-scale effects were highly influenced by the lack of a coherent strategy both of community and local authorities to the crisis. Finally we drew a set of solutions in order to meet the economic and ecological reintegration of Danube flood plain in the *Green Corridor of the Danube*.

Key words: flood, hydrological risk, risk management, Danube floodplain, Oltenia, Romania

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**IMPACTS OF VEGETATION ON THE MICROCLIMATE: MODELING
STANDARDIZED BUILDING STRUCTURES WITH DIFFERENT GREENING
LEVELS**

Kai JESIONEK, Michael BRUSE

Abstract: Different building structures in urban areas show different microclimatic behaviour, specially when they are greened. In order to learn more about the impacts of different levels of green, a classification scheme for typical European urban building types have been developed and analysed systematically with the microscale climate model ENVI-met. A number of simulations have been conducted varying the level of greening as well as some of the typical building parameters, such as canyon geometries or different sealing rates. The simulation results were analysed primarily in view of thermal advantages and disadvantages of increased green and of the effects on pollution dispersion and accumulation. It is shown, that especially in densely build up block structures, greening with trees leads to higher pollution concentration, while in more open structures the thermal advantages of greening, due to shadow effects, can be fully used for the improvements of the microclimate.

Key words: urban climate, building structures, modeling, greening

**INTEGRATED ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSCARPATHIAN COULOIRS FOR
DRAWING UP CERTAIN SCENARIOS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Mihai IELENICZ, Mioara CLIUS

Abstract: The analysis of the mountainous area located between the Danube and the Trotuș Valley aimed at rendering some scenarios of sustainable development able to support the programmes of regional planning. According to the systemic analysis of the transcarpathian couloir there have been identified the types of man-induced impact upon the environment, as well as the natural and man-induced risks for the sustainable development of human activities. The drawing the types of natural and man-induced risks, and the species that require individual or habitat protection. The drawing and processing of the data together with the field observations contributed to the evaluation of the structural and functional modifications of the natural landscapes. There has been detected a series of characteristics for each couloir beside other general issues within those areas, which led to the setting up of certain goals for the local and regional sustainable development.

Key words: transcarpathian couloir, man-induced impact, risks, sustainable development, the Carpathians, Romania

**THE LANDSCAPE AND THE BUOYANCY OF OUR MENTAL
REPRESENTATIONS INTO SPACES
“FLUCTUAT NEC MERGITUR” ?**

Jean-Pierre LANCKMAN

Abstract: A Chinese proverb says that the landscape is ahead and behind our eyes. The landscape does not have a physical reality in itself, but comes from the close relationship settled between a space and its observant. This mental representation of spaces will take the form of the observant cognitive topography through emotional, sensitive and cultural filters. It is particularly meaningful that the first appearance of the word “landscape”, in occident, comes from a pictorial movement during the 16th century. People were first introduced to landscapes in paintings and then saw landscapes in real life. Thus, the landscape experience is a homogeneous composition of sensations creating a coherent aesthetical (from the Greek *aisthēsis*, « sensation ») world. As shown by Petrarque climbing the Ventoux Mountain in 1336, the landscape sight is a distanced look, reconciliation for Petrarque with the “order of the world”. The nature and the composition of landscape representations hold the signs of the relation types that humans maintain with the “cosmos” (from the Greek *kósmos*, « organize world ») over one place. The contemporary awareness about landscapes goes with the 20th century environmental overthrow. If landscape appreciation holds an aesthetical control on the surrounding, environmental assessment will be the ethical control. As the world is closing down there are no more elsewhere directly reachable as much with our body than with our mind. The holistic principle invites us to find the appropriate way to live and to interact according the identity of each place on earth.

Key-words: Landscape, mental representation, aesthetic, ethic, identity, citizenship, social well-being, environmental integrity

CURRENT TRENDS OF LAND USE IN THE GEOGRAPHIC SPACE OF CRAIOVA MUNICIPALITY

Ioan MARINESCU, John WOOLNER, Gheorghe CLOTA

Abstract: This paper focuses on the analysis at urban subsystems level (districts), the current trends of land utilization in geographic space of Craiova municipality.

The municipal area of Craiova covers only 67,65 km², but the study area is about 17,5 km². because of the objectives.

There are also described the implications induced by urban sprawl upon the moulding of urban landscape and the land use changes. The methodology used for this study is based on extensive field analysis and surveys that were assessed by the use of satellite imagery. The research aims at current trends and reflects the possibility that land transformation in some ways constitutes land degradation. The study of land transformation requires a comprehensive understanding and monitoring of all factors that cause it.

Key words: urban expansion, land utilization, capitalization, deforestation, soil and vegetation removing, urban landscape

SPAS IN VÂLCEA COUNTY - HISTORICAL RECORD, CHARACTERISTICS

Ana-Maria ROANGHES-MUREANU ¹

Abstract: The variety of natural resources from Vâlcea County have permitted the appearing of the spas, known in Romania, but also at the international level. A lot of affections can be treated there using methods like: plants baths, aerosols, medical inhalation, packing with paraffin, etc.

Key words: Romania, Vâlcea County, legislation, tourism, spa, mineral-waters

**ASPECTS OF THE RELIEF DYNAMICS IN THE SUBCARPATHIAN SECTOR
OF THE GILORT BASIN**

Emil MARINESCU

Abstract: In the Gorj Subcarpathians, namely within the Gilort basin, along the Călnic river valley, there is the largest compact area affected by landslides and processes generated by temporal waters. The clearing of an area of about 100 ha together with the lithological factors (alternation of clays and slightly cemented sands) generated a great diversity of slope processes.

Key words: morphodynamics, slope processes, landslides, gullies, Subcarpathians

ON THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN THE TOWN OF MOTRU

Mihaela Daniela HUREZEANU

Abstract: The economic reorganization has been studied especially after 1989, in the conditions of the transition from a centralized type of economy to a market economy, this process affecting the entire Romanian economy. Starting with 1990, this process was almost "violent", the small mono-industrial towns facing social problems such as the lack of employment, the absence of redeployment or even the poverty.

The mining towns faced special problems after certain mining works had been reorganized or had started the bankruptcy procedure and others had been closed. Even if this process took place gradually, following a preestablished program of dismissals in stages, the employees within the mining system receiving indemnifications, it had negative consequences and led to imbalances on the labor market. This is also the case of the town of Motru, the population of which was mostly engaged in the mining sector. Following this reorganization process, the town faced unemployment rates above 10 per cent, the possibility of future economic development being limited by the insufficient resources, as well as by the low interest shown by the foreign investors in this area.

The mono-industrialization led to an industry that was exclusively dependent on mining and on the connected activities. At present, in the framework of the massive dismissals in this field of work, the town is facing major problems. The inhabitants still live in the conditions of a rationalized regime, while the technical issues of the town, concerning the hot and cold water supply as well as the gas supply, have no solution yet.

Key-words: reorganization, mining industry, functional zone, economy, Motru.

**RESTRICTIVE CONDITIONS AND FAVORABILITY IN POPULATING THE
TERRITORY OF BĂILEȘTI PLANE. THE AIR TEMPERATURE**

Anca CEAUȘESCU

Abstract: Besides the geographical position, the sheltered climate, with warm summers and mild winters has been one of the important factors that fostered the humanization of the assessed territory. In the thermal regime and atmospheric dynamic, southern influences and Mediterranean. The influence of eastern masses of warm and dry air, strongly continentalized is less felt. According to statistic data, the annual average temperature has values exceeding 11 Celsius degrees (11,5 C degrees), the average temperatures of the coldest month (January) oscillates between – 2 Celsius, and in July shows (considered the hottest month of the year) the average recorded temperatures exceed 23 Celsius degrees.

Key words: the temperat-continental climate, the air temperature, thermal amplitudes

**ASPECTS OF THE PERIGLACIAL RELIEF WITHIN THE UPPER DRAINAGE
BASIN OF THE GILORT**

Emil MARINESCU

Abstract: On the southern slope of Parâng Massif, within the upper drainage of the Gilort, at the subalpine and alpine level, it develops a periglacial morphoclimatic regime, which generates a wide range of superficial and deep periglacial elements according to the types of rocks and their structure, to the slope and exposure, to vegetation covering degree and to its type. The most frequent and diverse processes can be noticed within Mohoru glacial cirque and valley, while the deep periglacial elements were noticed in the area of Rânca tourist spa.

Key words: morphoclimatic regime, periglacial, cryonival processes, cryogenic stone eluvium, Parâng.

GYPSUM KARST IN UK AND RELATED GEOHAZARDS

Ștefan NEGREANU³

Abstract: Gypsum deposits represent one of the four soluble (karstic) rocks, next to chalk, limestone and salt in Great Britain. Although area covered by this type of rock is smaller comparative with chalk and limestone, damages caused because of gypsum dissolution are much greater. This fact is mainly due to the great value of dissolution speed of this mineral and due to the favorising condition of dissolution (aquifer vicinity, porosity of adiacent strata) which determine gypsum karst and asociated geohazards to develop and manifest on a human scale.

Key words: gypsum, karst , geohazard, urban area , Great Britain

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**THE FOUNTAINS OF CRAIOVA,
IN THE 18TH AND THE 19TH CENTURIES**

Cosmin FLORICEL, Vasile PLENICEANU

Abstract: The millenary history of humanity can't talk about a human activity without the near existence of a water source and especially the existence of a human establishment without a water source in the neighbourhood.

Monuments of a real value, the wells of Craiova were built at the cross of some important roads, outskirts of the town (at barriers) or near the economic centres (manufactures, factories, markets).

In 1883, Craiova had 24 stone fountains and 260 wells excepting the ones inside the people yards. The existence of those wells and fountains was due to the presence of the underground waters at little depth, however variable from the level of the superior morphological degrees of Jiu valley, to the inferior ones, where the water was at 10 till 2 metres deep. This explains the practical possibilities of execution at that time.

Key-words: human activity, water source, water supply, fountain, water pump, spring

**HUMAN SETTLEMENTS FROM THE SOUTH OF THE DOLJ COUNTY
UNTIL THE PRE-FEUDAL AGE. GEOGRAPHICAL OPINIONS AND
ARCHEOLOGICAL EVIDENCES**

Simona LAZĂR, Anca CEAUȘESCU

Abstract: The Băilești Plain, a distinctive component of the Oltenian Plain, represented a space of an intensive dwelling, starting from the prehistoric times. The physical-geographical position, the lithological composition, preponderant sedimentary, the weak leaning of the relief, the pedological level, together with the other environment elements (climate, hydrology, vegetation), constituted favourable elements for the anthropical exploitation.

The first human settlements, which were archaeological researched, date from the Neolithic Age, this area being populated in the next periods too (in the Bronze Age, the Iron Age, the Geto-Dacian, Roman and Post Roman civilisation), this fact being proved by the frequent number of the archaeological sites.

Key-words: human settlements, household, favourable conditions.