

D-nei/D-lui

.....

Avem deosebita plăcere să vă adresăm invitația de a participa la
manifestările prilejuite de

Lucrările Seminarului Geografic Internațional

„Dimitrie Cantemir”

Ediția a XXXVIII-a

19 -21 octombrie 2018

**Universitatea “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași
Facultatea de Geografie și Geologie
Departamentul de Geografie**

Iași, 2018

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din Iași**

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**Programul manifestărilor
Lucrărilor Seminarului Geografic Internațional
„Dimitrie Cantemir”
Ediția a XXXVIII^a
19-21 octombrie 2018
Universitatea “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” Iași
Facultatea de Geografie și Geologie
Departamentul de Geografie și Fundația Alunni**

A) Manifestări științifice – vineri 19 octombrie 2018

- 08³⁰ – 09³⁰: **Înregistrarea participanților – Sala Pașilor Pierduți, Corp A, Universitatea “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” Iași**
- 09³⁰ – 10⁰⁰: **Alocuțiuni de deschidere (Aula Magna “Mihai Eminescu”, Corp A)**
- 10⁰⁰ - 10¹⁵: *Contribuția geografilor Emmanuel de Martonne, Gheorghe Năstase, Simion Mehedinți la edificarea României întregite – Corneliu Iațu*
- 10¹⁵ – 11²⁰: **Comunicări în plen** : Andrés Rodríguez-Pose
- 11²⁰ – 11⁵⁰: *Pauză de cafea*
- 11⁵⁰ – 13⁰⁰: **Comunicări în plen** : Jean-Paul Carrière
- 13⁰⁰ -15⁰⁰: *Pauza de prânz - Restaurant “Titu Maiorescu”*
- 15⁰⁰ -17⁰⁰: **Comunicări pe secțiuni** (Corp B, aripa dreaptă etaj 3, vedeți sălile de pe pagina următoare)
- 17⁰⁰ -17³⁰: *Pauză de cafea – prezentări postere*
- 17³⁰ - 19³⁰: **Comunicări pe secțiuni** (Corp B, aripa dreaptă etaj 3, vedeți sălile de pe pagina următoare)
- 20⁰⁰ -23⁰⁰: *Serată festivă Restaurant “Titu Maiorescu”*

B) Manifestări științifice – sâmbătă 20 octombrie 2018

- 9³⁰ – 10³⁰: **Comunicări în plen**: Sebastian Bourdin (Amfiteatrul B8, Corp B)
- 10³⁰ -12³⁰: Workshop: *Statistica spațială în Geografia Fizică aplicată în mediul R*, Workshop leader - Lector. univ. dr. Mihai Niculiță (sala B653-b)
- 10³⁰-12³⁰: Workshop: *Planificarea strategică în dezvoltarea turistică. Incubator de soluții pentru destinația turistică Iași*, Workshop leaders Lect. univ.dr. Mihai Bulai și Asist. univ. dr. Lucian Roșu (Sala B-621)
- 12³⁰ - 14⁰⁰: *Pauză de prânz* (Corp B, etaj III)
- 14⁰⁰ - 16⁰⁰: Turul Ghidat al Iașilor cu “Tramvaiul Istoric”
- 19⁰⁰ – 20³⁰ Aula Bibliotecii Centrale Universitare din Iași - *Concert cameral*

**C) Aplicație practică de teren – duminică 21 octombrie 2018:
(orele 08:00-21:00) Traseul Aplicației: Iași –Hârlău-Comuna Deleni-Iași**

Tema propusă: Dezvoltarea Locală/Teritorială Durabilă într-o comunitate rurală din Jud. Iași - Comuna Deleni

Programul conferinței

Secțiunea	Ziua	Sala	Ora desfășurării	Pag.
Conferință de deschidere	19 octombrie 2018	Aula Mihai Eminescu	10 ¹⁵ -13 ⁰⁰	7
Secțiunea Geomorfologie-Pedologie	19 octombrie 2018	B627	15 ⁰⁰ -17 ⁰⁰ 17 ³⁰ -19 ⁰⁰	8
Secțiunea Schimbări Climatice	19 octombrie 2018	B657	15 ⁰⁰ -17 ⁰⁰	9
Secțiunea Gestiunea Resurselor de Apă	19 octombrie 2018	B660	15 ⁰⁰ -17 ⁰⁰	10
Secțiunea: Un deceniu de integrare europeană – consecințe teritoriale	19 octombrie 2018	Amfiteatrul B8	17 ³⁰ -19 ⁰⁰	11
Secțiunea: Inovație și dezvoltare durabilă locală	19 octombrie 2018	Amfiteatrul B8	15 ⁰⁰ -17 ⁰⁰	12
Secțiunea Geografia Populației	19 octombrie 2018	B629	15 ⁰⁰ -17 ⁰⁰	12
Secțiunea Geografia Așezărilor	19 octombrie 2018	B662	15 ⁰⁰ -17 ⁰⁰ 17 ³⁰ -19 ⁰⁰	13
Secțiunea Turism, Patrimoniu și Biodiversitate	19 octombrie 2018	B656	15 ⁰⁰ -17 ⁰⁰	14
Secțiunea Tineri cercetători	19 octombrie 2018	B621	15 ⁰⁰ -17 ⁰⁰ 17 ³⁰ -19 ⁰⁰	15
Secțiunea Didactica Geografiei	19 octombrie 2018	B664	15 ⁰⁰ -17 ⁰⁰ 17 ³⁰ -19 ³⁰	17
Prezentări Postere	19 octombrie 2018	Holul Mare Corp B, etaj III	13 ⁰⁰ -15 ⁰⁰ 17 ⁰⁰ -17 ³⁰ 19 ⁰⁰ -19 ³⁰	
Comunicări în plen	20 octombrie 2018	B8	9 ³⁰ -10 ³⁰	7
Workshopuri pentru tineri cercetători	20 octombrie 2018	B653-b B621	10 ³⁰ -12 ³⁰	16

Vineri 18 octombrie 2018
Orele 9³⁰ – 13⁰⁰, Aula Magna “Mihai Eminescu”

9³⁰ -10⁰⁰: **Alocuțiuni de deschidere:**

Corneliu Iașu, Președintele comitetului de organizare și
Prorectorul Universității “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași

Mihaela Onofrei, Ordonatorul de credite al Universității
“Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași

Mihai Chirica, Primarul Municipiului Iași

Adrian Grozavu, Decanul Facultății de Geografie și Geologie

Doru-Toader Juravle, Directorul Departamentului de
Geografie

10⁰⁰-10¹⁵: *Contribution des géographes Emmanuel de Martonne,
Gheorghe Năstase et Simion Mehedinți à l'édification de la Grande
Roumanie* – Corneliu Iașu

10¹⁵ -11²⁰: **Conferință de deschidere a seminarului:**

Andrés Rodríguez-Pose (London School of Economics)

*The geography of EU discontent and the revenge of places that don't
matter*

11²⁰ -11⁵⁰: Pauză de cafea

11⁵⁰ -13⁰⁰: **Conferință de deschidere a seminarului:**

Jean-Paul Carrière (Université François Rabelais de Tours)

*Le SRADDET, un «outil» au service de l'aménagement du territoire et du
développement territorial durable?*

Sâmbătă 19 octombrie 2018

Orele 9³⁰ – 10³⁰, Amfiteatrul B8, Corp B

9³⁰ - 10³⁰: **Comunicări în plen**

Sebastien Bourdin (Normandy Business School): *Géographie de la
résilience des régions européennes face à la crise*

Secțiunea: Geomorfologie și Pedologie

Orele 15⁰⁰ – 17⁰⁰, Vineri 19 octombrie 2018

Moderatori: Prof.univ.dr. Adrian Grozavu, Prof. univ.dr. Dan Dumitriu

Sala: B 627

1. Dan Dumitriu (Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași): *Semnificații geomorfologice ale debitului efectiv*
2. Dan Lesenciuc, Cristi Nicu (Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași): *Utilizarea diagramelor GPR in cercetarea paleoreliefului. Studiu de caz - Lacul Iezer din Obcina Feredeului*
3. Lilian Niacșu, Ion Ioniță (Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași) Loredana Stoian (Școala Gimnazială nr. 1, Ivești, Vaslui): *Contribuții privind organizarea și amenajarea antierozională a bazinului Puriceni – Bahnari (Dealurile Fălciului)*
4. Mihai Niculiță, Mihai Ciprian Mărgărint (Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași) Francisca Chiriloaei (Universitatea "Stefan cel Mare" din Suceava), Nicușor Necula, Silviu Doru, Valeriu Stoilov-Linu (Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași): *Utilizarea tomografiei rezistivității electrice în studiul alunecărilor de teren*

Orele 17³⁰ – 19⁰⁰, Vineri 19 octombrie 2018

Moderatori: Conf.univ.dr. Dan Lesenciuc, Conf.univ.dr. Lilian Niacșu

Sala: B 627

5. Lilian Niacșu, Lucian Sfică, Adrian Ursu, Pavel Ichim, Diana Elena Bobric, Iuliana Gabriela Breabăn (Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași): *Wind erosion on arable lands, associated with extreme blizzard conditions within the hilly area of Eastern Romania*
6. Mihai Niculiță (Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași): *Câmpia Moldovei: probleme de terminologie geografică*
7. Nicușor Necula, Mihai Niculiță (Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași) Mario Floris (University of Padova, Italy): *Urban landslides investigations with PSI techniques*

Postere:

1. Doru-Toader Juravle (Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași), Angelica Juravle (Inginer geolog independent): *Reflexul polarității geosinclinale în forelandul Orogenului Est-Carpatic din Bucovina (Obcinele Bucovinei, România)*
2. Elena Diana Bobric, Eugen Rusu, Iuliana Gabriela Breaban (Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași): *Correlation between soil organic carbon variation and land use changes in Neamțu watershed*
3. Daniela Răducu, Sorina Dumitru, Petru Ignat, Alina Eftene, Alexandrina Manea, Amelia Anghel (National Research and Development Institute for Soil Science, Agrochemistry and Environment – ICPA Bucharest, Romania): *The polyphasic evolution of a saline soil*
4. Vasile Jitariu, Larisa-Mihaela Pădurariu, Adrian Ursu (Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași), Bogdan Roșca, Constantin Rusu (Academia Română, Filiala Iași): *The spatial evolution of intensive orchards in Fălticeni Region (XIX-XXI century)*
5. Valeriu Stoilov-Linu, Mihai Niculiță, Nicușor Necula, Dan Dumitriu (Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași): *Utilizarea tehnologiei UAV și a metodei SfM în geomorfologia fluvială*

Secțiunea: Schimbări climatice

Orele 15⁰⁰ – 17⁰⁰, Vineri 19 octombrie 2018

**Moderatori: Prof. univ.dr. Liviu Apostol, Conf. univ.dr. Lucian Sfică,
Sala: B 657**

1. Roxana Bojariu (Administrația Națională de Meteorologie, București), Maria Nedealcov (Institutul de Ecologie și Geografie, Chișinău, Republica Moldova), Liviu Apostol (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Schimbări climatice între Carpații Orientali și Nistru*
2. Lucian Sfică (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași), Remus Prăvălie (Universitatea din București), Andrei Niță (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași), Adrian Piticar (Universitatea Babeș-Bolyai din Cluj-Napoca), Bogdan Roșca (Academia Română, Filiala Iași, Colectivul de Geografie), Georgeta Bandoc, Adrian Tișcovschi (Universitatea din București), Cristian-Valeriu Patriche (Academia Română, Filiala Iași, Colectivul de Geografie): *The imprint of atmospheric circulation on climatic water balance from the extra-Carpathian region of Romania*

3. Ichim Pavel, Lucian Sfică (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Determining the variability of the thermohygro-metric index (THI) in the city of Iași*
4. Liviu Apostol, Vlad Dobri (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Considerații asupra unor arii de tranziție climatică la sud de Carpații Meridionali*

Postere:

1. Marina-Aurelia Antonescu, Georgeta Bandoc (University of Bucharest): *Analysis of the wind regime characteristics in order to assess the wind energy potential in the Central Bărăgan Plain*

Secțiunea: gestiunea resurselor hidrologice

Orele 15⁰⁰ – 17⁰⁰, Vineri 19 octombrie 2018

Moderatori: Conf.univ.dr. Cristian Stoleriu, Conf.univ.dr. Ionuț Minea

Sala: B 660

1. Cristian Stoleriu, Alin Miha-Pintilie, Ionuț Minea, Iuliana Gabriela Breabăn, Cristi Nicu, Andrei Enea, Marina Iosub, Oana Elena Chelariu (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași), Gianina Cojoc, Alina Gogu (Administrația Bazinală pentru Apă Siret, Bacău), Marian Mierlă, Cristian Trifanov (Institutul Național de Cercetare și Dezvoltare Delta Dunării din Tulcea), Cătălin Cîmpianu, Iulian Gherghel (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași), Larisa Paveluc (Administrația Bazinală pentru Apă Siret, Bacău), Dan Ciurte, Mădălina Pascal, Delia Miftode, Vasile Ghindăoanu, Elena Huțanu, Grigore Nepotu, Marian Albu, Andrei Urzică (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): Prof. univ. dr. Gheorghe ROMANESCU – *Omagiu adus în memoria apei*
2. Petru Bacal, Bejan Iurie, Ana Jeleapov (Institutul de Ecologie și Geografie, Chișinău, Republica Moldova): *Problemele utilizării și gestionării resurselor de apă din bazinul râului Camenca în contextul intensificării impactului antropic*
3. Fatma Zohra Hadagha, Bourhane Eddine Farhi (Université Med Khider de Biskra, Algérie): *Contribution à l'étude du risque d'inondation à l'oasis de Biskra*
4. Daniel Boicu, Oana Elena Chelariu, Marina Iosub, Ionuț Minea (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Determining the groundwater recharge capacity using the AHP method -Case study: The Moldavian Plain*

Postere

1. Ionuț Minea (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Impactul antropic asupra resurselor de apă din spațiul hidrografic Siret-Prut*
2. Valentina-Mariana Mănoiu, Alexandru-Ioan Crăciun (University of Bucharest): *Waste management on board Disney Cruise line company ships*
3. Bogdan Baci, Bogdan Gabriel Ionescu, Aurel Dănuț Axinte (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Hydrogeological conditions and water resources from the south of the Moldavian Plain*
4. Olga Vizitiu, Irina Calciu, Petre Voicu, Alina Eftene, Alexandrina Manea, Daniela Răducu (National Research and Development Institute for Soil Science, Agrochemistry and Environment - ICPA Bucharest): *Evaluation of water quality for irrigation*

Secțiunea: Un deceniu de integrare europeană – consecințe teritoriale

Orele 17³⁰ – 19⁰⁰, Vineri 19 octombrie 2018

**Moderatori: Prof.univ.dr. Corneliu Iașu, Prof.univ.dr. Octavian Groza
Sala: Amfiteatrul B8**

1. Octavian Groza (Universitatea ”Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Les dimensions spatiales de la ruralité roumaine - 1992-2018*
2. Alexandra Cehan, Mihai Bulai, Mihail Eva, Corneliu Iașu (Universitatea ”Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Territorial dynamics of tourism in Romania following the integration in the European Union*
3. Ema Corodescu-Roșca, Mihail Eva, Corneliu Iașu (Universitatea ”Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Trajectoires de résilience face à la crise de 2008 – quelle relation avec la nature du territoire ? Etude de cas sur la Roumanie*
4. Alexandra Apopei, Mihail Eva (Universitatea ”Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Evolution des disparités territoriales en Roumanie (1990 – 2017)*
5. Florentina Cristea, Octavian Groza (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Modernisation of agricultural holdings in Romania (1945-1990)*

Secțiunea: Inovație și dezvoltare durabilă locală

Orele 15⁰⁰ – 17⁰⁰, Vineri 19 octombrie 2018

Moderatori: Prof.univ.dr. Jean-Paul Carrière, Prof.univ.dr.Sebastian Bourdin

Sala : Amfiteatrul B8

1. Alexandru Rusu, Octavian Groza (Universitatea “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași, Romania): *Shatterbelt and air power – an Eastern European perspective*
2. Ramona Ivan (West University of Timișoara): *Creative Industries and Innovation in Romania: the Case Study of Timișoara City*
3. George Țurcanașu (Universitatea “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași, Romania): *Creative Nodes in Central & Eastern Europe - Coworking spaces and a new geography of work?*
4. Andra-Cosmina Albulescu, Larion Daniela (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *An analysis of the proximity based polarisation of the hospital network of Moldavia’s counties*

Secțiunea: Geografia Populației

Orele 15⁰⁰ – 17⁰⁰, Vineri 19 octombrie 2018

Moderatori: Prof.univ.dr. Ionel Muntele, Lect.univ.dr. Ionel Boamfă

Sala: B 629

1. Ionel Muntele, Costel-Cosmin Sirbu (Academia Română, Filiala Iași, Colectivul de Geografie, Universitatea ”Alexandru Ioan Cuza” Iași): *Mutații etnice în teritoriile românești unite cu Regatul României în anul 1918*
2. Ionel Boamfă (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Geographical peculiarities reflected by the most frequent anthroponyms in the Olt country*
3. Giugăl Aurelian (The Research Institute of the University of Bucharest ICUB): *Electoral Geographies in Post-Communist Romania: Neoliberalism & Economic Austerity and the Social-Democratic Ascendancy*
4. Silvia Suvac (Academy of Economic Studies of Moldova, Republic of Moldova): *Territorial aspects of the population quality in the Republic of Moldova*
5. Radu Dimitriu (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași), Petru Bunduc (Institutul de Ecologie și Geografie, Universitatea de Stat ”Dimitrie Cantemir” Republica Moldova): *Pseudogeographia*

6. Florina Victoria Bunduc ((Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Urban-rural disparities in Botoșani county generated by the results of National Evaluation Exam in 2017*

Postere:

1. Ionel Muntele Raluca Horea-Șerban, Marinela Istrate (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Issues and challenges of transitioning from school to the working world. The case of Romania*
2. Bogdan Gabriel Ionescu, Aurel Dănuț Axinte (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *The behavior of communes in metropolitan areas in Romania*
3. Vicențiu Gabor, Cezara Dulce, Octavian Groza (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Road violence in Romania – infrastructural or cultural causes?*

Secțiunea: Geografia Așezărilor

Orele 15⁰⁰ – 17⁰⁰, Vineri 19 octombrie 2018

Moderatori: Lect.univ.dr. Marinela Istrate, Lect. univ.dr. Alexandru Bănică
Sala: B 662

1. Martin Simard (Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, Canada): *Entre nature et culture : la nécessaire reconnaissance des territoires de très faible densité au Québec et au Canada*
2. Alexandru Bănică, Marinela Istrate (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Resilience trajectories of Carpathian small towns from Romania*
3. Alexandra Sandu (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Les villes post-socialistes en Europe centrale et orientale – des structures captives entre la croissance spatiale et le déclin démographique*
4. Alexandru Stoian, Alexandru Rusu, Octavian Groza (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *The spatial dimensions of the real estate market in Iași city*

Postere:

1. Mihai Florin Constantin, Corneliu Iațu, Adrian Grozavu (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Exposure of the suburban villages to waste pollution in North-East Region*

2. Anca-Teodora Bulai (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *The evolution of fire incidence in the rural area of Iași County*
3. Adrian Mihai Cimpu, Lucian Ionuț Roșu (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Determining patterns of urban expansion in major cities in Romania using Corine Land Cover data. A visual approach*

Secțiunea: Turism, Patrimoniu și Biodiversitate

Orele 15⁰⁰ – 17⁰⁰, Vineri 19 octombrie 2018

Moderatori: Prof.univ.dr. Alexandru Ionuț Petrișor,

Lect.univ.dr. Mihai Bulai,

Sala: B 656

1. Alexandru-Ionuț Petrișor (Ion Mincu University of Architecture and Urban Planning, Bucharest, Romania): *Communism and environmentalism: A doctrine-based review of similarities and differences*
2. Sidia Diaouma Badiane (Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, Senegal): *Zones humides et tourisme ornithologique. Analyse du potentiel de la Zone d'Importance pour la Conservation des Oiseaux (ZICO) du Technopôle de Dakar (Sénégal)*
3. Liliana Popescu (University of Craiova): *Museums as a means to make and/or remake regional identities. Oltenia Museum (Craiova) as case study*
4. Adrian Ursu, Marina Iosub, Vasile Jitariu (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Utilizarea imaginilor satelitare Sentinel 2 in identificarea zonelor cu potential turistic din zona Neamtului*
5. Nona Ardeleanu (Vasile Alecsandri University of Bacău): *Mining tailings dumps: Assessment, Monitoring and Remediation indexes*
6. Makhabbat Ramazanova (University of the Balearic Islands, Spain): *Ecotourism as a tool for local sustainable development in the Burren, Co. Clare, Ireland*

Postere:

1. Marina Căciulă, Oana Stoleriu (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *An analysis of festival experiences in Romania. Case study: Untold*
2. Cristina Lupu, Oana Stoleriu (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Exploring the spatial and temporal dimensions of tourism-related Tweets in Romania*

Secțiunea: Tineri Cercetători

Orele 15⁰⁰ – 17⁰⁰, Vineri 19 octombrie 2018

Moderatori: Lect. dr. Ionut Vasiliniuc, Asist.dr. Lucian Roșu

Sala: B 621

1. Laurențiu Țuțuianu (Universitatea din București): *Holocene Evolution of Danube Floodplain between Brăila and Tulcea*
2. Cosmina-Andreea Manea, Raul-Gabriel Ilea (Universitatea din București): *The urban space influence on main meteorological elements. Case study: Bucharest*
3. Ana-Maria Oproia (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Effects of Local Action Groups upon rural development Case study: "Colinele Iașilor" LAG*
4. Ruxandra Ionce (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *A Brief Assessment of Romania's Opportunity Costs of its Non-Renewable Resources Economy*

Orele 17³⁰ – 19⁰⁰, Vineri 19 octombrie 2018

Moderatori: Lect. dr. Ionut Vasiliniuc, Asist.dr. Lucian Roșu

Sala: B 621

5. Corina Evelina Frunzete (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *The school camps – geographic object*
6. Cristian-Ionuț Manolache (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Campionatul Mondial de Fotbal 2018: o confruntare între națiuni sau reprezentative multinaționale?*
7. Cimpu Adrian Mihai ((Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Demographic change and spatial position. Analyzing shrinkage in small and medium size towns in North Eastern Region of Romania*

Postere:

1. Amina Richa, Abdelkader Douaoui, Miliani Djezzar (Université Djilali Bounnama Khemis Miliana, Algeria) : *Farming practices Impact on nitrates leaching to the Upper-Cheliff alluvial aquifer*
2. Mihai Valentin Balercă, Florentina Cristea (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Communist agricultural structures in Romania*
3. Andrei Urzică, Ionuț Șorea, Mădălina-Marina Căciulă, Mirela-Alina Bejenaru (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Comparative analysis between different satellite-derived indexes applied on water surfaces. A case study of Stâncă – Costești storage lake*
4. Daniela Andreia Damian (Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Spatial accessibility of hospital services: a case study of the current situation in Romania*

5. Mihaela Coman (Universitatea din București): *Centura de fortificații a Municipiului București*

Workshop (pentru tineri cercetători):

Statistica spațială în Geografia Fizică aplicată în mediul R

Workshop leader: Lector. univ. dr. Mihai Niculiță

Orele 10³⁰ – 12³⁰, Sâmbătă 20 octombrie 2018

Sala: B 653-b

Seminarul Internațional “Dimitrie Cantemir” propune un workshop de analiză a statisticii spațiale în Geografia Fizică aplicată în mediul R. Workshop-ul va fi condus de domnul lect. dr. univ. Mihai Niculiță de la Universitatea “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași. În acest workshop se vor învăța bazele statisticii spațiale aplicate în mediul R, cu aplicație în special pe probleme de geografie fizică. Statistica spațială este reprezentată de metodele statistice care iau în considerare poziția spațială a datelor analizate. Mediul R permite mixtarea metodelor statistice cu datele spațiale în format GIS, fiind o unealtă puternică în geostiințe. Pe lângă introducerea în metodele statisticii spațiale, participanții vor fi introduși și în utilizarea mediului R. Exercițiile sunt îmbinate cu teoria, astfel încât participanții nu trebuie să aibă cunoștințe avansate de GIS sau statistică.

Workshop (pentru tineri cercetători):

Planificarea strategică în dezvoltarea turistică. Incubator de soluții pentru destinația turistică Iași

Workshop leaders: Lect. univ. dr. Mihai Bulai și Asist. dr. Lucian Roșu

Orele 10³⁰ – 12³⁰, Sâmbătă 20 octombrie 2018

Sala: B621

Seminarul Internațional “Dimitrie Cantemir” propune un workshop aplicat de înțelegere a mecanismelor ce duc la o planificare corectă a direcțiilor de dezvoltare în turism. Workshop-ul va fi condus de Mihai Bulai și Lucian Roșu, cadre didactice la Facultatea de Geografie și Geologie, de la Universitatea “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași. În cadrul acestui workshop se vor discuta principiile de elaborare a unei strategii de dezvoltare turistică și modul în care aceasta poate fi implementată, plecând de la discuții despre consultare, proiectare și implementare. Argumentul Strategiei de Turism a Municipiului Iași va fi folosit pentru a exemplifica modele de planificare strategică. În cea de-a doua parte a workshop-ului, se vor organiza trei mese rotunde ce vor urmări identificarea de soluții pentru o mai bună planificare în turism și o implementare mai eficientă a strategiei existente.

Secțiunea: Didactica Geografiei

Orele 15⁰⁰ – 17⁰⁰, Vineri 19 octombrie 2018

Moderatori: Prof. dr. Mihaela Lesenciuc, Prof. dr. Daniel Răduianu

Sala: B 664

1. Daniela Larion, Cosmina Andra Albulescu (Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași): *The importance of the psycho-emotional component in the accomplishment of the didactic process*
2. Octavian Mândruț: *România și Geografia României într-o perspectivă actualizată*
3. Vasilica Racariu, Andrei Urzică, Liviu-Marian Albu, Andrei Enea, Marina Iosub, Cristian-Constantin Stoleriu (Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași): *Educational management, using web instruments. Case study: "GISTURIS" student club website*
4. Mihaela Lesenciuc (Inspectoratul Școlar Județean Iași): *Influența schimbărilor demografice actuale asupra sistemului de învățământ ieșean*
5. Dana Elena Coman (Colegiul Pedagogic "Vasile Lupu" Iași), Bogdan Coman (Școala Profesională "I. Teodoreanu" Victoria): *Principiile geografice și aplicarea lor în activitatea didactică*
6. Cecilia Chifu (Școala Gimnazială "Ștefan Bârsănescu" Iași): *Utilizarea aplicației kahoot în activitățile de învățare*
7. Valentina Cătălina Holic (Școala Gimnazială "Otilia Cazimir" Iași): *Environmental Education through STEAM - proiecte europene și abordări integrate*
8. Mihaela Ichim (Liceul Waldorf Iași): *Activități extrașcolare în pedagogia Waldorf*

Orele 17³⁰ – 19³⁰, Vineri 19 octombrie 2018

Moderatori: Prof. dr. Mihaela Lesenciuc, Prof.dr. Daniel Răduianu

Sala: B 664

9. Alexandru Bănică, Alina Munteanu, Adrian Ursu, Mihai Niculiță, Lucian Roșu (Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași): *Challenges in Implementing a Dropout Prevention Program for At-Risk Students. Case study: ROSE-GeoDA*
10. Istrate Marinela, Alexandru Banica, Mihail Eva (Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași): *Preventing university dropout through the GeoDA*

program. The connection between the student satisfaction and the decision of continuing studies in the first year

11. Cornel Carpen (Liceul Tehnologic Economic “Virgil Madgearu” Iași): *Geografia în cadrul Programului: A doua șansă*

12. Daniel Răduianu (Colegiul Pedagogic ”Vasile Lupu” Iași): *Parcul dendrologic al Colegiului Vasile Lupu din Iași*

13. Crina Elefteriu (Colegiul Tehnic de C.F. “Unirea “ Pașcani): *Surse noi informationale în activitatea didactică la orele de geografie în învățământul preuniversitar*

14. Vasile Papaghiuc (Școala Gimnazială “Ion Ghica”), Lidia Papaghiuc (Liceul Teoretic “Al. I. Cuza” Iași): *Platforma educațională EDMONDO suport în procesul de aprofundare a învățării*

15. Valerica Beatrice Nica (Colegiul Tehnic „Ioan C. Ștefănescu” Iași) : *Concursul Național Interdisciplinar Fizică - Geografie „Ștefan Hepites”*

16. Botezatu Vasilica (Colegiul Pedagogic ”Vasile Lupu” Iași): *Dificultăți în formarea reprezentărilor geografice la adolescenți”*

Postere:

1. Andreea-Daniela Fedor, Corneliu Iațu, Marinela Istrate (Universitatea ”Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași): *Women teaching geography in Consortium Universitaria, Romania*

**Traseul Aplicației Practice
Seminarul ”Dimitrie
Cantemir”**

**Itinéraire de la visite de
territoire du colloque
”Dimitrie Cantemir”**

Duminică 21 octombrie 2018/Dimanche 21 octobre 2018

**TEMA: Dezvoltarea Locală / Teritorială Durabilă într-o comunitate
rurală din Jud. Iași - Comuna Deleni**

08:00 Plecare din fața corpului B

09:30 Conacul Polizu din Maxut, com. Deleni - exemplu de reabilitare și punere în circuit turistic al unui palat boieresc (1887 - boierul Constantin Ghika Deleni)

11:00 Vizita atelierului de fierărie Amargheolei - demonstrație

12:30 Prânz

14:00 Vizita unei investiții în pomicultură: vizită plantație, bazin apă, tehnici de irigare - fertilizare, accesare fonduri europene, furnizori, piețe de desfacere și **Realizarea unui profil de sol.** Discuții despre calitatea solurilor locale și analiza pretabilității terenurilor pentru diferite folosințe agricole.

15:15 Observarea Carierei de piatră Deleni. Panoramă asupra Comunei Deleni și observarea parcellarului agricol.

16:00 Vizita Bojdeucii lui Benone - recuperarea tradițiilor satului moldovenesc. Șezătoare oferită de prof. Zamfira din satul Slobozia.

16:30 Întâlnire și discuții cu consilierii locali la Căminul Cultural Deleni

17:00 Program folcloric al formației de dansuri Corăgheasca din Deleni, Județul Iași

17:40 Plecare spre Hârlău.

18:00 Vizita Bisericii Sfântu Gheorghe din Hârlău (1492), ctitorie a Domnului Moldovei Ștefan cel Mare

18:30 Cina

20:00 Plecare spre Iași.

21:30 Sosire la Iași.

REZUMATE/ABSTRACTS/RÉSUMÉ

Conferință de deschidere

Le SRADDET, un «outil» au service de l'aménagement du territoire et du développement territorial durable?

Jean Paul Carrière

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Qualifié par certains de « Big Bang territorial » (Torre, Bourdin, 2015), le profond bouleversement de l'architecture territoriale française survenu en France dans la première moitié de la décennie 2010 avec l'adoption d'une part de la loi de 2010 (révisée en 2014) sur la modernisation de l'action publique territoriale et l'affirmation des métropoles (Loi MAPTAM) et d'autre part de la Loi de 2015 sur la nouvelle organisation territoriale de la République (Loi NOTRe) a eu de profondes conséquences sur l'organisation politico-administrative du territoire français. C'est ainsi que sont apparues les métropoles, de nouveaux périmètres et de nouvelles formes d'intercommunalités, et que les Départements et les Régions ont vu leurs compétences profondément modifiées. En ce qui concerne les Régions, trois modifications majeures sont à relever, à savoir la diminution de leur nombre, passé en France métropolitaine de 22 à 13, avec pour corollaire pour certaines un agrandissement très important de leur périmètre et un changement de capitale, la suppression pour les Régions (comme pour les Départements) de la clause générale de compétences avec pour contrepartie la définition par la Loi de compétences spécifiques, en particulier l'aménagement du territoire, et de compétences partagées avec les autres collectivités, et enfin le remplacement de l'ancien Schéma Régional d'Aménagement et de Développement du Territoire (SRADDT), document stratégique sans valeur prescriptive, par le Schéma régional d'Aménagement, de Développement Durable et d'Égalité des Territoires (SRADDET), désormais prescriptif et opposable aux tiers, et devenant en quelque sorte la « matrice » à la fois des documents de planification sectorielle et des schémas élaborés par les autres échelons de pouvoir local qui devront s'y conformer. Cette «

petite révolution » dans la répartition des compétences et dans la hiérarchie des pouvoirs locaux en matière d'aménagement du territoire n'est pas sans poser un certain nombre de questions auxquelles notre communication tentera d'apporter des éléments de réponses, en nous appuyant principalement, mais de façon non exclusive sur le cas de la Région Centre-Val de Loire. Le questionnement principal portera sur l'aptitude du SRADDET à devenir un véritable outil du développement territorial durable à l'échelle régionale. Pour y répondre, nous commencerons par présenter aux participants du colloque Dimitrie Cantemir, qui ne sont pas nécessairement au fait de l'actualité régionale française, les grands axes de la réforme des régions réalisée ces dernières années en France, puis nous tenterons de mieux cerner la portée et les limites du SRADDET, en s'interrogeant sur la résurgence des grands principes de l'aménagement du territoire « à la française » qu'il est supposé permettre, pour enfin en évaluer la portée à l'aune des principes du développement territorial durable.

Comunicări în plen

Geographie de la resilience des regions europeennes face a la crise

Sebastien Bourdin

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Cette étude analyse la géographie de la résilience des régions européennes durant la crise de 2008-2013. Plus précisément, nous mettons en évidence la concentration spatiale de régions ayant mieux résisté à la crise ou au contraire qui l'ont largement subi. Puis, nous identifions des déterminants potentiels de la résilience des régions européennes en prenant en compte des facteurs institutionnels, d'innovation, sociodémographiques et du marché du travail qui pourraient affecter les modèles de résilience. Notre méthodologie est de type quantitative et utilise les LISA (statistiques spatiales locales) d'une part, et la GWR (régression géographiquement pondérée) d'autre part pour montrer l'hétérogénéité spatiale des effets de la crise sur les régions européennes. Les résultats suggèrent que les disparités régionales de la résilience régionale sont principalement déterminées par des facteurs tels que la qualité de l'administration régionale, le niveau d'innovation ou encore le niveau d'éducation. En revanche, il semblerait que, contrairement à ce qui est évoqué par la doxa, une stratégie consistant à axer le développement national principalement sur les régions métropolitaines (et en particulier les régions capitales) pourrait accroître la vulnérabilité aux booms économiques.

Secțiunea: Geomorfologie și Pedologie

Urban landslides investigations with PSI techniques

Nicușor Necula¹, Mihai Niculiță¹, Mario Floris²

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The problem of landslides is one of the major challenges that today's society has to face. The continuous expansion of territory and infrastructure development makes of urban areas the most vulnerable places to these hazards. Thus, the monitoring of such areas is necessary in order to detect ground deformations that can lead to potential damage of urban space, especially of slope instabilities whose occurrence can produce significant economic losses and in some cases even fatalities. A powerful and sophisticated tool to study these processes is PSI Differential Interferometry. Based on this approach it is possible to identify ground instabilities, to measure the displacement velocity and to analyze the evolution of phenomena. In our study, we made use of these techniques to identify landslides induced deformations in urban areas. The results show the presence of deformations affecting the hillslopes, instabilities typical to landslides displacements, with velocity values of up to 20 mm/year. Considering this information, we try to understand the mechanism of sliding and to figure out the role played by the geology of area.

The polyphasic evolution of a saline soil

Daniela Răducu, Sorina Dumitru, Petru Ignat, Alina Eftene, Alexandrina Manea,
Amelia Anghel

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The paper emphasizes the polyphasic evolution of a saline soil and its development towards a zonal soil. Most saline soils have formed in river beds, on parental materials made up of stratified fluvial deposits. Over time, depending on the distance to the river bed and the frequency of flooding, these soils have developed more or less towards the zonal soil. The study plot is located in Bârlad Valey, Bârlad Tableland, where the T_{ma} is 9.3°C and P_{ma} is 535.5 mm. The soil is an Aluvisol mollic salinic, with relict gleization covering at 60 cm a Cernoziom aluvic-salinic, with relict gleization (according to SRTS-2012). In WRB-SR, this soil is classified as a Gleyic Fluvisol. The soil formed is an un-uniform parental material (specific to soils formed in fluvial materials). As a result, the soil profile consists of two main sequences:

1. a sequence (0 – 60 cm) representing the actual soil (Salinic Aluviosol, with relict gleization) consisting of three pedogenetic horizons that have not sufficiently evolved to become the zonal soil. The differentiation of the horizons of this sequence is due to the cyclic sedimentation processes and, to a lesser extent, to a weak pedogenesis.

2. a second sequence (60 – 210 cm) representing a soil material consisting of several deposits (stratifications) which: a) had no time to integrate each others and to form a soil; the soil material evolved in marshland being continuously elevated. At a certain moment, the area was drained, and now the horizons constituting the upper part of the buried sequence (60-122 cm) have the appearance of mollic horizons, and the soil trend to developed towards Chernisol (Cernozem respectively); b) are not sufficiently contrasting in terms of texture, so they can be considered as lithological discontinuities and consequently denoted with prefix numbers.

The current pedogenetic processes influencing the development of this soil profile (consisting of two overlapped soils - bisecvum) are the attenuation of the characteristics inherited from the parental material, and well as the processes that oriented the pedogenesis throughout the zonal soil. Land reclamation works maintain the salts tendency to invade the entire profile, but at a lower level, that does not affect the development of crop roots.

The spatial evolution of intensive orchards in Fălticeni Region (XIX-XXI century)

Vasile Jitariu¹, Larisa-Mihaela¹ Pădurariu, Adrian Ursu¹,
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The present paper will highlight a chrono-spatial evolution of orchard surfaces in an intensive system for the Rădășeni-Fălticeni region, an area with traditions in tree culture, being testimonies of these aspects since the 15th century. The study will be focused over the period 1895-2017, using various cartographic sources from periods with different systems of governance, attempting to correlate some directions of large orchards with certain socio-economic and political changes. The study reveals that compact and large orchards appear after 1939 when, by decision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Domains, the Fălticeni's Experimental Fruit Plant Station was established, being among the first three of its kind in the country, followed by an expansion of today's orchard areas, where changes in large orchard bodies are observed, part of them being degraded, some of them being replanted, and some areas emerging in new orchards.

Secțiunea: Schimbări Climatice

The imprint of atmospheric circulation on climatic water balance from the extra-Carpathian region of Romania

Lucian Sfîcă¹, Remus Prăvălie², Andrei Niță¹, Adrain Piticar³, Bogdan Roșca⁴, Georgeta Bandoc⁵, Adrian Tișcovschi⁵, Cristian-Valeriu Patriche⁴

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The study explores the role of atmospheric circulation in the long term variability of climatic water balance index in extra-Carpathian region from Romania. The atmospheric circulation is evaluated using cost-733 software results, while climatic water balance index represents a synthetic indicator of climate conditions which is computed using a large variety of climate elements. The main goal of this approach is to identify the atmospheric circulation types generating (highly) positive or (highly) negative climatic water balance in the analysed region. Climate forecast, agriculture or energy production are the main domains that could benefit from the results.

Considerații asupra unor arii de tranziție climatică la sud de Carpații Meridionali

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Pentru analiza tipurilor de climat din România, implicit din aria de la sudul Carpaților Meridionali, a fost necesară abordarea unor probleme legate de circulația generală a atmosferei, de influența arilor maritime și a reliefului major din arii uneori mai îndepărtate și de modalitățile de încadrare climatică în aria mai extinsă în care se află România. Predominarea maselor de aer aparținând principalilor centri de acțiune atmosferică, a stat la baza regionării climatice a Europei, efectuată de către E. Otetelișanu (1921), care a situat regiunea mediteraneeană în aria de influență a anticicloului azoric; regiunea Europei oceanice în aria depresiunii islandeze; regiunea Europei Orientale în aria maximului baric siberian iar Europa Centrală ca o regiune de tranziție, sub acțiunea tuturor acestor centri barici. România a fost situată în regiunea Europei Centrale. O regionare bazată pe predominanța formațiunilor barice situează teritoriul extracarpatic de la est de Olt în aria de predominare a anticicloului siberian, Tran-silvania în aria de dominanță a maselor de aer atlantic adus de anticicloul Azo-relor, iar Banatul și Oltenia, în aria de influență a ciclonilor mediteraneeni, mai

ales în semestrul rece (Platagea et al, 1966). Climatul aerului maritim polar vechi predominant în România, este climatul temperat de tranziție, precizat încă din 1982 de Ciulache, S. Vegetația confirmă prezența la această largă arie central-europeană, cu prelungire până în Siberia vestică. Ariile de stepă, Bărăganul, Dobrogea și sud-estul Moldovei prezintă climat temperat continental. Aria de la sud de Carpații Meridionali este cea mai complexă din punct de vedere climatic, partea sa centrală fiind semnalată ca o arie cu precipitații ridicate, comparativ cu aria dinspre vest și cea dinspre est (Ion-Bordei, 1988). Această arie mai umedă, generată de întâlnirea celor două circulații dominante, NE și E, cu V, este mai omogenă și poate fi evidențiată prin valorile cantităților medii de precipitații, ca și de densitatea rețelei hidrografice, de adâncimea mică a apelor freatice, prezența silvostepii și pădurii și de caracteristicile învelișului de sol. După frecvența dominantă a vântului, nord-estul și estul pătrund până la Slatina în nord, București în centru și Alexandria în sud, iar dominantă vestică, între cele două arii, de pe direcția ariei joase a Carpaților din zona defileului Dunării, până la Neajlov. Aria mai largă (cuprinzând-o parțial și pe cea menționată), dintre Mostiștea și valea Prahovei la est și valea Oltului la vest, incluzând și nordul Olteniei, până la Motru, este evidențiată și denumită de către Bogdan (1983), sectorul de provincie climatică cu influențe de tranziție”. Este definită ca o tranziție între influențele continentale din est, oceanice dinspre nord-vest și mediteraneene, dinspre sud-vest. Aria este însă eterogenă, cuprinzând în regiunea de câmpie, partea estică, mai umedă și cea vestică, mai uscată, iar spre nord, o arie mai rece și mai umedă, pe dominația a vânturilor umede dinspre nord-vest, între Ialomița și Gilort, iar de la Gilort la Motru, o arie mai caldă, cu foehnizări, climat de adăpost și ușoare influențe mediteraneene. În lucrare sunt prezentate considerații privitoare la evidențierea celor două arii de tranziție, una pluviometrică și cealaltă, climatică.

Analysis of the wind regime characteristics in order to assess the wind energy potential in the Central Baragan Plain

Marina-Aurelia Antonescu, Georgeta Bandoc

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As a result of the energy crisis that we are facing in the last decades, and in the context of increased pollution caused by energy production from the burning of fossil fuels, the interest shown towards alternative energy sources that could replace the traditional ones, increased, which means that the wind energy is going to be a very good solution. The wind, with its particular influence on the geographic landscape, has a great practical importance, and the knowledge of its features helps in the energy field, by finding the most favourable locations for its exploitation and for the sustainable energy production. The main purpose of the study is to analyze the characteristics of the wind regime, for monthly, seasonal and annual periods, of the climatic potential in the Central Bărăgan Plain and, above all, of the wind energy potential of the area, known for its particular climatic specificity. The analysis was based on the climatic data collected

from the three meteorological stations: Grivita, Slobozia and Urziceni, for the period 1983 – 2002. As a result, values of the average wind speed of 4.7 m/s were observed in Urziceni and 5.7 m/s at Slobozia. In terms of variability, the highest values of the monthly average wind speed are recorded in March, 7.2 m/s at Slobozia, 7.1 m/s at Grivita and 6 m/s at Urziceni. The lowest wind speed, of all three meteorological stations, were recorded at the Urziceni station, from June, 4.3 m/s, to October 4.4 m/s. The highest wind frequency is represented by the speed range 4 – 4.9 m/s, for the Slobozia and Urziceni meteorological stations, and the range 5 – 5.9 m/s for the Grivita meteorological station, the modal predominant speed range being 4 – 4.9 m/s. Wind speed increases with the height in the atmospheric boundary layer, and with the calculations of Davenport's power law and its associated graphs, it is clear that during the year the wind speed registers values between 6.3 m/s (in August) and 11.6 m/s (in March), from a height of 10 to 210 m. In order to estimate the produced energy, two methods for calculating the wind energy potential were used: statistical method and Rayleigh probability method. Based on the statistical method, a wind potential between 78 W/m² (at Urziceni station) and 502 W/m² (at Slobozia station) results from 10 m to 210 m high. The average monthly wind potentials calculated with the Rayleigh probability method for different heights in the atmospheric boundary layer and regardless the wind direction are recording oscillations between 118 W/m² (at the Urziceni station) and 931 W/m² (at Slobozia station) at a height of 10 m to 210 m. The Central Bărăgan Plain, represented by a high wind energy potential, an uniform relief distribution and the presence of water surfaces in the proximity of possible exploitation locations, facilitate the implementation and construction of wind turbines and extended wind farms in order to produce electricity for households, localities and even for distribution in the national energy system.

Secțiunea: Gestionarea resurselor hidrologice

Problemele utilizării și gestionării resurselor de apă din bazinul râului Camenca în contextul intensificării impactului antropic

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Râul Camenca este unul dintre cei mai mari afluenți ai râului Prut de pe teritoriul Republicii Moldova, având și cel mai mare bazin de recepție. Bazinul hidrografic Camenca este amplasat în cursul mijlociu al râului Prut și cuprinde o suprafață de 1237 km², 75 de localități din 3 raioane administrative (Râșcani, Glodeni și Fălești), inclusiv 2 orașe (Glodeni și Fălești) și 41 centre de comună. Afluenții principali ai râului Camenca sunt: Șovățul Mic (44 km), Căldărușa (41 km), Glodeanca (31 km), Șovățul Mare (26,5 km) și Camencuța (20,6 km). Debitul mediu variază de la 0,11 m³/s (râul Obreja) până la 1,3 m³/s (Camenca, partea inferioara). Din cauza debitelor reduse, aceștia prezintă doar

o importanță economică locală. În plus, cursul lor este ocupat frecvent de acumulări artificiale de apă folosite în scopuri piscicole, care produc un impact semnificativ asupra resurselor de apă și ecosistemelor de luncă. Peste 60% (1,3 mil. m³) din volumul total al apei utilizate (2,5 mil. m³) provine din surse subterane, iar cele mai mari rezerve le deține complexul acvifer Cretacic-Silurian. Ca urmare a declinului economic și demografic, care a marcat profund perioada post-sovietică, volumul total de ape utilizate înregistrează o dinamică negativă, care este mult mai pronunțată în cazul apelor de suprafață utilizate în scopuri de irigare. Din cauza caracterului rural și agrar deosebit de pronunțat, peste 70% din apele captate în perimetrul bazinului râului Camenca sunt utilizate în scopuri, agricole, ≈ 20% în scopuri menajere și doar cca 10% – în scopuri tehnologice. Predominarea terenurilor agricole influențează, pe de o parte, cererea mare de apă pentru irigare, iar pe de altă parte, provoacă o poluare intensă cu nitrați și alți nutrienți. Ca urmare a extinderii semnificative recente a apeductelor de aprovizionare centralizată cu apă a populației, se observă o creștere a volumului de apă folosite în scopuri menajere. Totodată, datorită situației economice dificile, în zona de studiu, se observă un declin continuu al apelor utilizate în scopuri tehnologice, dar care se manifestă la nivelul întregii Republici. Construcția lacurilor de acumulare în cascadă a determinat diminuarea lungimii corpurilor de apă cu 20-55%, iar a resurselor de apă de suprafață – cu 12-44%. Doar pentru 1 corp de apă de suprafață din cadrul bazinului hidrografic Camenca resursele rămân neschimbate, pentru 3 corpuri se reduc, cu până la 20%, iar pentru celelalte 8 corpuri de apă de suprafață se descreșterea surgerii 40%. Problemele utilizării resurselor de apă din bazinul râului Camenca nu sunt generate doar de insuficiența acută a resurselor de apă potabilă, dar și de administrarea inefficientă a obiectivelor acvatice, în special a iazurilor transmise în arendă pentru folosințe piscicole, inclusiv a celor amenajate în cursul râurilor. Majoritatea deținătorilor acestor iazuri nu dețin autorizația de folosință a apelor, pașapoarte ale obiectivelor acvatice folosite, iar starea bazinelor și instalațiilor hidrotehnice este nesatisfăcătoare.

Contribution à l'étude du risque d'inondation à l'oasis de Biskra

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Dans le cadre de développement urbain durable et de la résilience urbaine, la prévention des risques naturels présente un enjeu majeur de protection des écosystèmes et de la race humaine. Parmi ces risques émerge l'aléa de l'inondation qui constitue un risque majeur augmentant la vulnérabilité de l'homme et des biens partout dans le monde. À travers l'histoire et précisément depuis son indépendance en 1962, l'Algérie et notamment la région de Biskra ont témoigné des inondations désastreuses, ce phénomène a touché gravement les quartiers oasiens de la ville de Biskra connus par leur vulnérabilité, leur manque des moyens et des mesures de prévention, et l'absence des plans efficaces d'évacuation, d'intervention et de protection des individus lors des catastrophes naturelles. Actuellement, le changement climatique accélère la dégradation

de l'écosystème oasien , cette dégradation fragilise davantage les constructions en terre déjà plus vulnérables et menace la vie des habitants des quartiers oasiens qui risquent de faire face à l'effondrement des habitations durant les périodes pluviales et les périodes des crues. Dans ce travail, nous nous intéressons à l'analyse de ce risque dans le quartier du M'cid à l'oasis de Biskra, en faisant un diagnostic sur les zones vulnérables au risque d'inondation et une étude d'impact que ce phénomène a engendré au cours de l'histoire. Afin d'atteindre les objectifs de ce travail, nous utiliserons donc, les outils des SIG et une recherche documentaire d'archive.

Determining the groundwater recharge capacity using the AHP method -Case study: The Moldavian Plain

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In the context in which the distribution of the phreatic level represents one of the main components regarding the water supply of the population, it was necessary to approach a method aimed at highlighting the areas where the underground recharging capacity is favorable or unfavorable. In the present study this technique called AHP (analytical hierarchy process) was used to highlight the distribution of underground water recharge areas in the Moldavian Plain area by assigning weight factors to each thematic layer. In the realization of the study were used thematic layers such as slope, land use, precipitation distribution, groundwater level, soils, lithology. For the final map we used the weighted overlay toolbox from the ArcGis 10.3 software, giving the weight factor for each thematic layer according to the Saaty developed method. The new thematic layer was divided into 5 classes to highlight their distribution within the study area.

Waste management on board Disney Cruise line company ships

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This article presents the waste management on board Disney Cruise Line (DCL) company ships. In previous papers, we focused on the environmental policies of the DCL company, on the cruise itinerary waste management plans for the enterprise's ships, waste collection, sorting and storage and food waste management on DCL ships, as well as on dangerous and medical waste management on board DCL company ships. The paper consists of an analytical view of the environmental personnel's activities, in-house regulations and of various recordings and field observations. It presents detailed information on waste collection, sorting and transportation on board company ships, as well as on waste processing, storage and disposal procedures, waste registers and reports filed by employees, White Data Box and the equipment used for waste processing and recycling. The study concludes that the DCL company is committed to minimizing its

fleet's environmental impact by means of adopting new technologies, generating less waste, training its staff and instructing its guests, and raising awareness on environmental issues. In 2013, the company was declared the most environmentally-responsible cruise line. All crew members must fully comply with the DCL company's environmental requirements and policy. Both employees and customers must pay attention to the practices that can result in accidental pollution. Waste collection procedures and the prevention of improper waste disposal are carefully monitored at all times. DCL makes continuous efforts to minimize waste amounts and associated risks on its ships. This entails using the appropriate storage, use and disposal procedures, and extends all the way to operation and event planning and supply and consumable purchases. DCL's environmentally friendly vision is best described by these values and actions: thorough bookkeeping, monitoring, double-checking, awareness, continuous communication.

Hydrogeological conditions and water resources from the south of the Moldavian Plain

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The hydrogeological and morphometric conditions of the studied region have a great importance in the formation and distribution of groundwater resources, for which two types of hydrostructures have been individualized: deepwater and surface. Following the drilling carried out on the territory of the entire Moldavian Plain, at the drillings in the town of Târgu Frumos, it was discovered that the deepwater hydrostructures are found in some formations of Sarmatian origin represented by the Volhyan and Basarbaian deposits. As for the underground surface resources, they are cantoned into two distinct aquifer layers: a basal (found in sands and alluvial gravels) and a superficial or discontinuous one (encountered in sandy alluvial lens).

Evaluation of water quality for irrigation

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The irrigation became more and more an essential key of the agricultural management, according to the increasingly evident and more severe climate changes. Under these circumstances, the quality of the irrigated water became also an important key to maintain the good soil properties. The paper emphasizes the quality of the irrigated water in three locations, as well as the influence of the irrigation water quality on plant yield. The water salinity (electric conductivity – EC – dS/m) strongly influences the crop development and production, according to each species tolerance to salinity.

The studies were performed on Olt River (in Vâlcea County) in three irrigated locations: Făgăraș, Turnu Roșu, and Cozia. The researches showed the pH values of the river water ranging from 8.0 (in Cozia site) to 8.6 (in Făgăraș site), while in Turnu Roșu the pH was 8.3. As concerning the salinity, the SAR index (Sodium Adsorption Ratio) decreases from Făgăraș (2.50 dS/m) to Turnu Roșu (1.69 dS/m) and Cozia (0.93 dS/m). The chlorides (Cl⁻) content is higher in Făgăraș, where the value is 224 mg/l, and decreased strongly both in Cozia (to 39 mg/l), and in Turnu Roșu (to 35 mg/l). The data showed also big differences between the three points, in what concerning the sulphates (SO₄⁻) content, the highest value being reached in Turnu Roșu, where the value is 173 mg/l, and decreased strongly in Cozia to 47 mg/l, and drastically in Făgăraș to 20 mg/l. As recommendations, it can be emphasized that salinity restrictions are minimal in the studied perimeter. However, it is recommended to monitor the quality of irrigation water to prevent soil degradation on irrigated areas with positive effects on avoiding production losses and maintaining the quality of the crop. Regarding the tolerance of different crops to the salinity of irrigation water, this tolerance depends on a very wide range of factors (species, variety, climate, soil characteristics, management, etc.). However, to highlight the influence of irrigation water with higher mineralization, some orientative data concerning the tolerance limits and potential productions (in %) may be presented for some crop plants commonly used in the area. For field crops, sugar beet shows the highest tolerance limits for salinity of irrigated water, while corn has the lowest limits. For the forage, crops both clover and alfalfa have high sensitivity.

Secțiunea: Un deceniu de integrare europeană – consecințe teritoriale

Les dimensions spatiales de la ruralité roumaine - 1992-2018

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Dans les discours public et politique, même après la chute du communisme, la ruralité de l'espace roumain est restée dans un cône d'ombre, dans une sorte d'étrange discrétion. Si on peut expliquer cette attitude par les vieux réflexes générés par l'imposition de la supériorité du prolétariat et de la ville, voir par de nouveaux réflexes dus à des obscurs intérêts économiques ou à des peurs politiques et administratives, on ne peut vraiment comprendre ce silence relatif du monde scientifique. Notre communication explore les possibles sources de cette inertie du milieu scientifique roumain devant ce problème et propose une grille de lecture géographique du rural roumain consécutif au changement du régime politique de 1989.

Territorial dynamics of tourism in Romania following the integration in the European Union

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Tourism has gradually become one of the important objectives of the European Union, as its potential for promoting a balanced development of the regions became more and more acknowledged. The fact that tourism can be an efficient driver of economic development for peripheral or less developed regions - that lack other resources - determined a growing interest towards the integration of this sector in the strategies and policies that aim to improve the territorial cohesion. At the moment Romania entered the European Union, the tourism sector was facing a positive evolution - in terms of both quantity and quality - after a long period of uncertainties. The heritage of the communist period concerning the spatial distribution of tourism consisted in a mostly concentrated pattern of tourism in a low number of important tourism destinations or in cities of administrative or industrial importance. Thus, before 1989 as well as for a decade after the fall of communism, a balanced spatial development of tourism was not a characteristic of the Romanian territory. A growing preference towards rural tourism is manifested after 2000, both from the side of tourists and from that of the investors. Therefore, the principles of the European Union regarding the role of tourism in stimulating a balanced territorial development were meant to find a fertile background in Romania at the moment of integration. In this broader context, the purpose of this study is to address the issue of territorial changes in tourism activities that intervened after the integration. The central point of the study is a comparison between the territorial dynamics of tourism before and after the integration in the European Union. Methodologically, the subject is studied by analyzing the evolution of the main tourism indices, at different territorial levels, while the issue of spatial concentration is approached by employing global and local measures of spatial autocorrelation. The results of the study provide a detailed image of the spatial evolution of Romanian tourism. The first part deals with legacies left by the XIXth and XXth centuries. The second one analyzes to what degree one can speak of a dispersion phenomenon in tourism offer and demand between 2000 and 2017. The third part highlights the regions and places that most benefited from the dispersion process before and after the EU accession. Matters related to tourism's capacity of acting as a means of a balanced territorial development are discussed in the last part. The results have also significant relevance for discussions regarding the potential impact of European Union tourism policies upon the Romanian tourism evolution in the first decade of integration.

Trajectoires de résilience face à la crise de 2008 – quelle relation avec la nature du territoire ? Etude de cas sur la Roumanie

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La crise financière globale de 2008 a bouleversé l'ensemble de l'économie mondiale mais les mécanismes de propagation, ainsi que l'impact n'ont pas été neutres du point de vue spatial, car certains territoires ont réagi mieux que d'autres face à ce même défi. Notre contribution porte sur l'hypothèse selon laquelle la nature urbaine/rurale ou centrale/périphérique du territoire est un facteur explicatif important pour trajectoires différentes de résilience. En fait, la nature du territoire est une expression synthétique d'une palette large d'autres facteurs économiques, sociaux et institutionnels.

Afin de tester cette hypothèse, on a créé d'abord une typologie de résilience par rapport à la crise dans une perspective à la fois processuelle (en prenant en compte la vitesse de croissance) et relative (en tenant compte aussi de l'évolution du positionnement de chaque département en contexte national ou régional), selon la dynamique du PIB/habitant avant (2000-2008) et après la crise (2010-2015). Ensuite on a délimité la nature urbaine-rurale (à partir de la typologie urbain-rural de l'Eurostat adaptée pour le contexte roumain) et centrale-périphérique (à partir du PIB/habitant et l'accessibilité multimodale). Enfin, on a croisé les typologies de résilience avec les deux typologies selon la nature du territoire, à l'aide de l'analyse des correspondances. Cette approche nous a permis tout d'abord de mettre en évidence la complexité des dynamiques de résilience, à travers une variété importante des trajectoires subies par les départements roumains, classifiés en 6 catégories représentatives: territoires prospères soutenables ou en progrès ; territoires prospères à vitesse en baisse ; territoires stagnantes à potentiel de transformation ; territoires en blocage ; territoires en déclin; territoires hésitantes.

Les résultats valident partiellement l'hypothèse, en montrant que les trajectoires prospères après et avant la crise concernent seulement les départements métropolitains ou centraux. Par contre, la réciproque n'est pas tellement valable ; seulement la moitié des départements centraux et métropolitains s'encadre dans une trajectoire prospère. Les résultats montrent aussi une possible existence d'un potentiel transformatif de la parmi toutes les types de régions NUTS 3, ce que devrait inciter à nous demander sur l'importance des dynamiques de développement locales (y compris les politiques publiques et les décisions des différents acteurs) dans la construction de la résilience territoriale. Les résultats obtenus ouvrent donc des pistes pour tester de nouvelles hypothèses. Si on tient compte du fait que la typologie de résilience face à la crise de 2008 s'associe avec le degré de centralité telle qu'il était au début de la période d'analyse, alors on peut supposer une possible influence négative de la part de la crise financière sur l'évolution des inégalités interdépartementales. Des futures recherches en ce sens pourraient apporter des clarifications sur le rôle joué par les crises économique (et la résilience face à elles) sur l'évolution des inégalités territoriales.

Evolution des disparités territoriales en Roumanie (1990 – 2017)

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La problématique des disparités territoriales soulève un intérêt particulièrement spécial au niveau de l'Union Européenne. L'UE est d'ailleurs assez souvent désignée comme un exemple de « moteur de convergence », grâce aux résultats de sa politique de cohésion qui a comme but la réduction de décalages de développement en profil territorial, surtout en apportant de l'aide financier aux régions qui ont un PIB inférieur à 75 % de la moyenne européen. Cette politique est soutenue par les fonds de cohésion qui représentent un tiers du budget européen pour la période 2014 – 2020, et dont plus de la moitié du budget (182 milliards d'euros) est consacré aux régions les moins développées. Dans ce contexte, on peut se demander dans quelle mesure cette « moteur de convergence fonctionne-t-elle aussi pour le cas des régions roumaines. On se pose ainsi deux questions centrales « Comment les disparités économiques régionales se sont-elles comportées dans la période de 1990 à 2017? » et « Quels sont les facteurs à l'origine de leur augmentation / diminution ? ». Le but de cette recherche est donc de déterminer l'évolution des disparités économiques en Roumanie pendant la période 1990 – 2017 et d'identifier les facteurs qui les expliquent, tout cela ayant comme finalité une discussion sur leurs implications pour la nouvelle politique de cohésion. Pour attendre les objectifs de cette recherche, une méthodologie quantitative a été employée pour déterminer la convergence sigma (à travers l'indice Gini, le coefficient de variation, l'indice de Robin Hood) pour le cas particuliers des régions NUTS II et III de la Roumanie. Ensuite, les facteurs de développement économique et de l'émergence des décalages territoriaux ont été mis en évidence à travers des méthodes économétriques. Les résultats montrent que les décalages économiques en profil territorial diffèrent en fonction de l'échelle d'analyse. Ainsi, au niveau des pays de l'UE on constate un processus de convergence, alors qu'au niveau de régions NUTS II on constate un processus de divergence qui s'accroît encore plus au niveau de régions NUTS III. Les facteurs avancés dans la littérature pour expliquer l'émergence des disparités territoriales sont confirmés par l'analyse économétrique menée dans le cadre de cette recherche. Ainsi, l'héritage historique (une certaine dépendance au chemin emprunté), la localisation géographique par rapport aux infrastructures majeures de transport, les investissements étrangers directs, la quantité et la qualité des ressources humaines et le problème structurel de l'économie se trouvent parmi les facteurs les plus significatives qui jouent sur la nouvelle géographie économique de la Roumanie. Du point de vue de la hiérarchie de ces facteurs selon leur importance, les analyses confirment l'importance majeure des investissements étrangers directs et de la qualité des ressources humaine, mais ils soulignent aussi le poids important du problème structurel de l'économie roumaine, souvent sous-estimée. Un autre problème révélé par notre recherche, cette fois au niveau de l'UE, est l'accent trop important accordé aux PIB dans

l'instrumentalisation de la politique de cohésion (par comparaisons aux autres entités politiques du monde).

Secțiunea: Inovație și dezvoltare durabilă locală

Shatterbelt and air power – an Eastern European perspective

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NATO's eastward expansion and the result of the U.S. policy of containment during the Cold War led to the shaping of very sensitive geopolitical areas of contact. One of these is the "new" Eastern Europe promoted by the latest U.S. administrations. Our study proposes an exploration of the geostrategic situation shaped in Eastern Europe by the existence of NATO, the Russian Federation and "neutral" states air forces.

Creative Industries and Innovation in Romania: the Case Study of Timișoara City

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Creative industries (CI) constitute a new dynamic sector in world economy, among the most innovative sectors in the economy, based upon individual creativeness, especially artistically, cultural or scientifically. A creative entrepreneur transforms ideas into creative products or services for society, so we can say that the CI support innovation in a variety of sectors through these creative ideas. The promotion of creative entrepreneurship offers an important stimulus to the emergence of new economic activities thus generating new employment opportunities and growth at local and regional level. United Kingdom's Department of Culture, Media and Sport (UK DCMS) defines the CI as activities which requiring creativity, skill and talent, with the potential for wealth and job creation. (DCMS,2011). There are 13 industries included in the DCMS classification: advertising, architecture, art and antiques market, crafts, design, fashion, film and video, music, performing arts, publishing, software, television and radio, video and computer games. The UNCTAD classification of CI is divided into four broad groups: heritage (art crafts, festivals), arts (painting, sculpture, photography, antiques, live music, theatre, dance, opera), media (publishing and printed media, audiovisuals) and functional creations (design, architectural, advertising, cultural and recreational, creative research and development(R&D), digital and other related creative services). In Romania, the sector of CI has made remarkable progress in the last years, contributing with 7% of its GDP. This sector tends to be dominated by small but flexible and dynamic enterprises, very much user- and service-oriented. The most developed CI are software, video and computer games, publishing, architecture and advertising. While

software and advertising show the strongest links to industrial innovation, architecture, advertising and other activities contribute rather little. CI activities are polarized around Romania's large cities, many of these cities developing new tools and facilities to foster the sustainable development and the internationalization of CIs. Known as a city with a remarkable entrepreneurial dynamism, with many entrepreneurs who have put into practice the most daring ideas, the City of Timișoara is a real hub of CI in Romania, together with Bucharest and the City of Cluj-Napoca. In this context, the paper aims to analyze the dimension of CI in the City of Timișoara through indicators such as number of companies, volume of turnover or number of employees and, also, to highlight the main factors that contribute to the development of this sector and its impact in the economy of the city.

Creative Nodes in Central & Eastern Europe – Coworking spaces and a new geography of work?

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The studies on creative industries, considered expanding areas, but still far from being imprinted maturity of spatial economic structures, are recent. The last decade of the last century is their debut. The three decades of analyzes, rather than a scientific niche, at an early stage, have generated some contributions to the creative industries and the knowledge-based economy. They focus on a number of fundamental issues:

- Urban spaces (key sites of new industries) as engines of new economies;
- Policies of creative industries as state technologies aimed at economic exploitation;
- The role of networks of aesthetic production in influencing trends in creative industries.

It is difficult to capture the context when the field under consideration is an accelerated one. Most often, there is no official data, because territorial statistics are outweighed by the rapid evolutions of creative industries, still vaguely defined. We have focused our attention on co-working spaces, which are among the few agglutinant environments of creative and innovative start-ups, capable of evolving into successful business. Although the number of co-working spaces is not a guarantee of generating creative cities, however, a large number of such environments is needed to develop communities that are active in creative industries.

Co-working spaces are places where people go to work, without being constrained by the rigidity of the program, in a pleasant and friendly atmosphere that produces maximum productivity. High proactivity is determined by the fact that in a community of people with similar interests, emulation and unlimited possibilities of brain-storming are created, which can generate ideas or improve products.

Co-working spaces represent an important part of the creative industries ecosystem. They generate ideal conditions for the development of innovative start-up businesses.

Some start-ups, those able to find their economic niche in an ever-changing market, can evolve to successful business.

Can the creative industries be an alternative to a space like the one in Central and Eastern Europe, where there is a strong pressure on the outsourcing workforce, which, to a large extent, targets the same professional categories!? Here is a stake for researchers and stakeholders, capable of delivering solutions and strategies for the sustainable development of European territories.

An analysis of the proximity based polarisation of the hospital network of Moldavia's counties

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Since 1990, the deficiencies of the widely criticised health care system of Romania have been analysed from economic, political and management related points of view, but the territorial dimension of this system was often neglected. Identifying and understanding the shaping role of the spatial dimension are the prerequisites of any effective and compelling implementation of change. This paper aims to analyse the hospital network in Moldavia's counties from the proximity based influence point of view. The polarisation areas of territorial, emergency and specialised (pneumology and phthysiology, psychiatric) hospitals are generated as Thiessen proximal polygons. These geometric constructions help to determinate the locations that are the closest to a particular hospital, which proves to be useful in medical emergency situations, but also when distance becomes an important restrictive factor – as in the case of vulnerable population with limited financial resources, scarce mobility opportunities or constraints imposed by age. The hospital network may be considered the backbone of the medical system and its spatial distribution should be taken into account as an important shaping factor. This paper offers a regional approach of this matter, which can be used for planning bottom-up improvement strategies.

Secțiunea: Geografia Populației

Mutații etnice în teritoriile românești unite cu Regatul României în anul 1918

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Reconstituirea structurii etnice a populației unităților administrative de rang județean din Transilvania-Banat, a celor două părți ale Bucovinei și a județelor interbelice din Basarabia pentru un interval de timp care excede cei 100 de ani de la

integrarea lor în statul românesc modern, permite observarea unor diferențe semnificative între teritoriile care au rămas în componența acestuia (exceptând, în unele cazuri, anii 1940-1944) și cele ocupate de regimul sovietic. Aceste diferențe se manifestă în primul rând în capacitatea diferențiată de a modifica structura etnică, dirijată de accelerarea procesului de urbanizare și de plecarea, uneori masivă, a unei părți din comunitățile minoritare, în Transilvania și Banat, spre deosebire de Basarabia, nordul Bucovinei și ținutul Herța, unde modificările au fost generate de colonizarea masivă cu populație rusofonă, în paralel cu deplasarea, forțată mai ales, a populației românești. Cu toate acestea, vitalitatea deosebită a comunităților autohtone din regiunile ocupate de sovietici a zădărnicit aceste politici, încât, din perspectivă strict statistică, prezența populației românești este, cel puțin în aparență, întărită, mai ales în Republica Moldova, după obținerea independenței. Există, astfel, o serie de nuanțe care separă acest teritoriu care se bucură, în contextul cunoscut, de autonomie și regiunile integrate în statul ucrainean, unde situația este, pe alocuri mai dificilă. Dar chiar și în Transilvania, Banat, Crișana sau Maramureș, rezistența unor comunități minoritare a fost de natură să mențină statu-quo-ul anterior anului 1918 (județele din Secuime dar și Sălajul de ex.). Modificările au fost spectaculoase în special în orașe, mai ales în cele mai mari, extrem de atractive în context național românesc. Rezultatele expuse permit încă, un licăr de optimism pentru menținerea comunităților românești din teritoriile pierdute în 1940-1944 dar și pentru statornicirea unei predominanțe românești în teritoriile vestice, nu numai în comunitățile rurale, așa cum era înainte de 1918 ci și în orașe, câștigarea cărora poate fi considerată principala realizare în plan social-economic și cultural, acum la 100 de ani de la Marea Unire.

Geographical peculiarities reflected by the most frequent anthroponyms in the Olt country

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The article highlight some geographical peculiarities reflected by the most frequent anthroponyms in the Olt Country. It is about the names that are present in more than 30 localities of the studied area. These names highlight the Christian religious life – *Alexandru, Andrei, Constantin, Crăciun, Gheorghie, Ioan, Nicolae, Paște, Popa, Teodor, Vasilie*, etc. – or the old institution of the Făgăraș Country – *Ban, Boier, Grav*, different activities – *Butnar, Căldărar, Cimpoyer, Cojocar, Grama, Lăcătuș, Morar, Pușcar/Pușcaș* and others. It is highlighting the presence of other nationalities with a very important role in the zone, by the names such: *Coman, Grec, Neamț, Sas, Rus, Sârb*, etc., the old migrations – by patronyms such *Bârsan, Moldovan, Muntean, Mureșan*, or the preservation of some patronyms derived from old Thracian-Dacian terms – *Bucur, Ciut/Șut, Coc, Creț*, Latin – *Bărbat, Bun, Candid, Frate, Lung, Negru, Tată/Tatu, Urs*, Germanic – *Aldea*, Slavic – *Babă, Bogdan, Dobru, Drag, Neag, Oprea/Opru, Pârvu, Radu, Stan, Stoia, Vlad, Voicu*, etc.

Electoral Geographies in Post-Communist Romania: Neoliberalism & Economic Austerity and the Social-Democratic Ascendancy

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Post-communist Romania has experienced two harsh phases of neoliberal policies, the 1996-2000 Convention's government and the post-2009 austerity measures implemented by the Democrat-Liberal Party. That measures translates into a high rate of unemployment, wage cuts in public sectors, inflation, etc. In the similar period, the Social Democratic Party (PSD) has increase its share votes exponentially. By using the parliamentary elections (1996-2016) I am trying to underline that the elections results are a sort of electoral responses to the government policies. No matter of the economic development, the PSD electoral uptrend is similar in all the Romanian geographical regions. In a sense, economic geography could be associated with the political geography of party support. Micro-analyses are required for better understating the relations between economic performances & policies and the particular electoral geography.

Modernisation of agricultural holdings in Romania (1945-1990)

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For the last twenty five years, Romania has been crossing a contradictory evolution between the social-educational and economic aspects. The evolution of the agricultural holdings is and has been closely related to the great changes that have occurred in the Romanian society, including the agrarian reform of 1921, the agrarian reform of 1945, the stabilization and collectivization of agriculture 1949-1962 and the Law on Land Fund- Law 18/1991. In this context, the aim of this paper is to analyze the transformations made in agriculture and the advance of technological agriculture. This whole process of restructuring the agricultural holdings was carried out on two relatively distinct planes, ""staticizing"" and ""collectivization"", but even if they did not start simultaneously, they influenced each other. Based on this set of indicators (climate, stucture of soil and also the technologies used in the entire process) meant to highlight the degree of modernisation of agriculture, this paper focuses on the results that can reflect the the path dependence of the Romanian agriculture, the correlations between them and the economic, social and political factors. The state property sector increased to 1.8 million hectares in 1962 (at the time when the process of collectivization was declared). Although the collectivization process ended, the land fund is dominated by the two categories of owners - state and collectivist units. The presence of the individual agricultural sector is evidenced by its high share in the area of natural hay meadows.

Territorial aspects of the population quality in the Republic of Moldova

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The quality of population represents a new demographic concept. It includes four categories of indicators: health, education, culture and demography. Each category involves some demographic indicators which presents the qualitative part of population. Using the indicators data there are calculated their indexes. The indexes values are used for determine a single index for each category. All categories are analyzed for the Republic of Moldova territory, in order to point out the regions level of population quality. The study results are emphasized in some special maps of the Republic of Moldova for each category. It will help to make politics for particular regions, which will help to solve problems and increase the quality level of population in different districts.

Urban-rural disparities in Botoșani county generated by the results of National Evaluation Exam in 2017

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The National Evaluation Exam at the end of gymnasium cycle implies two standardized tests: Romanian Language or native language, after case, and mathematics. After these exams are established a unique national hierarchy for high-school admission. This study is not interested in technical details about these type of evaluation, the aim is to show some very important geographical and spatial differences effective or only apparent. The graduation of these exams can be defined as the capacity of a student to overcome the minimal standards accepted for the access to the next level of study, in this case, the high-school. The general statistics seems to be very thankful, but in particular, by region, the things are changing dramatically. These results are influenced by some interventions inside of the educational system. There are very large differences between the results obtained by residence area (rural-urban), type of educational institution (gymnasium, theoretical high-school, technological high-school, vocational high-school). This study is proposing to identify the factors involved in the appearance of these disparities in the Botoșani county area and to highlight the accessibility of the graduates' students to high-school education. The method chosen for collecting data is a statistical one and processes the official information from the Education Ministry about 2017 National Evaluation Exam. The data for Botoșani county will be interpreted and graphically represented in order to establish if the equality of chances concerning the high-school accessibility is well represented for all social students categories no matter what is the residential area. Also, is necessary to show the geographic and social realities

of Botoșani county because they are an important element for understanding the statistical data conclusion. For example, in some regions, the school abandon rate is very high in some communities and there is a significant difference between the students who started the gymnasium studies and the students who graduated the same studies. Without the understanding of these social and geographical realities, some statistic data may be without accuracy. The National Evaluation Exam is not the only thing which is capable to establish the future direction for a high-school student but is the only with such a major influence for the future student choice and for the prestige of the school. As well is very important to show the place which Romania occupies in the international statistics about students evaluation: unfortunately, according to PISA and OECD last reports, Romania occupies very low places.

Issues and challenges of transitioning from school to the working world. The case of Romania

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For the last twenty five years, Romania has been crossing a contradictory evolution between the social-educational and economic aspects. From the inflexible educational system of the totalitarian regime, when all graduates from different levels of education immediately received a job (to avoid unemployment – a phenomenon that the communist authorities did not tolerate), there has been a transition to an educational system marked by frequent structural and methodological changes and by an increased gap between the educational offer and the real necessities of the labor market. In this context, the aim of this paper is to analyze the difficulties meet by the new generations that enter the labor market, studying aspects regarding the average number of months before starting the first job, the proportion of school-leavers in employment one year after finishing their studies, the early school-leavers, the people with low educational attainment by age group, the rate of employment and the unemployment rate by age and level of education. Based on this set of indicators meant to highlight the degree of integration of the youth on the labour market, this paper focuses on the results that can reflect the evolution tendencies of the Romanian educational system, the correlations between them and the economic, social and political factors (such as public expenditure on education). The ability to adapt to the new social –economic context and to adjust the educational programs to the new labor market requirements, in a strong correlation with the European policies is also taken into account by interpreting the results. These demonstrate that Romania entered a new social and economic paradigm in which the issue of strong correlation between educational programs and effective use of labour force skills remains one of the main challenges of the future.

The behavior of communes in metropolitan areas in Romania

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The metropolitan areas seen as inter-communal cooperation structures arise from the complexity of the potential of the two types of administrative structures at local level, namely those with advanced degree of urbanization, represented by the nucleus, and the second type represented by the communes included in their peri-urban area. If, in the case of central cores, these are characterized by local budgets much higher, high density of population in areas which are limited as surface, then in the neighbouring communes of these 'parent centres' they have limited budgets and excessive spaces. Thereby, the higher price of the land in the intervilion leads to the occurrence of the 'exurbation' phenomenon by locating some investments related to the city in its periurban area. The concept of metropolization has led to a functional update of the space. A good organization of the space can lead to a reduction of disparities between urban and rural areas. Thus, both metropolization and metropolism have as result in the emergence of metropolitan areas, but the difference between the two concepts is that metropolization is a "top-down" process whereby states see differences between regions, while metropolism emerges from local communities who are aware that if they cooperate would benefit from several advantages.

Road violence in Romania – infrastructural or cultural causes?

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Yearly, Romania loses in road accidents the population of a medium size village (approximately 2000 deaths). The daily speech, very obvious in mass – media, explains this very high level of the road violence as a cause of the lack of any type infrastructure or of the cultural characteristics of the Romanians who participate at traffic. Our research aims to explore the geographical dimensions of this phenomenon and, by using geostatistical analysis methods, aims to test the two major explications present in the general Romanian speech.

Secțiunea Geografia Așezărilor

Entre nature et culture: la nécessaire reconnaissance des territoires de très faible densité au Québec et au Canada

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Le Québec, l'ensemble du Canada, voire l'Alaska ou la Russie, contiennent de vastes espaces nordiques inhabités. Cette affirmation, qui tombe sous le sens pour la majorité des Québécois et de leurs voisins anglophones, est pourtant lourde d'a priori discutables issus de la culture occidentale. En réalité, ces territoires sont soit occupés, parcourus ou nommés par les autochtones, depuis des siècles. Ces formes d'appropriation relativement légères, du moins en termes d'empreinte écologique, remettent en question le concept d'écumène, notamment à cause de sa dimension binaire. Dans ce contexte, cette article vise à discuter des fondements du concept d'écumène et, par ricochet, de nature sauvage (wilderness). Il apparaît évident que le terme écumène est utilisé de manière réductrice et qu'il faille l'adapter pour décrire les divers modes possibles d'habiter le monde, notamment en milieu nordique. Au final, nous prôtons la nécessaire reconnaissance des territoires de très faible densité, comme les espaces nordiques, afin d'entretenir des relations respectueuses avec les autochtones

Resilience trajectories of Carpathian small towns from Romania

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In the context of European small and middle sized town's relative decline, it is important to reassess their role and development trajectories especially in the case of those that are at the peripheries. The post-socialist path of Romania was not linear, but rather marked by different crises and pressures that deeply changed the urban system both at the top, but, even more, at the bottom of the hierarchy. In the last three decades, the Carpathian small towns have undergone different phases of evolution, when compared to the other, larger, towns and cities, whether they faced accelerated and deeper crisis, or longer term “conservation”, slow-burn shrinkage and degradation. Although usually situated in very resourceful areas, the low-rank urban localities (under 20000 inhabitants) from the mountainous areas of Romania are confronted with peripheralisation issues that make them more vulnerable to economic and administrative reforms that were implemented until present. Present study intends to assess the changing resilience capacity of these towns by analysing their development paths and to evaluate the most suitable future scenarios of their evolution by referring to the four phases of the adaptive cycle. The selection of certain relevant demographic, social-economic and environmental indicators (mainly related to natural and social capital or

innovation and adaptation capacity) and assessing their evolution by time series statistical analysis (1990 – 2017) is an opportunity to reveal the most important thresholds and the overall trajectories the analysed entities. The resulted synthetic indicators were further integrated by using a multi-criteria analysis. The results show overall similarities, but also dissimilarities between the analysed towns, and differences in the timing when compared to bigger cities and to regional level that were interpreted by using adaptive cycle and panarchy models. There is not a general pattern that was identified by the study, but different typologies of Carpathian small towns that need different approaches when tackling the existing issues. They all illustrate, in different degrees, two different sides of resilience: by the one hand, resistance to change and, by the other hand, good flexibility and adaptability to successive challenges. The results were finally analysed in correlation with present national, regional and local planning acts and strategies of sustainable development that were critically discussed in the last part of the paper. The main conclusions lead to the necessity of adapting local, regional and national strategies of sustainable development and resilience to specific pattern that result from analysing long time series data in order to create incremental positive changes and not unappropriated decisions that totally lack efficiency or create other issues. In the case of Carpathian small towns this is highly important as, most of them are already in decline which makes them even more vulnerable to sudden shocks and pressures. Resilience capacity is difficult to operationalize, but could become an essential tool for (adaptive) strategies and policy making at all territorial levels.

Les villes post-socialistes en Europe centrale et orientale – des structures captives entre la croissance spatiale et le déclin démographique

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L'étude vise à examiner la convergence ou la divergence des trajectoires d'évolution morphologique et démographique des villes d'Europe centrale et orientale après l'effondrement du communisme, afin de dériver les similitudes ou différences qui les caractérisent. Plus précisément, d'une part on s'y intéresse aux trajectoires d'évolution morphologique des villes d'Europe centrale et orientale, comme un processus de "path-dependancy" qui combine "les temporalités passés"(Rey, 2013) avec le fonctionnement des nouvelles forces directives du marché. D'autre part, on cherche à surprendre l'étendu de phénomène de « villes rétrécissantes » (« shrinking cities » en anglais). Par conséquent, à l'aide d'une méthodologie d'inspiration quantitative, on mobilise des bases de données spatiales et statistiques qui permettent de dériver à la fois les changements dans l'emprise spatiale de l'espace bâti entre 1990 et 2015 ainsi que les changements démographiques, afin de donner une image de changements urbains qui caractérisent la ville post-socialiste au-delà de processus économiques, si fréquents cités dans la littérature et dériver les éventuels regroupements régionaux ou/et nationaux. Les

résultats montrent une évolution discordante au niveau général entre la dynamique de la composante humaine des villes et la dynamique de l'espace bâti.

The spatial dimensions of the real estate market in Iași city

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Researching the dynamics of the real estate market can be a way of analyzing the degree of structuration in urban spaces, both in the real space and in the space of the collective imaginary. Our study proposes a method of geostatistical analysis of the real estate offer in the city of Iași in order to discover the factors contributing to its (dis)organization. The research serves a double purpose. First of all, we want to highlight whether the real estate offer is spatialised or not. Secondly, whatever the outcome of the first phase, the study aims to discover the factors or processes that lead to the spatialisation / non-spatialization of the real estate market and to measure their action by analyzing the composition of property prices.

Exposure of the suburban villages to waste pollution in North-East Region

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The paper reveals the exposure of the villages included in the territorial administrative units of cities or towns within the North-East Region towards unsound household waste disposal practices. Such areas have received less attention from urban local authorities regarding the population access to basic public services such as waste management schemes threatening the public health and local environment. The amounts of household uncontrolled disposed were calculated for 119 villages between 2004-2015 with a critical situation during 2004-2009 characterized by the lack of waste collection services and widespread open dumping practices. The data are compared with rural dumpsites parameters in case of 20 villages. Good urban governance requires equitable access to basic utilities across all settlements under the urban administration.

The evolution of fire incidence in the rural area of Iași County

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The occurrence of a fire is unpredictable, so is the extent of its destructive potential, but we can discover the most vulnerable places and suggest preventive measures. In order to discover the most vulnerable areas, this paper proposes an analysis of past events that took place in a 10 year period of time, between 2006 and 2015. The

aim is to find the areas that concentrate a great number of fires and also to see if there is a relation between the number of fires and the number of inhabitants. Another important aspect is the time of the day /month the fire broke out (during the day or night, in what hour interval, which season etc.). This aspect is important because it can help us find connections between people activities and the causes of fires. The first part of the analysis has the aim to reveal the existence of fire clusters, and because the localization in the rural areas was not possible not even at street level, many points are overlapping. This is the reason why the chosen method is kernel density estimator. In the second part of the analysis the goal is to see which are the time intervals / months of the year where there is a greater concentration of fires. Both spatial and temporal analysis can help us understand the mechanisms of fire incidence and therefore to come up with preventive measures adapted to given situations.

Determining patterns of urban expansion in major cities in Romania using Corine Land cover data. A visual approach

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Urban expansion is defined by a continuous development modeled by a high number of actors in a dynamic process that can show different behaviors. Urban sprawl, the creation of new low-density suburbs, large commercial strips, the major changes in the city's needs and the impact of exogenous actors, represent the expansion of the cities outside of their boundaries. With the aid of Corine Land Cover data obtained from satellite image for the 1990-2012 period, we can provide important information regarding the urban sprawl, their form and general tendencies. The dataset is processed with the help of ArcGIS software, the analysis consisting in simply overlapping the contours of the selected cities in different periods. The present research aims to emphasize different forms and directions of urban sprawl across cities from Romania. The analysis of urban forms reveals problems and challenges of urban development, highlighting patterns and areas with a special need for policy intervention. Furthermore, this study can open whole new further perspectives and approaches to learn how to better deal with future expansion in the blooming urban sprawl of the major cities in Romania.

Secțiunea: Turism, Patrimoniu și Biodiversitate

Communism and environmentalism: A doctrine-based review of similarities and differences

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The article is a review of the similarities and differences between the communist and environmentalist doctrines and their relationship. There are three pillars of the analysis: ideology, outcomes and a joint perspective. Ideologically, the division between 'leftist' and others with respect to their attitude towards the environment is based on the existence of fewer similarities than differences; the latter include the central organizing concepts, and perspectives on economy, technology, decentralization, and human nature. Based on the analysis, several categories can be distinguished: (1) socialists who see the unity; (2) environmentalists who see the unity, but do not require any change to socialism; (3) specialists sympathetic with both perspectives, who see the need for an evolution of socialism; and (4) environmentalists who are not socialists. The environmental outcomes of communist regimes are caused by the Marxist ideology: "man must rule and transform the nature". Therefore, capitalism is seen as a cause of environmental issues, and socialism as a common solution of both crises. They include the rapid industrialization, a state ownership of lands, and the lack of environmental law enforcement. Moreover, socialists deny the existence of an environmental crisis. Finally, the joint perspective reveals the fact that an opposition between industry and conservation is also present in capitalism.

Zones humides et tourisme ornithologique. Analyse du potentiel de la Zone d'Importance pour la Conservation des Oiseaux (ZICO) du Technopôle de Dakar (Sénégal)

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Les milieux humides jouent un rôle écologique énorme. Elles sont potentiellement des Zones d'Importance pour la Conservation des Oiseaux (ZICO). Au Sénégal, elles accueillent chaque année une variété de population d'oiseaux d'eau migrateurs et résidents. Ces sites servent d'étape migratoire, de lieu d'hivernage et de reproduction pour de nombreuses espèces. La zone humide du Technopôle de Dakar est une des Zones d'Importance pour la Conservation des Oiseaux (ZICO) urbaines les plus remarquables au Sénégal. Elle est fréquentée par une population aviaire estimée entre 2012 et 2013 à 19.725 individus, répartis en 65 espèces migratrices et résidentes. L'importance ornithologique de cette zone humide a été le moteur de l'émergence du

tourisme ornithologique. Bien que très peu connu et pratiqué au Sénégal, ce type de tourisme a de réels atouts autour des zones d'importance pour la conservation des oiseaux, notamment en milieu urbain. L'objectif de cette réflexion est de montrer les atouts de la zone humide du Technopôle de Dakar dans le développement du tourisme ornithologique urbain. Il s'agit d'analyser le potentiel du site sur la base des données de suivi ornithologique et de la fréquentation touristique. L'attractivité de la zone humide tient en général à son potentiel écologique. Ce milieu donne la possibilité à un public diversifié de pratiquer des activités de découverte, de récréation, d'éducation, de recherche, etc. Une proportion significative de visiteurs est particulièrement attirée par l'observation des oiseaux. Il s'agit aussi bien de visiteurs étrangers et que de résidents. Ce constat indique qu'il est nécessaire de mettre en place d'une stratégie de valorisation du « birdwashing » afin de tirer le meilleur profit de la zone humide du Technopôle de Dakar et de favoriser en même temps sa conservation durable.

Museums as a means to make and/ or remake regional identities. Oltenia Museum (Craiova) as case study

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It is widely acknowledged that museums have played an important role in creating national or regional identities, since museums displays are recognized as national values and realities. Using various techniques for heritage interpretation as a core element for the preservation and promotion of heritage, 21st century museums put a new emphasis on Using semi-structured interviews with the managers of the three main sections of Oltenia museum and focus group with museum curators and controllers (3), the paper aims to assess the strategy chosen by Oltenia Museum in Craiova to use knowledge, objects and narratives to create a sense of belonging and negotiate identities, as well as to make the local culture and heritage visible and understandable. The main issues addressed were related to the exhibitions structure (size, narrative, objects, routes), design and interpretation (exhibition design, media used, information text, authenticity), cooperation (educational programmes, partnerships with other institutions, museums open days), and general considerations (theme of the exhibition, target group, facilities for particular groups).

Mining tailings dumps: Assessment, Monitoring and Remediation indexes

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Mining has always had an important role in industrial development being a decisive factor in developing of geographical areas. A major problem of the mining industry is the storage of residues from both extraction and ore preparation. The impact of this mining waste is the chemical and physical pollution of surface and underground waters, soil contamination with heavy metal ions, the occupation of large areas of

agricultural land and / or forestry, the destruction of local ecosystems, changes in watercourses, the risk of landslides terrain, landscape destruction, air pollution, etc. Mining activities affect the fauna mainly due to the restriction of their natural habitat through infrastructure and specific mining activities, as well as due to environmental pollution. Moreover, some of these tailings dumps are located near Natura 2000 sites Special Protection Area (SPA) or/ and Special Area of Conservation (SAC). There is a need for cost-effective, low energy technologies that can be applied at these sites. Applied properly, soil amendments reduce exposure by limiting many of the exposure pathways and immobilizing contaminants to limit their bioavailability and enables site remediation, revegetation and revitalization, and reuse. In this paper the various available indexes are presented, developed to evaluate terrestrial plant performance in respect to phytoremediation, to determine the density of green on a patch of land, to measure plant growth, for evaluation of habitat type included in the Natura 2000 Network.

Ecotourism as a tool for local sustainable development in the Burren, Co. Clare, Ireland

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Ireland's environment is a key resource in the tourism sector. In order to be sustainable, tourism should preserve the environment's quality and its "green" image, the principles of minimal environment impact, respect and support for local cultures and traditions, enhancing a formative experience for the tourist that strives for quality over quantity, and guaranteeing its conservation for future generations (www.sustourism.ie). Tourism in Ireland is directly dependent on the quality of the environment. A clean environment is one way to guarantee successful tourism. Also, all stakeholders play a vital role in conserving the environment. Tourism also plays a vital role in the economy of Ireland. Tourism makes an important contribution to Ireland's economy in terms of the employment opportunities it provides and the potential it creates for economic growth. The role of ecotourism is essential in the country. The case study for this research is the Burren area, where ecotourism is the main activity. It involves local people by inviting them to participate in different meetings regarding ecotourism, and it helps to maintain cultural activities in the area. Based on these circumstances, this study seeks to identify the economic, environmental, and social benefits of ecotourism in the Burren area and its potential to be a tool for local sustainable development in the area.

An analysis of festival experiences in Romania. Case study: Untold

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Over time, festivals have developed in terms of organization, atmosphere and importance, becoming a global phenomenon. They are used to promote destinations and attract increasing numbers of visitors, offering unique experiences. UNTOLD is the most important international music festival organized in Romania, reaching about 355.000 attendees in 2018. Since the first edition (in 2015), the organizers have continuously developed the visitors' experience and online communication has been a key part of the UNTOLD promotion strategy. This study was aimed to analyze the overall visitor perceptions of their Untold experience across 3 festival editions. Data was represented by online reviews posted on the official Facebook page of the festival. They reveal both positive and negative aspects of festival experiences. People appreciated the music, organization, and general atmosphere. There were also several negative regarding the presence of underage kids 18, prices and cleanliness. The main contribution of this study is the new methodological approach to the research of festival management and visitor experiences.

Exploring the spatial and temporal dimensions of tourism-related Tweets in Romania

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The importance of social media is growing in the realm of the tourism industry. More and more researchers are undertaking studies regarding the impact of social media on the tourism industry. Twitter is one of the most popular social media tools with an increasing influence on destination image and people's travel decisions. This study was aimed to explore the spatial and temporal dimensions of tourism related tweets in Romania for the 2016-2017 period. We applied the sentiment analysis method to the posted tweets, using an opinion mining program - SentiStrength. Data was collected and mapped by Scatterblogs, a real-time visual social media analytic tool. The study results revealed that most of the tourism -related tweets posted in Romania during the research period were neutral, with some peaks of negative tweets correlated with several negative events in the media. The number of tweets varies spatially, highlighting the main tourist destinations in Romania, such as : Bucharest, The Black Sea seaside, Transylvania etc. The tweets also increase significantly during the summer holiday.

Secțiunea: Tineri Cercetători

Holocene Evolution of Danube Floodplain between Brăila and Tulcea

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The current morphology of the Danube Floodplain is the result of an extensive evolution in both time and space. Several factors contributed to its development, such as climate changes, anthropic activities, vegetation cover, liquid and solid flow rates, and the evolution of the Black Sea level. Considering this multitude of factors, it is very difficult to determine which or what combination of them is determinant for a certain stage of evolution in time (for example, on the major rivers of Europe, at the crossing between Younger Dryas to Holocen, some of the above factors made the river pass from a braided system to a meandrate one). Regarding the evolution of the Danube Floodplain, it has a rapid aggradation rate until 5/6 ka years B.P., mainly due to the increase in the Planetary Ocean level resulted from the warming period of the Early Holocene climate; followed by a slow aggradation rate for ~ 3000 years, until 2,500 years ago, when the humanity began to change the river basin trough deforestation and agricultural crops. The methodology for establishing this evolution is based on analysis of old maps, on grain-size, magnetic susceptibility, loss-on-ignition, carbon dating, and on determining the content of ostracodes at different depths.

The urban space influence on main meteorological elements. Case study: Bucharest

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The urban climate is a specific type of topoclimate characteristic to metropolises like Bucharest. This is possible because of the horizontal and vertical development of the city, of the nature of the materials from which the constructions are made and of other socio-economic developments that change the active surface. The present study has as main objective the analysis of the variability of the essential meteorological elements (air temperature – minimum, mean and maximum monthly and yearly temperatures, relative air humidity, and duration of sunshine) in Bucharest, in relation with the built space evolution. In order to realize it, monthly, seasonal and annual meteorological data sets from Baneasa, Filaret and Afumati meteorological stations, for the period 1961 – 2013, as well as satellite imagery and General Urbanistic Plans that highlight the built space evolution in Bucharest, from 1956 to 2016 were used. In recent years Bucharest has been experiencing an exceptional development, materialized both in quantitative (population, built space surface) and qualitative (functional optimization of space, functional restructuring, decentralization, gentrification and suburbanization) points of view. The fact that the population of the city is decreasing, correlated with the expansion

of the built area, suggest the intensity of the urban sprawl phenomena. Since 2000, the city has grown with 2.209 ha, with an annual rate of 221.0 ha, and new neighbourhoods have been built from scratch by including agricultural land into the urban territory (Titan, Drumul Taberei, Berceni). However, the largest expansion happened in the periphery, where the lower price of land and the facile access to Bucharest, as well as the permissive urban planning law attracted people in satellite-cities like Baneasa, Pantelimon, Otopeni, Voluntari and Magurele. The accelerated expansion of the built-up areas of the capital and its metropolitan area has numerous side effects, one of which is the shaping of a specific topoclimate, different from that in the neighbouring area, known as urban topoclimate. This is not only an effect of urban development, but also the main cause of the spatial and temporal distribution for the main meteorological elements (air temperature, relative humidity or duration of sunshine). For example, the results of the meteorological analysis showed that the average temperature values increased from 9.7°C in 1985 to 12.8°C in 2007 (at Bucharest-Filaret meteorological station – located in the central part of the city). There is a difference of about 0.1°C between the temperature in the center of the city (10.9°C at Filaret) and the one in the surrounding area (10.8°C at Afumati). Also, the duration of sunshine registers a difference between Filaret (2,163.4 hours) and Baneasa (2,143.9 hours). From a multiannual point of view, it can be remarked that, with the expansion of anthropic influences, the air temperature shows a general increase at all three stations (between 11.2°C in 1961 and 12.0°C in 2013 at Filaret; between 11.2°C in 1961 and 12.1°C in 2013 at Baneasa; between 11.0°C in 1961 and 12.0°C in 2013 at Afumati). Therefore, all those meteorological elements are influenced by the territorial expansion of build-space and its component elements (concrete, asphalt, glass), and have numerous side effects over human health and activities. In conclusion, the urban heat island represents the main effect of spatial development of the city (both horizontal and vertical), leading to the creation of a specific topoclimate, different from the one of the neighboring area of Bucharest.

Effects of Local Action Groups upon rural development

Case study: "Colinele Iașilor" LAG

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The present paper entitled "The Effects of Local Action Groups on Rural Development" aims to quantify the results of the projects with European funding accessed through the LEADER axis. This represents a new opportunity for the rural areas to reduce disparities in the level of economic development through the specific type of bottom-up approach that responds to local needs (as a result of consultation with local actors). Also, supporting the public-private partnership is another goal promoted through the LEADER axis, which is reflected in the development of Local Action Groups. The study area on which the present research is concentrated is the south-

western part of Iasi County in Romania, whose community is part of the "Colinele Iaşilor" LAG.

A Brief Assessment of Romania's Opportunity Costs of its Non-Renewable Resources Economy

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The global demand for non-renewable resources is decisively and rapidly ascending, proportionally to the ever growing technological development and the increased availability of high-tech hardware. Romania is one of the few countries in the world that benefit from an incredible array of non-renewables: petroleum, natural gazes, uranium, cole, lignite, peat, gold, silver, iron, copper, manganese, molibden, limestone, marble, granite, dolomite, travertine, graphite, sulphure, bentonite, kaolin, zeolite, quartz sand etc. Even though these resources are legally considered to be public patrimony, many of the mining plants are now operating under foreign licence and produce foreign capital. This paper will briefly assess Romania's strategic flaws regarding its geographical advantages and the role it might play as a state in the international system, if properly managing its resource potential. The paper is also meant to open a discussion on how Romania, or similar countries, can regulate their resource policies while maintaining a healthy balance in trade and political relations with other states and to what degree should a state such as Romania intervene in its private sector in order to boost its economy by ethical and sustainable means.

The school camps – geographic object

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The present study started from a series of questions which, although appear as being quite simple in their content, they rarely receive an answer through the studies in the domain of geography: In which way the changes in the society influence the territorial stability of a geographical object and how do school camps manifest in front of these changes? Which are the limitations that statistical data determine when analysing a geographical object? What kind of evolutionary path is characteristic to the school camps in the period 1991-2016? The main objectives of the paper consist precisely (1) in offering answers to these questions and (2) in identifying the main factors responsible for the fragility of the geographical object through the use of methods belonging to quantitative analysis. Therefore, school camps offer, actually, the possibility to reflect about the general subject of the fragile geographic objects.

Campionatul Mondial de Fotbal 2018: o confruntare între națiuni sau reprezentative multinaționale?

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Scopul principal al lucrării este demonstrarea faptului că în Campionatele Mondiale nu se mai confruntă amical forțele interne ale statelor și națiunilor ci mai degrabă imaginile externe ale acestora. Studiul de față face referire la comportamentul sportivilor selecționați de către reprezentativele naționale în ceea ce privește originea geografică a țării în care își desfășoară activitatea la nivel de club și originea etnică rezultată din tipologia naționalităților secundare și a locului de naștere. Făcând o comparație între Campionatul Mondial din 2018 și cel din 1998 se observă diferențieri majori în ceea ce privește reprezentativitatea echipelor naționale pentru țările în cauză. Dacă în anul 1998 efectele procesului de globalizare aveau implicații destul de reduse, în anul 2018 structura națională suferă schimbări multiple care conduc la o modificare a percepției asupra identității naționale. Fluxurile generate pe piețele internaționale de transferuri, procesul de migrație a populației și responsabilitatea performanțelor sportive sunt principalele cauze generatoare de modificări în structura originii naționale a sportivilor selecționați de către echipelor calificate la Campionatul Mondial din 2018.

Demographic change and spatial position. Analyzing shrinkage in small and medium size towns in North Eastern Region of Romania

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Contemporary small and medium size cities all over Eastern Europe represent a hybrid type of urban development, especially in the last 25 years as they have faced a post-industrial demographic transition. In Romania, the problem of SMST is not yet fully understood, the demographic decline is a phenomenon encountered in most of the towns from Romania. The research focuses on highlighting demographic typology of 38 small and medium sized cities from N-E Region in order to understand the relation between their demographic behavior and spatial position. In order to do so, the demographic evolution from 1990 to 2018 is analyzed. The result indicates us three categories of cities which are in the process of shrinkage, within different stages. Besides this, the evolution trends are compared with indicators of spatial position. The output shows that a series of towns are slowed down in this process of shrinkage by a convenient spatial position near major cities while other towns are more influenced by a series of endogenous factors. Also, following this research, a series of questions arises for future urban research with a special focus on Romanian small and medium size towns.

Farming practices Impact on nitrates leaching to the Upper-Cheliff alluvial aquifer

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The maximum nitrate concentration standard for drinking water admitted by the World Health Organization is 50 mg of nitrates per liter of water. Europe recommends a standard guideline of 25 mg NO₃⁻ / l according to the Interdisciplinary Research Program on the Environment (2009). The present work makes it possible to determine and estimate the influence of the irrigation and fertilization calendars on the transfer of nitrates to the alluvial groundwater of the Upper-Cheliff. It is noted that 80% of the water points exceeds the norm set by the World Health Organization "WHO". Our study aims at establishing the nitrogen balance with the use of two methods to estimate the nitrogen balance precisely N leached under the cultivation of potato in the plot, as well as in the soils of the plain, in order to compare the results obtained from the two methods with the simulation results made with the PilotN model. The estimated average amount of nitrogen leached under potato crops is 136.9 kgN / ha in the Upper-Cheliff plain and 99.98 kg N/ ha in the Bir Ould Khelifa plot. The simulation with the pilote N model gave us a value of 98 kgN / ha which remains acceptable compared to the value estimated by the experimental method at the plot scale. According to the model the leaching period of nitrogen is important and coincides with the days of precipitation and irrigation.

Communist agricultural structures in Romania

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After the end of the Second World War, in which Romania has suffered many damages, Communism takes small roots, which will lead to the change of the entire legislative system and the notion of democracy will be lost. After communism was established in 1947, they are turning their eyes on the Romanian agriculture, in the idea of introducing the Russian model of "modern" agriculture. This started with a minor campaign of collectivization, but this was just to avoid scaring peasants of major collectivization, which has happened. This collectivization of the lands of peasants, mosques, church and other agrarian institutions has led to the creation of small or large agrarian structures according to the Soviet model. These types of agricultural companies were the final point of the collectivization process, in which almost all agricultural land was owned by the state, and the peasants were forced to work within them. They began to function as small State Agricultural Farmers and Collective Agricultural Farmers and developed into large agricultural centers such as State Agricultural Enterprises and Agricultural Production Cooperatives. These agricultural structures represented the victory of

communism in Romania in agriculture and, at the same time, the establishment of the Soviet agricultural model.

Comparative analysis between different satellite-derived indexes applied on water surfaces.

A case study of Stâncă – Costești storage lake

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In the last few decades, remote sensing has become one of the most important data sources having a large applicability in water resources analysis (water surfaces extent, wetlands management etc.) and land-use changes (desertification, deforestation etc.) and disaster monitoring (landslides, floods, volcanic eruptions etc.). The importance of remote sensing derives from its capacity of using mathematical formula applied to spectral bands. These formulas are known as indexes of different kind. The current study focuses on the comparative analysis between six such indexes generally used for the identification of water surfaces extent. These indexes are the following: Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI), Modified Normalized Difference Water Index (MNDWI), Normalized Difference Moisture Index (NDMI), Water Ratio Index (WRI), Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), and Automated Water Extraction Index (AWEI). These indexes were used to calculate the surface of Stâncă-Costești storage lake as well as defining its extent. Stâncă-Costești storage lake is an artificial dam lake built in the Communist era on Prut river, on the North-Eastern border, between Romania and Republic of Moldova. The dam was open on August 1st, 1978. Its main usage is to generate hydropower-based electricity for the two countries, but it also has another important applicability derived from its location: flood control. The purpose of the study was to generate a statistical comparison between the six indexes in order to find the best solution regarding the calculation of water surface extent of the lake. The current official surface of 59 km² was used as reference.

Spatial accessibility of hospital services: a case study of the current situation in Romania

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Conform raportului publicat de Euro Health Consumer Index pentru anul 2017, România se situează pe locul 34/34 în ceea ce privește calitatea sistemului sanitar, dar pe primul loc ca pondere a contribuției publice în costul total al asistenței medicale (80%). În acest context caracterizat de o precaritate accentuată a calității sistemului sanitar și de ponderi mari ale cheltuielilor publice, ne putem pune întrebarea dacă implantarea în teritoriu a actualelor unități spitalicești (și a investițiilor prevăzute în modernizarea

acestora) este una echitabilă. Studiile anterioare dovedit faptul că distanța față de serviciile medicale spitalicești este invers proporțională cu adresabilitatea populației la aceste de servicii. Astfel, cu cât distanța față de serviciile spitalicești este mai mare cu atât adresabilitatea este mai scăzută. Există un număr redus de studii care abordează accesibilitatea la serviciile spitalicești pentru cazul particular al României, iar cele mai multe dintre acestea abordează problema doar pentru anumite regiuni ale țării și rareori dintr-o perspectivă spațială. Cercetarea de față are ca scop oferirea unei imagini de ansamblu cu privire la situația înregistrată la nivel național. Demersul a fost concretizat prin diagnosticarea accesibilității serviciilor medicale, din perspectivă spațială, pentru ansamblul localităților României. Valorificând datele furnizate de organisme de statistică, prelucrate și analizate ulterior cu ajutorul S.I.G., prezentul studiu raportează rezultate cu privire la 1) nivelul de accesibilitate a populației țării la serviciile medicale, atât de stat, cât și private, 2) inegalitățile spațiale care caracterizează regiunile și județele României (inclusiv disparitățile rural-urban) și 3) localizarea arealelor cu probleme de accesibilitate. Rezultatele obținute pot fi utile în procesul de elaborare de politici publice în domeniile medical și al amenajării teritoriului.

Centura de fortificații a Municipiului București

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Rețeaua de fortificații din jurul Bucureștiului este adiacentă Centurii București, fiind construită la finele secolului al XIX-lea, între anii 1884 și 1903, în timpul lui Carol I și sub atenta supraveghere a generalului belgian Henri Alexis Brialmont. În aceeași perioadă a fost construită și Șoseaua de Centură a Bucureștiului, pentru a facilita deplasarea între forturi. Aceasta are 76 km, alături de linia ferată adiacentă. Dintre cele 36 de fortificații (18 forturi și 18 baterii), s-au păstrat 17 forturi întregi și 14 baterii intermediare complete. Primele construite au fost forturile Otopeni, Jilava, Mogoșoaia și Chitila. Mogoșoaia și Chitila nu au fost construite ca cele din nordul Bucureștiului datorită reducerilor bugetare din acei ani. În fond, importantă era funcția de apărare, ci nu cea estetică. Inițial se estima că lucrarea avea să coste circa 85 milioane lei, însă în final a costat 111 milioane lei. Sume foarte mari s-au plătit pentru exproprierea terenurilor pe care s-au construit aceste forturi. Forturile sunt unite între ele prin tuneluri. Ce reprezintă forturile? Aceste forturi nu reprezintă altceva decât o lucrare de apărare, în formă pentagonală, ce face parte dintr-o centură bine-gândită pentru protejarea unei anumite zone, în cazul de față fiind vorba chiar despre capitala României. Dintre cele 36 de construcții, mai există 17 forturi și 14 baterii complete. Istoricul apariției. Construirea fortificațiilor a început în anul 1884, la ordinele regelui Carol I, militar de carieră. Ridicarea Cetății București a costat, la finele secolului al XIX-lea, cât construirea Casei Poporului, 100 de ani mai târziu, mai exact 110 de milioane de lei. Lucrările propriu-zise au început în anul 1884, fiind oprite doi ani mai târziu din pricina apariției unui nou tip de obuzier, ce era capabil să distrugă lejer

structura forturilor proiectate. Astfel, un singur fort a fost finalizat după planurile actuale, Fortul I Chitila, celelalte fiind modificate pe parcurs. Fortul I Chitila are un plan pentagonal, la fel ca și Fortul III Otopeni, lungimea contraescarpei având 463 de metri, frontal anterior, 310 metri, iar fețele 110 metri. Reduitul central, în formă de inimă, este flancat de două șanțuri adânci, care se inundă în perioadele umede, făcând imposibil accesul prin intrarea principală. Odată cu refacerea planurilor, construcțiile au durat până în anul 1895. Astfel, au fost construite 18 forturi și 18 baterii intermediare, fiind numerotate în sensul acelor de ceas și denumite după numele celei mai apropiate localități. Centura de Fortificații a Bucureștiului se întinde pe o distanță de 76 de kilometri, forturile fiind distribuite din 4 în 4 km unul față de celălalt. Simultan cu Cetatea București au fost construite și Centura București și linia ferată aferentă. După izbucnirea războiului, fortificațiile de la Anvers și Liege au cedat sub noile obuze miniere. Linia de luptă puna în pericol și fabricile și uzinele proaspăt construite lângă București. O parte din armament a fost mutat la Podul Cernavodă și la Turtucaia, multe forturi rămânând descoperite. Lipsa trupelor de geniu și a armanentului au dus la dezactivarea Centurii în 1914, și la dezarmarea ei puțin timp mai târziu. Până în 1916, România era neutră, intrând ulterior în război. Tunurile Cetății București au fost puse pe afeuri construite la atelierele Grivița și au fost create astfel 3 regimente de artilerie. Armata germană a învins armata română în bătăliile din noiembrie-decembrie 1916, purtate pe râurile Neajlov și Argeș, următorul punct vizat fiind Bucureștiul. Fără fortificații active, capitala a fost declarată oraș deschis, iar trupele nemțești au intrat fără luptă. Cetatea București a căzut astfel, fără a fi vreodată folosită în scopul pentru care fusese creată inițial. După război, forturile au rămas în administrarea Armatei, însă câteva s-au autodetonat din cauza autoaprinderii muniției depozitate în interior.

Secțiunea: Didactica Geografiei

Preventing university dropout through the GeoDA program. The connection between the student satisfaction and the decision of continuing studies in the first year

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Educational services that universities offer to bachelor students are nowadays under the siege of numerous challenges, ranging from financial and institutional issues to fast changing labor market demands. Universities are thus under the sign of fast changes and uncertainties, being asked for adaptation, flexibility and higher ability to (re) act and find the best solutions to new problems. Within this broad context, university dropout is one particular new challenge that is often overlooked by decision makers and even by the teaching staff. Students come to the university to learn and specialize in a particular

field. Even if they achieve their goals, at the end of the three-year license, they are not efficiently trained to live in a real society, to face competition in the labor market or to take on the specific responsibilities of life as an active young adult. Teachers' work should focus, beyond the traditional teaching activities, on encouraging students' independence, on building confidence in their own strengths, on enhancing the skills that help them in life. At the same time, it should not be forgotten that first year bachelor students are young adults with options, inclinations and individual freedoms, with values acquired both from family and the previous 12 years of the schooling. Sometimes the antagonism between students' academic and social background and the university rigors can be quite high, leading to problems of adaptation. Our study focuses on problems faced by the first year bachelor students of the Faculty of Geography and Geology at UAIC. In order to identify them, we developed and applied a series of questionnaires aiming at evaluating both the degree of satisfaction of the students' life as a whole, and the problems they encounter during the two examination sessions of the first year of study. The analysis of the results indicates that the prevention of school drop-out should be approached as a continuous process starting from the early years of pre-school education, especially in areas with a high incidence of poverty. Teachers, psychologists, career advisors should detect and treat dysfunctional learning behaviors for both students from disadvantaged backgrounds and students with low tolerance to social and intellectual effort. The adaptability to student life depends on the treatment of these inherited and overlooked disadvantages.

Challenges in Implementing a Dropout Prevention Program for At-Risk Students. Case study: ROSE-GeoDA

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At European Union level, Romania has the lowest share of tertiary education attainment and low retention and graduation rates. This is an issue that must be tackled in order to increase general performance and quality of workforce and to provide a sound human resource that is fundamental for the future development of the country. The present paper is a brief presentation of the main results obtained after the first year of implementing a project that aims at reducing dropout in the first year of study at the Faculty of Geography and Geology from "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi (*Become a graduate of the Faculty of Geography and Geology from Iasi –GeoDA*). The program, financed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and implemented by the Romanian Ministry of Education, mainly addresses to a vulnerable and marginalized groups (students admitted with scores below 7, with a special focus on students coming from rural communities, low-income socio-economic groups, and Roma). Using and analysing the results of questionnaires and other information gathered during university year 2017-2018, the assessment tries to investigate the profile of students that are at risk of dropping out at the Faculty of Geography and Geology and

the actual causes of their behaviour. It highlights the main activities and results of the project, analysing their efficiency in attaining their goal. Finally, possibilities of improving the program in the next two years of the project are being envisaged and detailed in order to increase students' chances of successfully completing tertiary education.

Educational management, using web instruments. Case study: “GISTURIS” student club website

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The student club is the main form of educational organization in universities, through which the students can participate to extracurricular activities, with a didactic purpose, the students being able to acquire theoretical and practical knowledge in different areas related to the faculty/university from which the club is part of. One of the most important work instruments that exists in a student club is the website. This offers a series of useful information for the process of teaching and learning, related to the discussed extracurricular materials, other websites with relevant educational resources, free databases, on the basis of which the projects are being deployed and other details related to the well development of the activities. Also, in the field of geography, the website can be used as a platform for different thematic layers, resulted from the products of the ongoing projects, in the form of webgis interfaces. Among its advantages, several can be mentioned: the centralized organizing of all information (both educational resources and ongoing project, as well as databases and official documents), the universal and instantaneous data accessibility (on any type of device, be it either phone, tablet or computer) or the possibility to share information in real time by members of the work groups. The website can also be used for storing tests or online polls, during work meetings. At the same time, teachers can access the information available on the website, while teaching classes, courses, seminars, to add to the materials in the official curricula, with practical and relevant examples. The structuring process of the website has followed the integration of a large scale accessible content, the selection of a representative number of categories, as well as their classification. Each category contains an interactive part but also applicative and theoretical parts. The integration of this website in a student club has the purpose of being created and developed on a background adapted to the digital demands suitable to a modern education program. The main benefit of accessing the website is that, to be able to approach and to put into practice the available resources from the website, it also takes into consideration the theoretical part that was learned while attending the official courses. Therefore, it is also pursued the interdependence among the classical methods of acquiring information and the digital ones.