

Dr. ing. Ion RESMERIȚĂ,
a pioneer of Romanian pratology and geobotany (1907 – 1987)

He was born on June 17, 1907 in the village of Grumazesti, Neamt County, in a family of peasants with 10 children.

After attending primary school in his native village, he attended the gymnasium in Târgu Neamț and supported the baccalaureate in 1931.

In 1937 he graduated from the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences at a University from Iasi with the subject "Nutritional value of green fodder" a first sign of the approach to pratically.

In 1938 he started his teaching as a substitute professor at the "Iosif Vulcan" school in Oradea and from 1939 to 1951 he held different positions in the local agricultural administration from the head of the agricultural field to the director of the agricultural chamber and head of the alpine grassland inspectorate the northern part of Transylvania.

Between 1952 and 1958 he worked as a scientific researcher at the Plant for Plant Breeding in Cluj, having as main object of study the pastures and meadows in the Apuseni Mountains.

Between 1959 and 1966 he was a specialist in meadow design at the regional DRIFCOT from Cluj. Starting with 1967, through competition, he is a scientific researcher at the Biological Research Center, Cluj Branch of the Romanian Academy, from where he officially went to retiring in 1973, further activating in pratological and geobotanic research up to almost 80 years, until his death on 19 May 1987.

In its long half-century activity in production, design and research, he remained a loyal servant of the Romanian meadows, elaborating over 330 scientific and popular works.

Thematic structure of these works is 45% in the field of botany, geobotany, ecology and nature protection, 40% in the field of general agriculture, pratology, pratotehnia, pedology and forestry and 15% in the social, economic, historiographic and other fields, pages, proving multilateral professional training.

Among the most important synthesis works (books), as the first author or co-author, we mention:

- Practical guidelines for the production and collection of fodder herb seeds;
- Agrotechnic of degraded meadows;
- Clover culture (also translated into Hungarian);
- Utilization of poorly productive pastures and meadows;

- Afforestation of sandy lands in north - west of the country;
- Practical measures for soil conservation on pastures (also translated into Hungarian);
- Pastures and meadows in the Romanian People's Republic;
 - Vegetation, ecology and productive potential on the slopes of the Transylvanian Plateau;
 - Flora, vegetation and productive potential on the Vlădeasa Massif;
 - Experimental research on low elevations;
 - Clover Monograph in Romania;
 - Dynamic conservation of nature and others.

The Ph.D. thesis titled "The grasslands on the Vlădeasa Massif, flora, vegetation and productive potential" with an impressive volume of 756 pages was supported in 1969. The book of the same title was awarded the "Emil Racovita" Prize of the Romanian Academy, being a model of complex approach to mountain pastures.

From the works of pratology and pratotehnie some more important conclusions are drawn:

- on altitude, the climate regime directly influences biological processes in the soil, providing the necessary nutrients to the plants;
- the limiting factor of the altitude biomass biomass is the trophic regime and not the temperature;
- vertically there is a decrease in the efficiency of fertilizers with increasing altitude and slope;
- by fertilization of the nardettes the reinstallation of the species of *Festuca rubra* in the first phase and *Agrostis capillaris* in the second phase is favored;
- grubbing is the safest way to combat *Nardus stricta* which disappears only through the galling-induced aeration rate of 95-100%;
- overgrazing on the meadows results only when the work of soil mobilization is associated one way or another and the fertilization with fertilizers;
- The effect of calcium treatment on natural meadows, such as nardites, is observed 3-5 years after application depending on the resort and depending on the amount of calcium used and many other reference results.

I personally met Dr. I. Resmeriță during the Dobrogea Danube Delta, Bucegi and Făgăraș Geobotanic Conferences, where as a young researcher I appreciated his professional knowledge in the field of vegetation and the improvement of meadows.

For my PhD thesis on *Nardus stricta* meadows, I have received many useful tips on how to classify vegetation and improve it, for which I keep a vivid memory and deep gratitude.



Marusca T.

The agronomist and pratologist engineer Ion Resmeriță, who left us a complex work to be followed, was an initiator and an example of dedication and professionalism for grassland research.

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