



Ecophysiological peculiarities of some dominant species from natural reserve of community interest, Movila lui Burcel and Glodeni (Vaslui county), Romania

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The purpose of this paper is to assess the human impact on the physiological behaviour of the dominant species of grassland in Northeastern Romania. Ecophysiological researches were made at codominant and dominant plant species in natural grasslands (natural reserves) and anthropic in Plateau Moldavian Central. Were analyzed relative variation of photoassimilatory pigments (chlorophylls and carotenoids) and sugars parameters of carbohydrate metabolism (mono, di-, polysaccharides soluble and insoluble). They have studied plant species in the flowering phenophase from mid-July. Analyses of these parameters showed relatively small variations of photoassimilatory pigments and carbohydrates in leaves of species in natural reservations (Movila lui Burcel and Glodeni) and wider variations but with high values in secondary and coastal meadows.