

THE BIOECOLOGICAL SPECTRUM OF HERBACEOUS SPECIES IN THE CENTER OF BALTI CITY

Portarescu Anastasiia^{1*}, Certan Corina¹, Grabco Nadejda²,
Bulimaga Constantin¹

¹*Institute of Ecology and Geography, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova*

²*Moldova State University, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova*

*E-mail: portarescu.anastasiia@gmail.com

The intensification of the processes in which permanent morphological changes of the soil cover take place has led to the need for the floristic study of the urban ecosystems. The study of the floristic diversity in the square in the center of Balti city, next to the bell tower, is of major scientific interest as it is a rather anthropized and crowded place. In the limit of the researched resort were registered 41 herbaceous species, belonging to 37 genera, grouped in 21 families. The degree of coverage is 95 - 100%. It is dominated by the Poaceae and Asteraceae families, being represented by a number of 9 and 7 species. Among the dominant species are: *Arctium lappa* L., *Lolium perenne* L., *Setaria viridis* (L.) Beauv., *S. glauca* (L.) Beauv., *Elytrigia repens* L., *Hordeum murinum* L., *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., *Poa bulbosa* L., *Cirsium arvense* L. Scop., *C. serrulatum* (Bieb.) Fisch. They constitute about 90% of the surface of the vegetal carpet. Although in the city center, including in this sector, maintenance works is periodically carried out, the flora remains fairly constant. This is due to the fact that the mentioned plants largely combine vegetative and seed reproduction, which contributes to their distribution and renewal in areas exposed to the impact of the anthropogenic factor.

The presence of two invasive species was attested within the resort: *Erigeron annuus* (L.) Pers and *Humulus lupulus* L. Their ability to adapt and multiply is quite high and as a result could contribute to the elimination of spontaneous flora species, which is represented by 18% of all species. The high share of ruderal (56%) and segetal - ruderal (26%) groups represents an index of the significant anthropogenic load on the vegetation of the study area.

In relation to the humidity conditions, the greatest diversity of the flora is represented by mesophytes - 27%, xeromesophytes, mesophytes - 27%, as well as xeromesophytes - 19%. The share of groups that require a high humidity regime is quite small.

In relation to the trophicity of the substrate, 18 indicator species were identified: Eutrophic - 14 species (78% of the total); Megatrophic - a species (5% of the total); Eutrophic, Mesotrophic - 2 species (11% of the total); Mesotrophic, Eutrophic - a species (6% of the total).

The analysis of the geobotanical spectrum shows us that the species in this resort have various centers of origin. Taxas of Eurasian and Cosmopolitan origin account for 33%, these being represented by 12 species each. Centers of origin: Circumpolar - is represented by 3 species (8% of the total); North America - 2 species (5% of the total); the other centers of origin are represented by a single species. The floristic study shows us that the flora of the Balti urban ecosystem was formed as a result of the preservation of native spontaneous species, as well as the penetration of non-native species, in different ways on the territory of the country.

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