

ASSESSMENT OF VASCULAR FLORA DIVERSITY IN THE “DOBRUSA” LANDSCAPE RESERVE

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This study provides an overview on the vascular flora of the “Dobruşa” landscape Reserve, based on the field research conducted between 2009 and 2025. The survey involved systematic collection and herbarium processing of cormophyte species, followed by taxonomic identification.

As a result of the research, 544 taxa were identified, belonging to 289 genera, 71 families, 4 classes, and 3 phyla. The phylum *PTERIDOPHYTA* is represented by a single class – Polypodiopsida (comprising 2 families, 2 genera, and 3 taxa). The phylum *PINOPHYTA* is represented by the class Pinopsida (comprising 1 family, 1 genus, and 2 taxa). The phylum *MAGNOLIOPHYTA* includes two classes: Magnoliopsida (represented by 56 families, 241 genera, and 452 taxa) and Liliopsida (represented by 12 families, 45 genera, and 87 taxa).

The most representative families are: Asteraceae (82 species from 40 genera); Fabaceae (40 species from 18 genera); Lamiaceae (37 species from 18 genera); Poaceae (36 species from 20 genera); Apiaceae (26 species from 19 genera); Rosaceae (26 species from 13 genera) and Brassicaceae (23 species from 18 genera). The other botanical families have under 20 species.

The most representative genera are: *Carex* L. with 14 species; *Veronica* L. with 13 species; *Trifolium* L. and *Galium* L., each with 9 species; *Viola* L. with 8 species; followed by *Bromus* L. and *Centaurea* L., each with 7 species; *Vicia* L. and *Lathyrus* L. with 6 species each. The remaining genera are represented by between one and five species.

In terms of biological forms, hemicryptophytes are clearly predominant, with 240 species (44 %), followed by phanerophytes with 103 species (19 %) and geophytes with 75 species (14 %). This distribution reflects an adaptation to a temperate continental climate with moderate seasonal variation. Regarding chorological elements, the flora is dominated by Eurasian species (236 species; 43%) and European species (80 species; 15 %), indicating a well-adapted native flora.

The analysis of the ecological moisture index confirms the predominance of habitats typical of hilly areas with fresh to slightly arid soils, accounting for

approximately 84 % of the flora: 44 % (240 species) are mesophilous and 40 % (218 species) are xeromesophilous.

The flora of the ‘‘Dobruřa’’ protected area reflects a well-established and stable forest ecosystem with a high conservation value potential.

Keywords: taxonomic composition, vascular plant, ‘‘Dobruřa’’ landscape reserve