

PHENOLOGICAL ANOMALIES REGARDING THE FLOWERING OF SPONTANEOUS AND SUBSPONTANEOUS PLANTS FROM FOUR DIFFERENT PARTS OF ROMANIA

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Abstract. The paper presents observations about the phenological anomalies regarding the flowering of spontaneous and subspontaneous plants from four different parts of Romania, during the period 2000 - February 2018 (south-western, central, central-western, north-western of Romania). These anomalies are the consequences of global warming and have become more prominent particularly in the last five years (2013-2017), being observed in 100 species of spontaneous and subspontaneous plants. Both premature flowering and flowering extension were observed, sometimes even supplementary flowerings in the cold season (November-February).

Keywords: phenological anomalies, flowering, spontaneous plants, Romania.

Rezumat. Anomalii fenologice privind înflorirea plantelor spontane și subspontane din diferite părți ale României. Lucrarea prezintă observații despre anomaliile fenologice privind înflorirea plantelor spontane și subspontane din patru părți ale României în perioada 2000 - februarie 2018 (sud-vestul, centrul, central-vestul și nord-vestul României). Aceste anomalii sunt consecințe ale încălzirii globale și s-au accentuat mai ales în ultimii 5 ani (2013-2017), fiind observate la 100 de specii de plante spontane și subspontane. Au fost observate atât înfloriri premature cât și prelungirea înfloririi, uneori chiar înfloriri suplimentare în sezonul rece (noiembrie-februarie).

Cuvinte cheie: anomalii fenologice, înflorire, plante spontane, România.

INTRODUCTION

Global warming determined climatic changes in the structure of seasons: premature and shorts springs, with thermal variations, sometimes extreme, dry and sultry summers, autumns with high temperatures but sometimes with extreme thermal extreme variations, mild winters, sometimes with high temperatures for this season, the substitution of the snows with rains. Premature flowerings, its extension, the existence of some supplementary flowerings in the cold season (November – February) are only some phenological aspects observed in plants, as a consequence of global warming effects (Figs. 1-6).

This paper is a synthesis of the observations performed by the authors in four parts of Romania (south-western, central, central-western and north-western) regarding the influence of global warming on the flowering of spontaneous and subspontaneous plants (ANGHEL et al., 1971; ROMAN, 1974; IVAN, 1979; NĂSTASE, 1982; CIOBOIU, 2005).



Figure 1. *Rudbeckia triloba* (photo Ilie, 2017).



Figure 2. *Erigeron annuus* (photo Ilie, 2017)



Figure 3. *Oenothera biennis* (photo ILIE, 2017).



Figure 4. *Solanum nigrum* (photo ILIE, 2017).



Figure 5. *Ranunculus sardous* (photo Ilie, 2017).



Figure 6. *Taraxacum officinale* (photo Ilie, 2017)

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The observations were made during the period 2000 – February 2018, in 15 areas, 8 counties, with the altitude ranging from 30 to 500 m, as follows: Tinca (Bihor county, the north-western part of Romania) – average altitude 130 m, hilly area; Oradea (Bihor county) – average altitude 120 m, hilly area; Maieru – Anieș (Bistrița-Năsăud county) – average altitude 500 m, hilly area; Dârmănești (Argeș county, the central part of Romania) – average altitude 400 m, hilly area; Sebeș (Alba county, the central-western part of Romania) average altitude 350 m, hilly area; Geoagiu Bai (Mureș county, the central part of Romania) – average altitude 400 m, hilly area; Drobeta Turnu-Severin (Mehedinți county, the south-western part of Romania) – average altitude 65 m, plain area; Batoși (Mehedinți county) – average altitude 70 m, plain area; Craiova, Bechet, Cârcea, Desa, Calafat (Dolj county, the southern part of Romania) – average altitude 30 – 50 m, plain areas; Racovița (Vâlcea county, the central part of Romania) – average altitude 300 m, hilly area; Caraula (Dolj County, the southern part of Romania) – average altitude 100 m, hilly area (Fig. 7).

The identification of plant species was made using different books (SĂVULESCU, 1952 -1976; TODOR, 1968; TIȚĂ I. & NĂSTASE A. 1997; CIOCĂRLAN, 2000; SĂRBU et al., 2013).



Figure 8. The map of localities where plant blooming abnormalities were found:

1. Tinca, 2. Oradea, 3. Maieru-Arieș, 4. Dărmănești, 5. Sebeș, 6. Geoagiu, 7. Drobeta-Turnu-Severin, 8. Batoși, 9. Craiova, 10. Bechet, 11. Cârcea, 12. Desa, 13. Calafat, 14. Racovița, 15. Caraula (original).

RESULTS

During the analysed period, 2000 - 2018, phenological anomalies were observed regarding flowering in the following 100 species of spontaneous and subspontaneous plants (Table 1).

Table 1. Phenological anomalies regarding the flowering of spontaneous and subspontaneous plants from four parts of Romania.

Name of the species	Data of observations in different areas (see legend)	Temperature (Celsius degrees)	Phenological anomalies of flowering	Period of normal flowering, months
<i>Hepatica transilvanica</i> Fuss, 1850	27.III.2009, R	13	P. f.	IV – V
<i>Ranunculus acris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	16.XI.2017, A	7	S. f.	V – VIII
<i>Ranunculus sardous</i> Crantz, 1774	10.XI.2017 – 19.I.2018, T	3 – 15	S. f.	V – VII
<i>Chelidonium majus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	19.X – 26.XI.2017, T 10.X – 11.XII.2017, Ba	3 – 15 7 – 15	S. f. –	V – IX –
<i>Betula pendula</i> Roth, 1828	26.I – 28.II.2018, T	5 – 15	P. f.	IV – V
<i>Corylus avellana</i> Linnaeus, 1758	26.XII.2017 – 28.II.2018, T	8 – 15	P. f.	II – IV
<i>Polygonum arenarium</i> Waldst & Kit, 1878	10.X.2017, B, D	15	S. f.	VII – IX
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> Linnaeus, 1758	19..X. – 3.XII.2017, T 21.XI.2017 B, C 13.V.2017 B, C	2 – 25 – 6 – 20	S. f. – P. f.	VI – X – –
<i>Polygonum amfhibium</i> Linnaeus, 1758	2.X. – 3.XII.2017, T 21.XI.2017 B, C, D 15.V.2017 B, C, D	2 – 25 6 21	S. f. – P. f.	VI – X – –
<i>Rumex acetosa</i> Linnaeus, 1758	25.IX. – 4.XII.2017, A	8	S. f.	VI – VII
<i>Stellaria media</i> Linnaeus, 1758	8.XI. – 13.XII.2017, T 4.XI.2017 – 11.I.2018, O 12.XI. – 23.XII.2017, A 28.XII.2017, S	2 - 12 0 – 17 1 - 13 1	S. f. – – –	III – V – – –
<i>Fragaria vesca</i> Linnaeus, 1758	12.XI.2017, R 18.XI. – 10.XII.2017, A	26 3 – 10	S. f. –	V – VI –
<i>Potentilla reptans</i> Linnaeus, 1758	1.XI.2017 – 9.I.2018, T 15.XI.2017, A	1 – 17 6	S. f. –	VI – VIII –

<i>Potentilla leucopolitana</i> Muller, 1862	12.XI.2017, R 23.XII.2017, T	26 3	S. f. -	V - VII -
<i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	20 - 25.XI.2017, A	6 - 8	S. f.	V - VIII
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i> Linnaeus, 1758	2.XI - 25.X.2017, T 14.IX -28.XI.2017, B, C 12.V.2016, B, C	12 - 25 16 - 26 23	S. f. - P. f.	VI -VIII - -
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacquard, 1800	28.X.2013, C	10	S. f.	V -VI
<i>Pyrus communis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	15.X.2013, R	12	S. f.	IV - VI
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> Ehrh., 1784	10.II.2017, Cv 15.III.2009, Cv 18.III.2017, Cv	5 7 10	P. f. - -	IV - V - -
<i>Armeniaca vulgaris</i> Lamarck, 1753	27.II.2016, Cv	3	P. f.	III - IV
<i>Medicago sativa</i> Linnaeus, 1758	5.XII.2017, A	1	S. f.	V - X
<i>Medicago lupulina</i> Linnaeus, 1758	2 - 10.XII.2017, T	2 - 8	S. f.	V - IX
<i>Melilotus albus</i> Medik, 1787	10 - 15.XI.2017, A	5 - 7	S. f.	VI -IX
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i> Lamarck, 1753	10-15.XI.2017, A	5-7	S. f.	VI - IX
<i>Trifolium repens</i> Linnaeus, 1753	16.XII.2017, Tr. S 2.X - 2.XII.2017, A 11.X - 22.XII.2017, T	9 2 - 20 1 - 23	S. f. - -	V - IX - -
<i>Trifolium pratense</i> Linnaeus, 1758	4.X - 21.XII.2017, T 2.XII.2017, A 9.X - 20.XI.2017, C, R	3 - 18 0 2 - 15	S. f. - -	V - IX - -
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> Linnaeus, 1753	20.IV.2016, Cv 26.IV.2007, Cv 25.IV.2017, Cv 16.VIII.2015, T 9.IX.2014, T	16 15 20 31 26	P. f. - - - S. f.	V - VI - - - -
<i>Oenothera biennis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	16.X.2009, Cv 29.XI - 3.XII.2017, T (floral buds)	1 - 4 -	S. f. -	VI - VIII -
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> Linnaeus, 1758	20.IV.2017, Cv 16.VIII - 7.IX.2015, T 10.IX - 29.IX.2017, O	17 23 - 27 14 - 17	P. f. - S. f.	V - VI - -
<i>Geranium robertianum</i> Linnaeus, 1758	12.X - 13.XI.2017, A	8 - 10	S. f.	V - IX
<i>Daucus carota</i> Linnaeus, 1758	3.X - 10.XII.2017, A	3 - 9	S. f.	VI - IX
<i>Carum carvi</i> Linnaeus, 1758	7.X - 15.XII.2017, A	3 - 9	S. f.	VII - IX
<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i> Linnaeus, 1758	1.X - 10.XII.2017, T 12.X.2015, B, D 20.VI.2000, B, D	2 - 23 15 30	S. f. - P. f.	VII - IX - -
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> Linnaeus, 1758	14.X - 12.XII.2017, T 2.IX - 30.X.2015, B, D	2 - 21 15 - 26	S. f. -	VI - VIII -
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> Linnaeus, 1758	19.X - 15.XI.2017, A	5 - 13	S. f.	VI - IX
<i>Malva sylvestris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	20.XI.2017, A 2.X - 13.XII.2017, T 26.IX - 9.XII.2017, Tr. S 14.X.2017, B, C 20.V.2000, B, C	4 3 - 20 5 - 25 17 25	S. f. - - - P. f.	VI - IX - - - -
<i>Viola odorata</i> Linnaeus, 1758	5.IX - 20.XII.2017, A 20.X.2007, 3.XI.2009, 5.XII.2017, R 11.X - 26.XII.2017, T	4 - 17 6 - 14 4 - 17	S. f. - -	III - IV - -
<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i> Linnaeus, 1753	20.V.2000 B, D 28.VIII - 25.IX.2013 B, D 28.XI.2017, T	26 21 - 32 6	P. f. S. f. -	VI - VII - -
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> Linnaeus, 1753	10XI - 16.XII.2017, A 16.I.2018, T 5.I.2018, O 3.IX.2017, R	1 - 11 7 4 17	S. f. - - -	IV - VII X - XI - -
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> Linnaeus, 1758	14.XI.2017, A	4 -	S. f. -	IV - VI IX - X
<i>Primula acaulis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	18.XII.2017, G 20.XI.2017, A	1 6	S. f. -	III - IV -
<i>Primula veris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	9.XII.2017, A	7	S. f.	IV - V
<i>Lysimachia numularia</i> Linnaeus, 1758	24.XII.2017, A	5	S. f.	V - VII
<i>Centarium erythraea</i> Rafin, 1800	15.X.2013, R	16	S. f.	VII - IX
<i>Gentiana asclepiadea</i> Linnaeus, 1758	19.X.2013, R	14	S. f.	VII - IX
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i> Linnaeus, 1758	11.VI.2000, Ca 15.VI.2004, Ca	40 35	P. f. -	VII - VIII -
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	2.XII.2017, Cv	2	S. f.	IV - V
<i>Solanum heterodoxum</i> Dunal, 1813	15.VI.2004, Ca	27	P. f.	VII - X
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> Linnaeus, 1758	8.XII.2017, T 14.XI.2017, B 20.V.2004, B 26.V.2009, B	8 10 19 22	S. f. - P. f. -	VI - X - - -

<i>Calystregia sepium</i> Linnaeus, 1758	16.X.2017, B, D 10.V.2004, B, D 29.X.2017, T	17 23 15	S. f. P. f. S. f.	VI – IX – –
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> Linnaeus, 1758	30.X.2017, T 23.X.2017, B, C 9.V.2004, D	12 14 18	S. f. – P. f.	VI – IX – –
<i>Ajuga reptans</i> Linnaeus, 1758	20.IX.2017, A	6	S. f.	IV – VI
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i> Linnaeus, 1758	16.III.2000, B 26.IX.2017, B	11 16	P. f. S. f.	IV – VI –
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	10.XII.2017, T 16.IX – 10.X.2017, C	9 16 – 20	P. f. S. f.	IV – VI –
<i>Lamium purpureum</i> Linnaeus, 1758	20.X.2017, B 25.XII.2017, A 9.XII.2017 Tr. S	17 8 11	S. f. – –	III – IX – –
<i>Lamium maculatum</i> Linnaeus, 1758	21.XII.2017, T 20.III.2004, B 3.IX.2007, B	0 7 21	S. f. – –	IV – VI – –
<i>Lamium album</i> Linnaeus, 1758	25.XII.2017, A	8	S. f.	IV – VI
<i>Salvia officinalis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	1.XII.2017, A	4	S. f.	V – VII
<i>Salvia pratensis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	1.XII.2017, A	4	S. f.	V – VII
<i>Origanum vulgare</i> Linnaeus, 1758	5.IX. – 26.X.2017, B	12 – 23	S. f.	VII – VIII
<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	3.V.2004, C 19.X.2017, B	21 10	P. f. S. f.	VII – VIII –
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	10.XI.2017, B	12	S. f.	VI – VIII
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> Linnaeus, 1758	15.XI.2017, Ba	10	S. f.	V – VIII
<i>Veronica polita</i> Fries, 1777	2.I.2018, O 15.XI.2017, Ba 21.II.2018, T 3.VII. – 20.IX.2017 C, R	7 9 7 23 – 31	S. f. – – –	III – VI – – –
<i>Veronica longifolia</i> Linnaeus, 1758	25.XI.2017, T 10.XI.2017, Car	13 12	S. f. –	VI – VIII –
<i>Euphrasia officinalis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	10.XII.2017, A	2	S. f.	VII – X
<i>Campanula patula</i> Linnaeus, 1758	20.XI.2017, A	3	S. f.	V – VII
<i>Galium mollugo</i> Linnaeus, 1758	6.XII.2017, A	1	S. f.	VI – IX
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> Linnaeus, 1758	28.IV.2017, Cv	17	P. f.	VI – VII
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i> Linnaeus, 1758	3.VII – 16.X.2017, Cv 20.X.2016, Car	9 – 26 16	S. f. –	V – VI –
<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	11.X. – 23.XI.2017, R	3 – 15	S. f.	VII – VIII
<i>Knautia arvensis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	25.XI.2017, A	10	S. f.	VI – VIII
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> Linnaeus, 1758	13.XII.2017, T	7	S. f.	IV – V
<i>Vinca minor</i> Linnaeus, 1758	5.XI.2017, R	17	S. f.	IV – VI
<i>Bellis perennis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	26.I.2017, A 28.II.2018, T, O 28.XII.2017, G	8 7 9	S. f. – –	III – X – –
<i>Aster amellus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	13.XII.2017, T 5.I.2018, A	7 6	S. f. –	VII – IX –
<i>Erigeron annuus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	22.XII.2017, T 31.XII.2017, O	1 3	S. f. –	VII – VIII –
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	25.XI.2017, T 29.X.2017, C, R	13 12	S. f. –	VI – IX –
<i>Inula salicina</i> Linnaeus, 1758	28.XI.2017, T	6	S. f.	VI – IX
<i>Inula helenium</i> Linnaeus, 1758	20.XI.2017, T 16.XII.2017, Ba	6 9	S. f. –	VI – IX –
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> Linnaeus, 1758	2.I.2018, O (floral buds)	7	S. f.	VII – VIII
<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i> Blake, 1922	9.XII.2017, T 20.XI.2017, B, C	8,5 8	S. f. –	VII – IX –
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> Linnaeus, 1758	20.II.2018, T 26.XI.2017, Da 28.XII.2017, S	7 11 9	S. f. – –	VI – VIII – –
<i>Matricaria perforata</i> Merat, 1753	21.XII.2017, T 26.XI.2017, B, C	0 13	S. f. –	VI – X –
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> Linnaeus, 1758	28.X.2017, R 31.I.2018, T 26.XII.2017, Tr. S	10 8 10	S. f. – –	VII – IX – –
<i>Tussilago farfara</i> Linnaeus, 1758	16.II.2007, C	4	P. f.	III – V
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	3.XII.2017, T	1	S. f.	III – IX
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i> Linnaeus, 1758	22.XII.2017, T 31.XII.2017, O 15.X.2017, C, R	1 3 18	S. f. – –	VI – IX – –
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	26.XI.2017, A	9	S. f.	VII – IX
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i> Lamarck, 1779	21.XII.2017, T	0	S. f.	VI – VII
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	29.XI.2017, T 20.XI.2017, C	7 7	S. f. –	VII – IX –

<i>Picris hieracioides</i> Linnaeus, 1758	8.XII.2017, T 3.XI.2017, B, D 15.VI.2004, B	8 14 25	S. f. – P. f.	VII – IX – –
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> Weber, 1992	16.XII.2017, Tr. S VII – XII.2017 C, R 24.XI.2017, Da 6.I.2018, O 28.XI.2017, A 28.XII.2017, S 28.II.2018, T	7 4 -28 9 8 3 9 7	S. f. – – – – – –	IV – VI – – – – – –
<i>Sonchus asper</i> Linnaeus, 1758	14.X.2017 C, R	17	S. f.	VII – IX
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	25.XI.2017, A X – XI.2017, C, R 12.XII.2017, T	10 6 – 17 17	S. f. – –	VII – VIII – –
<i>Hieracium umbellatum</i> Linnaeus, 1758	9.XII.2017, Tr. S	10	S. f.	VII – IX
<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i> Linnaeus, 1758	26.XI.2017, T	12	S. f.	VII – X
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	3.I.2018, A	1	S. f.	VI – VII
<i>Leucojum vernum</i> Linnaeus, 1758	6.I.2018, A	9	P. f.	III – IV
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	3.I.2018, A 20.XII.2017, T	1 3,5	P. f. –	II – III –

Legend: R = Racovița; A = Anieș; T = Tinca; Ba = Batoși; B = Bechet; D = Desa; C = Cârcea; O = Oradea; Cv = Craiova; S = Sebeș; G = Geoagiu Băi; Ca = Calafat; Da = Dărmănești; Tr. S = Drobeta Turnu-Severin; Car = Caraula; Premature flowering = P. f.; Supplementary flowering = S. f.

DISCUSSIONS

The observed species belong to 33 families. Two families are best represented. They are: Asteraceae (24 species, 24%) and Rosaceae (9 species, 9%), the other 31 families presented a smaller number of species, ranging from 7 to 1 species, as it follows: Fabaceae – 7 species (7%), Lamiaceae – 5 species (5%), Polygonaceae – 4 species (4%), Apiaceae – 4 species (4%), Ranunculaceae – 3 species (3%), Brassicaceae – 3 species (3%), Scrophulariaceae – 3 species (3%), Primulaceae – 3 species (3%), Convolvulaceae – 2 species (2%), Solanaceae – 2 species (2%), Amaryllidaceae – 2 species (2%), Dipsacaceae – 2 species (2%), Caprifoliaceae – 2 species (2%), Gentianaceae – 2 species (2%), Papaveraceae – 1 species (1%), Oleaceae – 1 species (1%), Oxalidaceae – 1 species (1%), Molvaceae – 1 species (1%), Hypocostanaceae – 1 species (1%), Caryophyllaceae – 1 species (1%), Onograceae – 1 species (1%), Plantaginaceae – 1 species (1%), Corylaceae – 1 species (1%), Apocynaceae – 1 species (1%), Asclepiadaceae – 1 species (1%), Campanulaceae – 1 species (1%), Geraniaceae – 1 species (1%), Violaceae – 1 species (1%), Hypericaceae – 1 species (1%), Rubiaceae – 1 species (1%), Betulaceae – 1 species (1%).

Premature flowerings were registered in 25 species of plants, supplementary flowerings in 88 species of plants and both premature flowerings and supplementary flowerings in 12 species of plants. These data are preliminary, of course, since the number of vegetal species, as well as the number of families they belong to is much higher; new researches will be realised at the level of the entire country in the future.

The analysis of the table presents the phenological anomalies of plants flowering because of the positive temperatures registered in the cold season or because of the high temperatures during springtime (NĂSTASE & NĂSTASE, 2002; DRĂGULESCU, 2003).

CONCLUSIONS

During 2000 – February 2018, phenological anomalies were identified regarding the flowering of spontaneous plants in 100 species from four parts of Romania (south-western, central, central-western and north-western). The positive temperatures from the cold season and the high temperatures from spring have determined both the premature flowerings and flowering extension, sometimes even supplementary flowerings in the cold season (November – February).

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