

PHYTOCOENOLOGICAL STUDY REGARDING THE COMMON HORNBEAM AND EUROPEAN BEECH FORESTS FROM CODRU-MOMA MOUNTAINS (NORTH-WESTERN ROMANIA)

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Abstract

*In the present study we present the common hornbeam and european beech forests from Codru-Moma Mountains from the phytocoenological view. The phytocoenoses of common hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) and european beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) have the largest spreading in the neighboring forests. The *Carpino-Fagetum* association Paucă 1941 is presented from the point of view of the floristic diversity and by analyzing the spectrum of the floristic elements, the life forms and the ecological indices. The phytocoenoses of this association have a tendency of enlarging in the area of Codru-Moma Mountains, because of the negative influence of the anthropic factor, by the massive exploiting of the forests.*

Key words: association, phytocoenoses, Codru-Moma Mountains, floristic elements, life forms, ecological indices common hornbeam, european beech.

INTRODUCTION

The Codru-Moma Mountains are a special mountain group of Apuseni Mountains belonging to the range of the Occidental Carpathians. The highest peak is Pleșu Peak of 1112 m height.

The forests with european beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and common hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) from Codru-Moma Mountains are widely spread, usually at the basis of the flanks where they form extra-area vegetation (Paucă A., 1941). The soils in which they grow are brown-eumezobasic, with an average or severe trophicity on the outer layers. The tree layer of these phytocoenoses is dominated by *Carpinus betulus* and *Fagus sylvatica* that cover approximately 70-80 %.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In the phytocoenological study of the common hornbeam - european beech forests from Codru-Moma Mountains as a cenotaxonomic unit was used the vegetal association, characterized in the field by phytocoenoses, which were analyzed on the basis of the phytocoenological relevées (Groza Ghe., 2008).

The quantity indices of abundance-dominance used were those on the Braun-Blanquet scale (Braun-Blanquet J., 1928). The identification of the associations was done on the dominant species. The size of sample areas is 400 square meters, specific to the forestry vegetation (Burescu P., 2003).

The *Carpino-Fagetum* association Paucă 1941, was analyzed after the main ecological indices of the component species, floristic elements and life forms. The inclusion of the association in the cenotaxonomic system was done after the newer synthesis studies (Pop I. et al., 2002; Sanda V. et al., 2003; Cristea V. et al., 2004; Ardelean A., 2006; Chifu T. et al., 2006; Sanda V. et al., 2008).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The common hornbeam - european beech forests are widely spread in the Codru-Moma Mountains, at altitudes between 400 and 800 m. Generally they vegetate on shady and semi-shady places, on slopes with inclinations between 8 and 40 degrees.

The two species can rarely be found in co-dominance relation. In most cases one or the other species is the dominant. Generally at high altitudes and on weakly sunned slopes the european beech is predominant, while the common hornbeam dominates at lower altitudes and on slopes partially shady, a phenomenon explicable by the ecological preferences of the two species.

The consistency of stands generally lies between 0.7 and 0.9. The grassy layer is reduced in most cases, its covering being in an inverse relation with the binding of the canopy.

The floristic inventory of european beech forests blended with common hornbeam sums up 128 species (*table 1*).

Among the species characteristic to the suballiance and alliance we mention: *Aposeris foetida*, *Aconitum vulparia* ssp. *vulparia*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Arum maculatum*, *Prunus avium*, *Dentaria glandulosa*, *Dactylis polygama*, *Carex sylvatica*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Helleborus purpurascens*, *Galium schultesii*, *Galium odoratum*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Melampyrum bihariense*, *Pulmonaria officinalis*, *Ranunculus auricomus*, *Stachys sylvatica*, *Symphytum cordatum*, *Symphytum tuberosum* ssp. *nodosum*, *Viola reichenbachiana*.

Cenotaxomically the association falls as follows:

Quercus-Fagetea class Br.-Bl. et Vlieger in Vlieger em. Borhidi;

Fagetalia sylvaticae order Pawlowski in Pwlowski et al.;

Symphyto cordati - *Fagion* alliance Vida;

Lathyro hallersteinii - *Carpinenion* suballiance Boşcaiu et al. 1982;

Carpino - *Fagetum* association Paucă 1941.

Table 1

Carpino-Fagetum association Paucă 1941, in Codru-Moma Mountains

L.f	F.e.	U	T	S.r.	Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	K	ADm
					Altitude (m.s.m.)	400	600	400	500	700	620	550	500	550	580	400	400	800	580		
					Hight of the trees (m)	26	24	24	17	17	25	20	20	18	14	14	26	18	18		
					Consistency of tree layer	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7		
					The grass layer (%)	30	20	20	20	20	15	35	25	50	70	50	40	70	40		
					Exposition	N	NV	NV	SV	SE	V	NV	N	SE	SV	NE	SV	SE	E		
					Slope (degree) (°)	20	40	20	25	15	8	30	30	25	18	10	22	10	20		
					Area (m²)	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400		
MPh	E	3	3	3	<i>As. Carpinus betulus</i>	2	2	2	4	5	3	4	2	+	4	4	+	1	2	V	27.75
MPh	E	3	3	0	<i>As. Fagus sylvatica</i>	4	4	4	2	1	3	2	4	5	2	2	5	5	3	V	47.32
Lathyro hallersteinii-Carpinenion. Symphyto cordati-Fagion																					
H	Ec	3	2.5	3.5	<i>Aposotis foetida</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	II	0.11
H	Ec	4	2.5	4	<i>Aconitum vulparia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.04
MPh	Eua	3.5	3	3	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	III	0.25
G	Ec	3.5	3.5	4	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	II	0.18
MPh	E	3	3	3	<i>Prunus avium</i>	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	1	IV	0.64
G	End. carp.	4	2.5	4	<i>Dentaria glandulosa</i>	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	III	0.21
H	Ec	2.5	3	3	<i>Dactylis polygama</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	I	0.07
H	E	3.5	3	4	<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.07
H	Eua	4	3	0	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	IV	0.39
H	DB	2.5	3	4	<i>Helleborus purpurascens</i>	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	II	0.11
G	Eua	2.5	3	3	<i>Galium schultesii</i>	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	III	0.21
G	Eua	3	3	3	<i>Galium odoratum</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	2	+	+	V	1.69
Th	Cosm	3.5	3	3	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	III	0.29
Th	DB	2.5	3	3	<i>Melampyrum bihariense</i>	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	I	2.71
H	E	3.5	3	3	<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	III	0.25
H	Eua	3.5	3	3	<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.04
H	Eua	3.5	0	0	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	II	0.18
H	End. carp.	3	2	3	<i>Symphytum cordatum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.04
H	Eua	3	3	3	<i>Symphytum tuberosum</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	II	0.11
H	Eua	3	3	3.5	<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	III	0.21
Fagetalia sylvaticae																					
G	Eua	3.5	3	3	<i>Actaea spicata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.04
MPh	Eua	3	3	3	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	I	0.04
G	E	3.5	3.5	4	<i>Allium ursinum</i>	+	+	-	-	-	4	+	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	II	7.25
H	Ec	3.5	3	4	<i>Asarum europaeum</i>	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	II	0.18
H	Eua	3	2	0	<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.04
H	Eua	3	3	0	<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	I	0.04
G	Ec	3	3	4	<i>Cardamine bulbifera</i>	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	IV	0.39
G	Eua	3.5	3	4	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	II	0.14
G	Ec	3	3	0	<i>Corydalis cava</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.04
G	Eua	3	3	0	<i>Corydalis solida</i>	3	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	II	2.79

H	Eua	2.5	3	3	<i>Carex pilosa</i>	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	1	-	-	-	III	0.57
H	E	3	3	3	<i>Carex digitata</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	2	+	-	-	-	-	-	1	IV	1.86
nPh	Eua	3.5	3	3	<i>Daphne mezereum</i>	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	II	0.11
Ch	E	3	3.5	4	<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	III	0.21
H	E	4	2	3	<i>Festuca drymeja</i>	+	+	1	1	1	+	+	+	-	2	-	+	1	2	V	4.11
G	E	3.5	3	4	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.04
H	Eua	3	3.5	3	<i>Isopyrum thalictroides</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	II	0.11
H	Eua	3	0	4	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	1	+	1	V	1.11
H	Eua	3.5	0	4	<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	II	0.11
Th-H	Eua	3	0	4	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.04
G	Eua	3	3	3	<i>Lathyrus vernus</i>	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	III	0.25
G	Eua	3.5	3	4	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	1	-	-	-	-	-	II	0.45
G	Cp	4	3	3	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	II	0.18
G	Eua	3.5	0	4	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.04
H	P-Pan	3	3	3	<i>Primula acaulis</i>	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.04
H	Eua	3	2	5	<i>Primula officinalis</i>	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	II	0.14
nPh	Eua	3	2.5	3	<i>Rubus hirtus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	3	+	+	4	+	V	7.54
H	Eua	3.5	3	4	<i>Salvia glutinosa</i>	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	III	0.21
Quercus-Fagetia																					
H	Cosm	4	2.5	0	<i>Athyrium felix-femina</i>	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	II	0.14
MPh	Eua	2.5	3	3	<i>Acer campestre</i>	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	II	0.11
G	Cp	3.5	4	0	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	1	-	+	+	-	III	0.57
G	Eua	3.5	3	4	<i>Anemone ranunculoides</i>	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	II	0.11
H	Eua	3.5	0	0	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.04
H	Eua	3	3	4	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.04
MPh	Eua	3	2	2	<i>Betula pendula</i>	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	III	0.54
H	Eua	2.5	3	2	<i>Calamagrostis arundinacea</i>	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.07
H	Eua	3	2	2	<i>Cruciata glabra</i>	1	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	II	0.46
H	Eua	2.5	3	3	<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.04
mPh	E	3	3	3	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	II	0.18
G	Eua	2.5	3	4	<i>Cephalanthera damasonium</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.04
G	E	2.5	3	3	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.04
nPh	Ec	3	3.5	4	<i>Cornus mas</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.04
nPh	Eua	2.5	3	3	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	II	0.11
G	Eua	3.5	3.5	4	<i>Erythronium dens-canis</i>	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	II	0.11
mPh	Eua	3	3	3	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.04
mPh	E	2.5	3	4	<i>Euonymus verrucosus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.04
H	Eua	3	0	3.5	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	I	0.04
H	Ec	4	3	4.5	<i>Geranium phaeum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.04
H	Cp	3	3	4	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.04
H	Mp	2.5	3	4	<i>Glechoma hirsuta</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	II	0.14
H	Eua	3	0	3	<i>Hieracium murorum</i>	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	I	0.07
l-nPh	Atl-M	3	3	3	<i>Hedera helix</i>	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	II	0.11
H	Cp	3	3	4	<i>Hepatica nobilis</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	II	0.11
H	Eua	4	3	4	<i>Lunaria rediviva</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.04
G	Eua	3	0	4	<i>Lilium martagon</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	I	0.04
H	E	2.5	2.5	2	<i>Luzula luzuloides</i>	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	III	0.25

H	E	2.5	3	4	<i>Melica uniflora</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	1	-	-	+	-	II	0.46
Th	Eua	2.5	3	3	<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	III	0.21
H	E	3	3	0	<i>Mycelis muralis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	IV	0.36
G	Eua	3.5	3	3	<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.04
G	Cp	3.5	3	5	<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	II	0.11
G	P-Pan	3	3.5	4	<i>Polygonatum latifolium</i>	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	II	0.18
G	Eua	2	3	4	<i>Polygonatum odoratum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	I	0.07
MPh	Eua	3	2	2	<i>Populus tremula</i>	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	III	0.21
H	Eua	3	3	0	<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	1	-	-	-	-	II	0.50
H	E	3.5	3.5	3.5	<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	I	0.07
G	Cosm	3	3	0	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.07
H	Ec	3	2.5	0	<i>Prenanthes purpurea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	I	0.04
H	Eua	3	3	0	<i>Stelaria holostea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	II	0.14
G	E	3.5	3	4	<i>Scilla bifolia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.07
H	Eua	3.5	3	0	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	II	0.11
MPh	DB	2.5	3.5	3	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.07
MPh	Ec	2.5	3	4	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	II	0.11
MPh	Eua	3	3	4	<i>Ulmus minor</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	I	0.07
MPh	Eua	4	3	3	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	II	0.11
H	M	2.5	3.5	4	<i>Viola odorata</i>	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.07
Variae syntaxa																					
Ch	Alp-Carp-Balc	2.5	3	3	<i>Genista ovata</i>	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	II	0.11
MPh	E	2.5	3	0	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	II	0.18
G	M	3	3.5	4	<i>Tamus communis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	II	0.11
H	Eua	2	4	4	<i>Vincetoxicum hirsutiflorum</i>	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.07
Th	Eua	4	3	4	<i>Impatiens noli-tangere</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	II	0.11
H	Alp-Carp-Balc	3.5	2	3.5	<i>Doronicum columnae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.07
H	E	3.5	3	3	<i>Stelaria nemorum</i>	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	II	0.11
H	Ec	3.5	2	3	<i>Doronicum austriacum</i>	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	II	0.14
T	Eua	3	2	0	<i>Galeopsis speciosa</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	+	II	0.43
mPh	Mp	3	3	3	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	IV	0.32
G	Cp	3.5	3	4	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	II	0.11
H	Eua	3	3	4	<i>Alliaria officinalis</i>	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	II	0.14
H	Eua	3	3	4	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	II	0.11
H	Eua	3	0	0	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	0.07
H	Cosm	3	3	4	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	II	0.11
Ch	Eua	2	2	2	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	II	0.11

where: L.F. - life forms; MPh - Megaphanerophytes; mPh - Mezophanerophytes; nPh - Nanophanerophytes; I-nPh - Climbing plants; Ch - Chamaephytes; H - Hemicyptophytes; G - Geophytes; T - Annual terophytes; F.e. - floristic elements; Cp - Circumpolar; Eua - Eurasian; E - European; Ec - Central European; End. carp. - Carpathian endemism; DB - Daco-Balkan; P-Pan - Ponto Pannonian; Cosm - Cosmopolitan; Atl-M - Atlantic-Mediterranean; Mp - Mediterano-Pontic; M - Mediterranean; Alp-Balc-Carp - Alpo-Balkan-Carpathian; U - humidity, T - temperature, R - the chemical reaction of the soil.

Species that occur in a single mapping: *Colchicum autumnale*, *Epipactis helleborine*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Sedum maximum*, *Fragaria vesca*, *Impatiens noli-tangere*, *Solanum dulcamara*, *Solidago virgaurea*, *Valeriana tripteris*, *Gentiana asclepiadea*, *Melittis melissophyllum*, *Ligustrum vulgare*, *Calamagrostis arundinacea*, *Calamintha sylvatica*.

Place and date of mapping: 1 - Valley of Tărcăia (Bihor county) 07.09.2008-15.04.2009; 2 - Valley of Ponta (Bihor county) 21.08.2008-24.04.2009; 3 - Valley of Urviş (Arad county) 18.07.2009-25.04.2020; 4 - Valley of Clit (Arad county) 16.08.2009-25.04.2010; 5 - Valley of Hâşmaş (Arad county) 18.08.2009; 6 - Valley of Fimş (Bihor county) 17.07.2008-23.04.2009; 7 - Valley of Şoim (Bihor county) 29.04.2008-21.04.2009; 8 - Valley of Briheni (Bihor county) 27.08.2008-17.04.2009; 9 - Valley of Zugău (Arad county) 18.04.2010; 10 - Valley of Zărzag (Bihor county) 11.07.2010; 11 - Valley of Izbuclui-Cusuş (Bihor county) 21.07.2010; Valley of Archişel (Arad county) 14.08.2010; Summit of Momuşa (Bihor county - Arad county) 15.09.2010; Brook of Tomatic - Valley of Preotesei (Arad county) 25.09.2010.

The spectrum of the floristic elements (Fig. 1) is dominated by the Eurasian species (Eua=50.5%), followed by the European (E=18.1%) and Central-European species (Ec=10.5). Among the Eurasian species with the biggest constancy (K) within the *Carpino-Fagetum* association Paucă 1941 we mention: *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Galium odoratum*, *Lamium galeobdolon*, *Rubus hirtus*, among the European and Central-European species we mention: *Prunus avium*, *Cardamine bulbifera*, *Carex digitata*, *Festuca drymeja*, *Mycelis muralis*. The presence in a high percentage of the Eurasian species is the result of the influence of a temperate dry climate in the area of Codru-Moma Mountains.

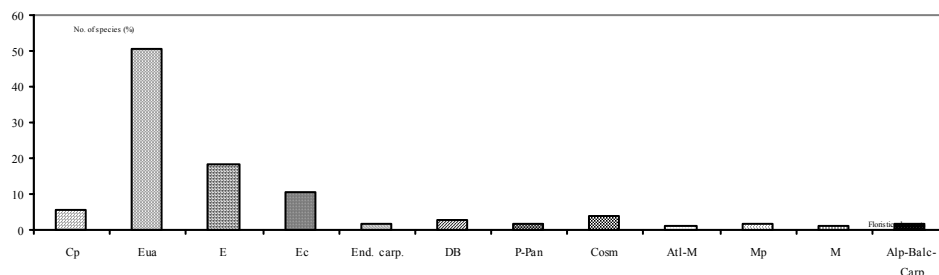


Fig. 1 Spectrum of floristic elements of the *Carpino-Fagetum* association Paucă 1941, where: Cp - Circumpolar; Eua - Eurasian; E - European; Ec - Central European; End. carp. - Carpathian endemism; DB - Daco-Balkan; P-Pan - Ponto Pannonian; Cosm - Cosmopolitan; Atl-M - Atlantic-Mediterranean; Mp - Mediterano-Pontic, M - Mediterranean; Alp-Balc-Carp - Alpo-Balkan-Carpathian

From the presentation of the life forms (Fig. 2) spectrum it can be noticed that the hemicryptophytes (H=47.8%) have the biggest percentage, followed by the geophytes (G=25.7%) and megafanerophytes (MPh=11.5%). The big percentage of the hemicryptophyte species is due to the migration in the forest of grassy species from the grass lands because of the zoo-anthropic influence in the area.

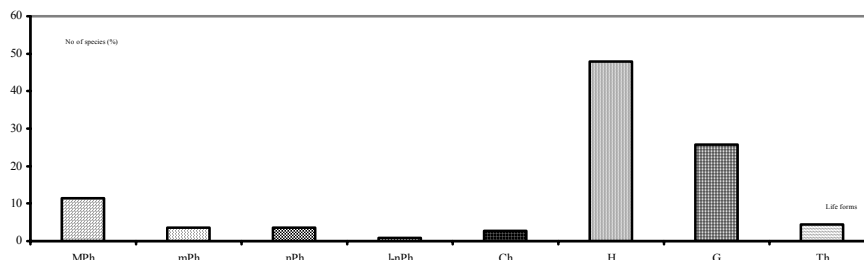


Fig. 2 The life forms spectrum of *Carpino-Fagetum* association Paucă 1941, where: MPh - Megaphanerophyte; mPh - Mezophanerophyte; nPh - Nanophanerophyte; l-nPh - Climbing plant; Ch - Camephyte; H - Hemicryptophyte; G - Geophyte; Th - Annual terophyte

The diagram of the ecological indices (Fig. 3) shows that the majority of species, from the humidity point of view are the mezophyle (U3-3.5=69.1%) and xero-mezophyle (U2-2.5=21.8%) species. This means that the common hornbeam and european beech forests are quartered on flanks with high humidity all year round and on the intra-mountainous valleys, on shady and semi-shady places. From the thermic point of view the biggest percentage is held by the micro-mesothermophilous (T3-3.5=73.7%) species, followed by the microthermophilous (T2-2.5=15.8%). According to the chemical reaction

of the soil the species that have the biggest percentage are weak acid-neutrophilous (U4=39.8%) and acid- neutrophilous (U3=38.9%). The main type of soil with *Carpino-Fagetum* association Paucă 1941 is brown-eumezobasic.

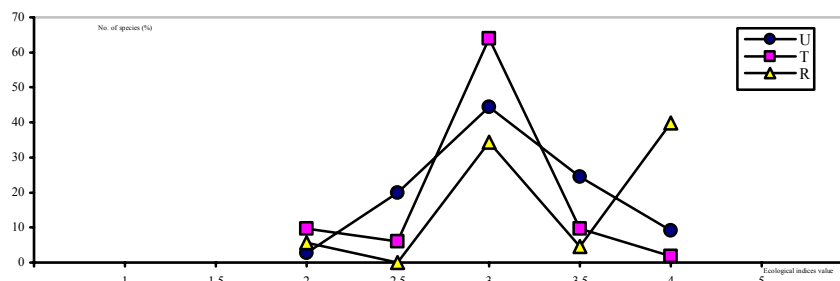


Fig. 3 Diagram of ecological indices for the *Carpino-Fagetum* association Paucă 1941, where: U - humidity, T - temperature, R - the chemical reaction of the soil

CONCLUSIONS

The *Carpino-Fagetum* association Paucă 1941 is most widely spread in the area of the Codru-Moma Mountains. It is the dominant forest type even in the areas where the micro-climateric conditions allow a development of pure european beech forests, the common hornbeam being situated on the margins of these stands and in the intra-mountainous valleys.

In the relation of abundance-dominance the two species participate equally in the phytocoenoses, in some surveys the european beech is predominating and in others the common hornbeam. Studies in the area of Codru-Moma Mountains were carried on by the botanist A. Paucă in the period between the two world wars. She was the first botanist who, in the studies done in the Codru-Moma Mountains, implemented in the cenotaxonomic system, phytocoenoses belonging to the blends of european beech and common hornbeam under the name presently valid as the *Carpino-Fagetum* association Paucă 1941.

As regards the floristic diversity, the life forms and the ecologic indices, the phytocoenoses belonging to the *Carpino-Fagetum* association Paucă 1941 described by A. Paucă haven't changed much up to now.

We notice a bigger percentage of the species coming from the grass lands. This is due to the zoo-anthropic impact, by grass landing in the forestry area and by exploiting european beech and common hornbeam forests on large areas.

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