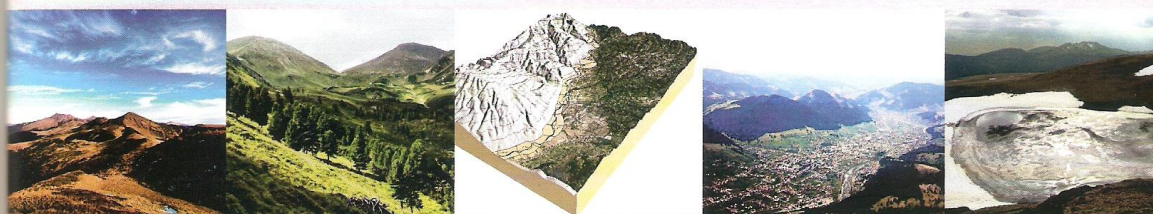


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Abstracts volume

INTERDISCIPLINARITY IN GEOSCIENCE IN THE CARPATHIAN BASIN



INTERDISCIPLINARITY IN GEOSCIENCE IN THE CARPATHIAN BASIN

Suceava, 19-21 October 2012

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24	12.40-13:00	<i>Hanna HAJDUKIEWICZ, Bartłomiej WYŻGA, Antoni AMIROWICZ, Paweł OGŁECKI, Artur RADECKI-PAWLIK, Joanna ZAWIEJSKA, Paweł MIKUŚ - Polish Academy of Sciences, PL</i> The influence of local channel regulation on fish and benthic invertebrate communities in a mountain river
Lunch, Restaurant USV, 13:00-14:30		
Presentations/Part 3, 14:30-16:30		
Moderators: Petr TÁBORÍK & Delia GHEORGHIU		
25	14:30-14:50	<i>Anca GEANTĂ, Ioan TANȚĂU, Tudor TĂMAȘ - Babeș-Bolyai University, RO</i> Late Glacial and Holocene vegetation history from a high altitude site in Rodnei Mountains, Northern Romania
26	14:50-15:10	<i>Endre TÓTH, Levente HUFNAGEL, Maria HÖHN - Corvinus University of Budapest, HU</i> Chloroplast microsatellite study reveal lower variability in <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L. populations inhabiting sunny, dry habitats
27	15:10-15:30	<i>Cristian Valeriu PATRICHE, Bogdan ROȘCA, Radu Gabriel PÎRNĂU, Dan Laurențiu STOICA - Academy, Department of Iași, Geography Group, RO</i> Spatial prediction of soil qualitative variables using logistic regression and fuzzy techniques. Study region: Dobrovăț Basin (Central Moldavian Plateau)
28	15:30-15:50	<i>Alin MIHU-PINTILIE, Gheorghe ROMANESCU, Cristian STOLERIU, Ionuț Cristi NICU, Andrei ENEA - University of Iași, RO</i> Morphometric and morpho-bathymetric methods in the study of lake basins using GIS techniques. Case study: natural dam lakes from Eastern Carpathians
29	15:50-16:10	<i>Andrei Emil BRICIU - University of Suceava, RO</i> Comparative thermal analysis of water and air in Suceava city area
30	16:10-16:30	<i>Joanna ZAWIEJSKA - Pedagogical University Krakow, PL</i> Are we really comfortable with letting the rivers run wild again?
Posters Session: during coffee breaks		
31		<i>Veronika Kupkova, Pavel Mentlík - University of Ostrava, CZ</i> Morphometrical Analysis of Glacial Landforms in the Northern Part of the High Tatra Mountains, Slovakia
32		<i>Anca Geantă, Andreea Auer, Simon Hutchinson, Marcel Mîndrescu, Angelica Feurdean - Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj Napoca, RO</i>

25. Geantă Anca^{1*}, Tanțău Ioan, Tamaș Tudor

¹Department of Geology, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

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Late Glacial and Holocene vegetation history from a high altitude site in Rodnei Mountains, Northern Romania

Pollen analysis from a peat sequence 1.85 m long taken from Gargalau, an oligotrophic peat bog located at 1810 m altitude in Rodnei Mountains (Northern Romania), is used to reconstruct the postglacial vegetation history and specific paleoclimate in the region. This study was aimed towards a better understanding of Holocene environmental events in Rodnei Mts. region. Typical palynological methods were employed. Seven radiocarbon dates were used to constrain the pollen record for the Gargalau site. The vegetation record starts in the colder Younger Dryas period and covers the entire Holocene. The vegetation dynamics are mainly consistent with other palynological data from Romania, with slight differences due to the higher altitude and to the geographic position.

26. Tóth Endre¹, Hufnagel Levente, Höhn Maria*

¹Corvinus University of Budapest, Faculty of Horticultural Science, Department of Botany, and Botanic Garden of Soroksár, Hungary

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Chloroplast microsatellite study reveal lower variability in *Pinus sylvestris* L. populations inhabiting sunny, dry habitats

Native populations of *Pinus sylvestris* in East Central Europe are small, inhabiting sites that exhibit substantial variation in ecological characteristics. Along the Carpathians natural stands of Scots pine can be found in peat bogs, on rocky surface while in the Carpathian basin on sandy substrate. We use microsatellite markers (cpSSR) to investigate the genetic structure of 7 remnant populations from these extreme habitat types by comparing them with 2 others from the major distribution area of the species' range, from Northern Europe. We presumed that the standing genetic variation is a consequence of the postglacial vegetation history shifted by selection and adaptive behaviour of species.

Based on the results we can conclude that there is no correlation between the geographic and genetic distance of the populations, but the haplotype distribution revealed a clustering by the habitat type, with a lower variation in populations of the dry habitats. Although our findings are based on neutral markers the environmental differences that involve local adaptation probably produced a selection pressure at population level detectable in non-coding sites.

27. Patriche Cristian Valeriu^{1*}, Roșca Bogdan, Pîrnău Radu Gabriel, Stoica Dan Laurențiu

¹'Alexandru Ioan Cuza University' of Iasi, Faculty of Geography and Geology, Romania & Romanian Academy, Department of Iași, Geography Group

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Spatial prediction of soil qualitative variables using logistic regression and fuzzy techniques. Study region: Dobrovăț Basin (Central Moldavian Plateau)

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